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LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE

TWENTY - FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 11, 1892.

HORACE BOIES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Governor
S. L. BESTOW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate
W. M. McFARLAND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary of State
JAMES A. LYONS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Auditor of State
BYRON A. BEESON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer of State
J. B. KNOEPFLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Superintendent of Public Instruction
JOHN Y. STONE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Attorney-General
W. O. MITCHELL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Speaker of the House of Representatives

VOLUME NO. II.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1892.

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Assessed Valuation of Railroad Property, 1892.

RULES AND STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

Twenty-fourth General Assembly

WITH

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COMPILED BY
WM. M. McFARLAND,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1890.

SENATE RULES.

REGULAR ORDER OF DAILY BUSINESS.

The following order shall govern:

1. Presentation of petitions or memorials, addressed to the Senate or to the General Assembly.
2. Introduction of bills.
3. Resolutions.
4. Communications on the President's table, including House messages.
5. Reports of Standing Committees, in the order in which they stand in the rules, except the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, Rules and Printing.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Unfinished business before the Senate.
9. Bills and other matters.
10. General orders of the day.

STANDING RULES.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate is adjourned, and call the Senate to order; and if a quorum be present, he shall proceed with the regular order of daily business, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, or unless a special order for the day shall interfere therewith. He shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise especially ordered. Immediately preceding the adjournment of each morning session, or, in case it cannot be done during that session, then as soon after the convening of the next following session as he may find most convenient, the President shall call for corrections of the journal of the last day's proceedings. He shall then cause any mistakes therein to be corrected by the Secretary, and the journal shall then be approved.

2. The Senate shall, at its pleasure, elect a President *pro tem.*, who shall hold his office during the remaining portion of the time for which the President was elected; and when the President shall from any cause be absent, the President *pro tem.* shall preside, except when the Chair is filled by appointment by the President.

3. There shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, at each session of the Senate, to hold their positions during such session, but subject to be discharged by the President of the Senate for inefficiency or continued misbehavior, or other reasons in his judgment justifying such discharge, two paper folders and six messengers for the Senate. And the President may appoint other paper folders and messengers in the place of any discharged.

4. One-fourth of the members may have a call of the Senate, and absent members sent for, and their attendance enforced.

5. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to Mr. President, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personalities, and the imputation of improper motives.

6. When the vote is taken *viva voce*, questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion (as the case may be) say 'aye.'" And after the affirmative voice is expressed: "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'no.'" If the President doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterward those in the negative.

7. Every member present when a question is put shall vote, unless he shall, for special cause, be excused by a vote of the Senate; but no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is directly and personally interested, or in any case where he was not present when his name was called in the taking of the vote. *Provided*, that any member who was absent by leave of the Senate may vote at any time before the result is announced.

8. All motions (except to adjourn, postpone, or commit,) shall be reduced to writing, if required by any member of the Senate. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover; *provided*, the same has not been amended by the Senate, and that no amendment is pending thereto.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which

they are named; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have the precedence of a motion to amend; and if carried, shall be considered equivalent to the rejection of the bill.

10. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided—whether an appeal or otherwise—without debate.

11. The previous question shall be in this form: “Shall the main question be now put?” It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon pending amendments and then upon the main question, except that the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall have ten minutes in which to close the discussion, immediately before the vote is taken upon the main question. If the previous question is decided in the negative, the Senate shall proceed with the matter before it; the same as though the previous question had not been moved.

12. Any member may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct that one being taken away substantive propositions shall remain for the decision of the Senate. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendments to the matter attempted to be stricken out, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

13. When a motion or question has been decided, any member having voted with the prevailing side, may move a reconsideration, on the same or next legislative day.

14. A motion to print any paper presented to the Senate may, on motion, be referred to the Committee on Printing, whose duty it shall be to report at the earliest time practicable, on the propriety of printing.

15. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by leave, and shall at once be given its first reading. Every bill and joint resolution shall have received three several readings previous to its passage; but no bill or joint resolution shall have its second and third readings on the same day, without a suspension of this rule; and every bill and joint resolution shall express in its title the object thereof.

16. Before the same is presented, there shall be endorsed on each petition a brief statement of the subject matter thereof, and on each bill and joint resolution the title thereof, and in either case the name of the Senator presenting the same. In presenting a petition, the Senator shall briefly state from his place in the Senate Chamber the subject matter to which the petition relates.

17. The first reading of a bill or joint resolution shall be for information, and, if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill (or joint resolution, as the case may be), be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill or joint resolution shall go to its second reading without further question.

18. Upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, the President shall state it as ready for commitment, amendment, or engrossment, and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select or a standing committee, or a committee of the whole. If to a committee of the whole, the Senate shall determine on what day. But if the bill or joint resolution be ordered to be engrossed, it shall be in order for its third reading any session after that day. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.

19. When a question is lost on engrossing a bill, or joint resolution, for a third reading on a particular day, it shall not preclude a question to engross it for a third reading on a different day. After a third reading of a bill or joint resolution, no amendment (except to fill blanks) shall be received, except by unanimous consent of the members present; and the vote on its final passage shall be immediately taken without debate.

20. A bill or joint resolution may be committed at any time previous to its third reading.

21. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

22. On the return of a bill, or joint resolution, from the House, with an amendment, it shall be placed with the third reading of bills, unless the Senate shall otherwise order. On the question of adopting the amendment the vote shall be taken on the final passage of the bill; and if the amendment be adopted by a constitutional majority, no further vote is necessary.

23. All bills and joint resolutions introduced, except local or legalizing bills, shall be printed, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, and committees may order to be printed any bills under consideration by them, and any substitutes for bills or resolutions reported by them.

24. It shall be in order for the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, on Rules and on Printing, to report at any time, when no member is addressing the Senate.

When any special order of the day is not proceeded with on the day assigned, it shall stand as a general order on each succeeding day until disposed of, unless otherwise ordered, but its consideration cannot be moved until that order of business is reached, when it shall be taken up in order of its file.

25. No special order shall be entered upon the calendar so long as any special order previously entered thereon remains undisposed of.

26. When the pending question is interrupted by a "Special Order," it shall, upon the disposal of the special order, be before the Senate in the same stage as if it had not been so interrupted.

27. Committees are permitted to employ clerks by the majority vote of the whole committee. The clerk shall be selected by such vote, and in like manner may be discharged for inefficiency or when the services of the clerk become unnecessary.

28. Clerks of Senate Committees, when not engaged in duties pertaining to such committees or work assigned them by the committee chairman, shall be subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, for any labor connected with the duties of his position or his assistants. The Secretary shall, from time to time, make detail from said clerks to assist in preparing copy or correcting proof for the daily journal.

29. All reports of committees on bills or resolutions shall be made in duplicate and be accompanied with the original bill or resolution to which the report relates. Providing that this rule shall not apply to the reports of Committees on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.

30. When a vote is taken in any committee upon any bill or resolution before it, or on any motion relating to the merits thereof, the chairman shall see that no person is present except the members and clerk of said committee, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

31. Smoking in the Senate Chamber is hereby prohibited while the Senate is in session. And any officer or employe who shall indulge in smoking while on duty in the Senate Chamber or doorways leading thereto, shall thereby subject himself to liability of discharge.

32. Admission to the floor of the Senate Chamber shall be granted by the door-keeper to the Governor and his Private Secretary, members of the House of Representatives, the State officers and their deputies, judges of the several courts, ex-members of the Legislature, ex-State officers, and the regular reporters of the Senate, and clerks of committees. No persons, except those herein specified, shall be

admitted, except upon special permission of the President of the Senate, or of a member of the Senate. And no person shall be permitted by members, or otherwise, to come upon the floor of the Senate to solicit or influence Senators in their official action, or to sell any article or to solicit subscriptions.

33. In case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the presiding officer shall have the power to order the same cleared.

34. Before acting on executive business, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared, by direction of the President, of all persons except members, the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms; the members enjoined, and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms sworn, to observe secrecy.

35. When an adjournment has been ordered by a vote of the Senate, and before adjournment is declared by the President of the Senate, it shall be in order for the chairmen of the several committees to announce in open Senate the time and place of meeting of their respective committees.

36. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or suspended, nor shall any matter, tabled upon motion, be taken up, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, except an order fixing the hour to which the Senate shall stand adjourned.

37. Resolutions, including concurrent and joint resolutions, shall not be acted upon by the Senate upon the day the same are introduced or received by the Senate, but shall lie upon the table for one legislative day, if any member object to the immediate consideration thereof. But if no member object, the same may have immediate consideration. Nothing in this rule shall abridge or prevent the usual right of reference to committee.

38. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules or orders of the Senate, and joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

39. The duties of the officers and employes of the Senate are as stated in the paragraph relating thereto, and appended to these rules.

The SECRETARY of the Senate shall have charge of the Secretary's desk, and shall see that no one is permitted therein except himself and those assisting him. He shall be responsible for the custody and safe-keeping of all bills, resolutions and other matters laid before or introduced into the Senate, except while the same are in the possession of the committee to whom the same shall have been referred, and when delivering the same to said committee he shall take a proper

receipt therefor. He shall see that the journal of each day's proceedings is correctly and fully kept, and fully made up before the next day's session, and be responsible for its safe-keeping. He shall have control of Room 25, which is assigned to said Secretary for the use of himself and his assistants. He shall endorse on every bill or joint or concurrent resolution, the date of its introduction and by what Senator, or of its receipt from the House, and also what action relating thereto is taken by the Senate. The Assistant Secretaries shall be under his direction, and he shall assign them their several duties in connection with the duties of the Secretary's desk.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS shall wear the appropriate badge of his office; shall attend the Senate during its sessions; shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President of the Senate; shall execute the commands of the Senate from time to time, together with such process, issued by the authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the presiding officer; shall see that the rule prohibiting smoking in the Senate Chamber is strictly enforced; shall, upon the request of any five members, have the Senate Chamber lighted up during any evening within the session, except Sunday, to an hour not later than 10 P. M.; shall see that no person, except one authorized to do so, disturbs or interferes with the desks of the members, or with the books, papers, etc., thereat, shall see that the printed bills and daily journals are, at the earliest practicable period, properly distributed and filed upon the desks of Senators; shall have charge of the files in the Senate bill room, and shall see that no copy of bill is given out except to or upon the order of the President, a Senator, or State officers; shall see that an additional door-keeper is detailed for duty at the Senate Chamber upon each day within the session, except Sunday, from 8:30 A. M. to 10 P. M., but should not five members of the Senate desire to occupy the chamber to that hour, the detail may be relieved at 9 P. M.; shall have charge of the messengers of the Senate and see that they severally perform their duties, and shall promptly report to the President of the Senate any inefficiency or violations of duty on the part of said messengers. He shall direct the file clerk and bill clerk, if any employed, in the discharge of their duties.

The door-keeper of the Senate shall wear his appropriate badge of office; shall have special charge of the main door of the chamber during the sittings of the Senate, and shall see that the other doors of the Senate are properly attended to; shall have general charge and oversight of the additional door-keepers of the Senate; shall detail such of the additional door-keepers for such general or special duties as the

Sergeant-at-Arms may deem proper or necessary for the efficiency of the Senate and the protection of property within the chamber; shall see that the rule relating to admission to the floor of the chamber is strictly enforced; shall, ten minutes before the opening of each session of the Senate, see that the floor is cleared of all persons not entitled to occupy the same during the session; shall attend to seating visitors, and shall announce all committees and messages from the governor or House.

The janitors of the House shall have charge, under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the cloak and retiring rooms adjoining the chamber, and shall see that the same are kept in proper order.

The messengers of the Senate shall attend the Senate during its sitting, and perform the duties generally devolving on like employees. While the Senate is sitting, two of their number shall be detailed for service in front of the secretary's desk. The messengers shall be under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, while the Senate is not sitting, and shall attend to such duties as he may assign them.

SENATORS TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

—

SENATE—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Age.	Years in Iowa.	MARRIED OR SINGLE.	RANK OR REGIMENT IN UNITED STATES SERVICE.	Desk.
10 Adair, Madison.	Hager, A. L.	Greenfield.	Lawyer.	New York.	41	32	Married.	21st Iowa Infantry.	32
23 Buchanan, Delaware.	W.	Independence.	Lawyer.	Ohio.	47	36	Married.	148th Illinois Infantry.	38
5 Union, Decatur, Ringgold.		Oreston.	Banker.	Ohio.	46	20	Married.		50
28 Jackson.	I.	Maquoketa.	Lime Manufacturer.	England.	47	40	Married.		4
11 Clarke, Warren.		Oceola.	Lawyer.	Iowa.	32	32	Single.		20
41 Worth, Mitchell, Winnebago.		Polo Station.	Farmer.	Maine.	56	22	Married.		34
26 Iowa, Johnson.		Williamsburg.	Merchant.	Ireland.	41	44	Married.		31
1 Lee.		Fort Madison.	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	54	49	Married.		11
4 Wayne, Lucas.		Seymour.	Banker and Editor.	Illinois.	31	9	Married.		15
21 Story, Boone.		Nevada.	Real Estate.	Ohio.	64	45	Married.	Quar. 32d Iowa Inf.	35
50 Buena Vista, Humboldt.		Storm Lake.	Lawyer.	Vermont.	41	28	Married.		9
40 Fayette, Allamakee.	E.	Elgin.	Physician.	New York.	44	16	Married.	Bat. O. 1st N. Y. Lt Art.	3
45 Benton, Tama.	K.	Belle Plaine.	Lawyer.	Bohemia.	42	22	Married.		7
27 Webster, Calhoun.		Fort Dodge.	Pharmacist.	Norway.	41	21	Single.		23
10 Washington, Henry.		Washington.	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	52	35	Married.	8th & 26th Ia. Inf. Lt. Col.	25
18 Blackhawk, Grundy.		Waterloo.	Publisher.	New York.	54	35	Married.		40
7 Fremont, Page.	W.	Farragut.	Farmer.	New Hampshire.	59	20	Married.		21
16 Monroe, Marion.		Albia.	Lawyer.	Ohio.	50	41	Married.		23
44 Floyd, Chickasaw.	G.	Charles City.	Lawyer.	Ohio.	56	34	Married.	Capt. Co. B. 7th Ia. Inf.	44
8 Appanoose, Davis.	M.	Centerville.	Physician.	Indiana.	48	42	Married.	Co. I, 3d Iowa Cav.	14
48 Carroll, Sac, Greene.	O.	Carroll.	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	60	22	Married.		43
21 Scott.		Davenport.	Lawyer.	Iowa.	35	35	Single.		12
26 Dubuque.	I.	Dubuque.	Lawyer.	Missouri.	40	49	Single.		33
13 Wapello.		Ottumwa.	Lawyer.	Iowa.	37	37	Married.		30
20 Butler, Bremer.		Parkersburg.	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	47	35	Married.		6
37 Wright, Hardin, Hamilton.		Eagle Grove.	Farmer.	New York.	48	22	Married.		26
12 Poweshiek, Keokuk.		Grinnell.	Farmer.	New York.	57	24	Married.		19
20 Linn.	C.	Cedar Rapids.	Farmer.	Ohio.	56	23	Married.		2
28 Marshall.	A.	Bromley.	Farmer.	Illinois.	48	25	Married.	54th Illinois Infantry.	43
2 Van Buren, Jefferson.		Bonaparte.	Farmer.	Ohio.	43	41	Married.		6
32 Woodbury.	Yeomans, J. D.	Sioux City.	Farmer.	New York.	46	4	Married.		6

Republicans in Roman, 24. Democrats in Waite, 26. Independent in small caps, 1.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Assistant Door-keepers—H. C. Kummer, Henry Morrison, L. D. Van Gorder, John W. Rucker, Capt. David Richart, M. Lauriteen, M. Lynch and H. M. Belvel.

Janitors—Rev. R. D. Turner, John Early and George Craig.

Paper Folders—Mrs. Nellie Thorp and Mrs. M. E. Ready.

Pages—E. E. Lewis, D. Butts, F. V. Belvel, George Hunt, Elmo E. Scales, James Boggess, Myer Cohen, Paul Murphy and Clarence Logan.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Senator Yeomans, of Woodbury.
Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Gatch, of Polk.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Senator Harsh, of Union.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Parrott, of Blackhawk.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator Perkins, of Freemont.
Senator Dent, of Plymouth.	Senator McCall, of Story.
Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Room 28.

JUDICIARY.

Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Shields, of Dubuque.	Senator Harmon, of Buchanan.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Finn, of Taylor.
Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Senator Hager, of Adair.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Senator Jamison, of Clarke.
Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Reiniger, of Floyd.
Senator Smith, of Wapello.	Senator McCall, of Story.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Room 22.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.	Senator Gatch, of Polk.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Brower, of Hancock.
Senator Rich, of Carroll.	Senator Vale, of Van Buren.
Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Senator Harsh, of Union.
Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Senator Funk, of Dickinson.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Senator Lewis, of Wayne.
Senator Oleson, of Webster.	Senator Hager, of Adair.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Room 28.

SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Perry, of Monroe.
Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Everall, of Clayton.
Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.	Senator Reiniger, of Floyd.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Bailey, of Winneshiek.
Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Room 18.

RAILWAYS.

Senator Yeomans, of Woodbury.	Senator Everall, of Clayton.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Brower, of Hancock.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Senator Funk, of Dickinson.
Senator Terry, of Linn.	Senator Perkins, of Fremont.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Senator Lewis, of Wayne.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Room 21.

INSURANCE.

Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Chantry, of Mills.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Conaway, of Mahaska.
Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator Hager, of Adair.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Room 16.

CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Senator Shields, of Dubuque.	Senator Perry, of Monroe.
Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.
Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Harmon, of Buchanan.
Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.	Senator Andrews, of Audubon.
Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Reiniger, of Floyd.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Room 20.

AGRICULTURE.

Senator Rich, of Carroll.	Senator Turner, of Marshall.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Senator Vale, of Van Buren.
Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator Smith, of Wright.
Senator Bishop, of Sioux.	Senator Palmer, of Washington.
Senator Everall, of Clayton.	Senator Perkins, of Fremont.
Senator Smith, of Butler.	Room 23.

LABOR.

Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Turner, of Marshall.
Senator Bishop, of Sioux.	Senator Reynolds, of Appanoose.
Senator Everall, of Clayton.	Senator Lewis, of Wayne.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Senator Engle, of Jasper.
Senator Terry, of Linn.	Room 23.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Senator Dent, of Plymouth.
Senator Steward, of Poweshiek.	Senator Smith, of Wright.
Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Senator Andrews, of Audubon.
Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Jamison, of Clarke.
Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.	Room 22.

SCHOOLS.

Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Smith, of Butler.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Everall, of Clayton.	Senator Parrott, of Blackhawk.
Senator Oleson, of Webster.	Senator Vale, of Van Buren.
Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Room 19.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.	Senator Smith, of Wapello.
Senator Shields, of Dubuque.	Senator Gatch, of Polk.
Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Senator Parrott, of Blackhawk.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Room 29.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Reynolds, of Appanoose.
Senator Oleson, of Webster.	Senator Bailey, of Winneshiek.
Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Senator Conaway, of Mahaska.
Senator Bishop, of Sioux.	Senator Engle, of Jasper.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Room 26.

SENATORS TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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SENATE—CONTINUED.

Republicans in Roman, 24. Democrats in Office, 25. Independent in small caps, 1.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Assistant Door-keepers—H. C. Kummer, Henry Morrison, L. D. Van Gorder, John W. Rucker, Capt. David Richart, M. Lauritsen, M. Lynch and H. M. Belvel.

Janitors—Rev. R. D. Turner, John Early and George Oraig.

Paper Folders—Mrs. Nellie Thorp and Mrs. M. E. Ready.

Pages—E. E. Lewis, D. Butts, F. V. Belvel, George Hunt, Elmo B. Scales, James Boggess, Myer Cohen, Paul Murphy and Clarence Logan.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Senator Yeomans, of Woodbury.
Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Gatch, of Polk.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Senator Harsh, of Union.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Parrott, of Blackhawk.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator Perkins, of Freemont.
Senator Dent, of Plymouth.	Senator McCall, of Story.
Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Room 28.

JUDICIARY.

Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Shields, of Dubuque.	Senator Harmon, of Buchanan.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Finn, of Taylor.
Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Senator Hager, of Adair.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Senator Jamison, of Clarke.
Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Reiniger, of Floyd.
Senator Smith, of Wapello.	Senator McCall, of Story.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Room 22.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.	Senator Gatch, of Polk.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Brower, of Hancock.
Senator Rich, of Carroll.	Senator Vale, of Van Buren.
Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Senator Harsh, of Union.
Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Senator Funk, of Dickinson.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Senator Lewis, of Wayne.
Senator Oleson, of Webster.	Senator Hager, of Adair.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Room 28.

SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Perry, of Monroe.
Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Everall, of Clayton.
Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.	Senator Reiniger, of Floyd.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Bailey, of Winneshiek.
Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Room 18.

RAILWAYS.

Senator Yeomans, of Woodbury.	Senator Everall, of Clayton.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Brower, of Hancock.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Senator Funk, of Dickinson.
Senator Terry, of Linn.	Senator Perkins, of Fremont.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Senator Lewis, of Wayne.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Room 21.

INSURANCE.

Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Chantry, of Mills.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Conaway, of Mahaska.
Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator Hager, of Adair.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Room 16.

CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Senator Shields, of Dubuque.	Senator Perry, of Monroe.
Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.
Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Harmon, of Buchanan.
Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.	Senator Andrews, of Audubon.
Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Reiniger, of Floyd.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Room 20.

AGRICULTURE.

Senator Rich, of Carroll.	Senator Turner, of Marshall.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Senator Vale, of Van Buren.
Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator Smith, of Wright.
Senator Bishop, of Sioux.	Senator Palmer, of Washington.
Senator Everall, of Clayton.	Senator Perkins, of Fremont.
Senator Smith, of Butler.	Room 23.

LABOR.

Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Turner, of Marshall.
Senator Bishop, of Sioux.	Senator Reynolds, of Appanoose.
Senator Everall, of Clayton.	Senator Lewis, of Wayne.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Senator Engle, of Jasper.
Senator Terry, of Linn.	Room 23.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Senator Dent, of Plymouth.
Senator Steward, of Poweshiek.	Senator Smith, of Wright.
Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Senator Andrews, of Audubon.
Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Jamison, of Clarke.
Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.	Room 22.

SCHOOLS.

Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Smith, of Butler.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Everall, of Clayton.	Senator Parrott, of Blackhawk.
Senator Oleson, of Webster.	Senator Vale, of Van Buren.
Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Room 19.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.	Senator Smith, of Wapello.
Senator Shields, of Dubuque.	Senator Gatch, of Polk.
Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Senator Parrott, of Blackhawk.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Room 29.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Reynolds, of Appanoose.
Senator Oleson, of Webster.	Senator Bailey, of Winneshiek.
Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Senator Conaway, of Mahaska.
Senator Bishop, of Sioux.	Senator Engle, of Jasper.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Room 26.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Senator Bishop, of Sioux.	Senator Finn, of Taylor.
Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Andrews, of Audubon.
Senator Dent, of Plymouth.	Senator Smith, of Wright.
Senator Yeomans, of Woodbury.	Senator Engle, of Jasper.
Senator Rich, of Carroll.	Room 21.

MINES AND MINING.

Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator Smith, of Wright.
Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Vale, of Van Buren.
Senator Rich, of Carroll.	Senator Funk, of Dickinson.
Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Senator Perkins, of Fremont.
Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Room 17.

SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Senator Shields, of Dubuque.	Senator Mack, of Buena Vista.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Jamison, of Clarke.
Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Jewett, of Worth.
Senator Dent, of Plymouth.	Room 20.

COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Senator Dent, of Plymouth.	Senator Vale, of Van Buren.
Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator Lewis, of Wayne.
Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Room 29.

HIGHWAYS.

Senator Terry, of Linn.	Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.
Senator Everall, of Clayton.	Senator Jewett, of Worth.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Senator Turner, of Marshall.
Senator Stewart, of Poweshiek.	Senator McCall, of Story.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Room 18.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND SUFFRAGE.

Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Senator Reiniger, of Floyd.
Senator Shields, of Dubuque.	Senator Jamison, of Clark.
Senator Dodge, of Des Moines.	Senator Finn, of Taylor.
Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.	Room 19.

ELECTIONS.

Senator Smith, of Wapello.	Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.
Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Bailey, of Winneshiek.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Chantry, of Mills.
Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Room 24.

CLAIMS.

Senator Mosnat, of Benton.	Senator Andrews, of Audubon.
Senator Yeomans, of Woodbury.	Senator Parrott, of Blackhawk.
Senator Dent, of Plymouth.	Room 19.

CORPORATIONS.

Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.	Senator Harmon, of Buchanan.
Senator Yeomans, of Woodbury.	Senator Gatch, of Polk.
Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Room 26.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Senator Green, of Jones.	Senator Hager, of Adair.
Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.	Senator Chantry, of Mills.
Senator Bishop, of Sioux.	Room 20.

MANUFACTURES.

Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Senator Perkins, of Fremont.
Senator Terry, of Linn.	Senator Conaway, of Mahaska.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Room 20.

MILITARY.

Senator Brower, of Hancock.	Senator Shields, of Dubuque.
Senator Reynolds, of Appanoose.	Senator Everall, of Clayton.
Senator Palmer, of Washington.	Room 23.

RULES.

Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Gatch, of Polk.
Senator Schmidt, of Scott.	Senator Harmon, of Buchanan.
Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.	Room 22.

BANKS

Senator Kent, of Lee.	Senator Brower, of Hancock.
Senator Kelly, of Iowa.	Senator Harsh, of Union.
Senator Dent, of Plymouth.	Senator Conaway, of Mahaska.
Senator Green, of Jones.	Room 16.

PRINTING.

Senator Everall, of Clayton.	Senator Parrott, of Blackhawk.
Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.	Senator Funk, of Dickinson.
Senator Oleson of Webster.	Senator Engle, of Jasper.
Senator Rich, of Carroll.	Room 29.

COMMERCE.

Senator Hurst, of Jackson.	Senator Palmer of Washington.
Senator Gobble, of Muscatine.	Senator Chantry, of Mills.
Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.	Senator Turner, of Marshall.
Senator Terry, of Linn.	Room 21.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Senator Smith, of Butler.	Senator Palmer, of Washington.
Senator Smith, of Wapello.	Senator Reynolds, of Appanoose.
Senator Terry, of Linn.	Senator Conaway, of Mahaska.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Room 17.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senator Perry, of Monroe.	Senator McCall, of Story.
Senator Bolter, of Harrison.	Senator Bailey, of Winneshiek.
Senator Groneweg, of Pottawattamie.	Senator Smith, of Wright.
Senator Kent, of Lee.	Room 28.

PENTITENTIARY AND PARDONS.

Senator Kelly, of Iowa.
 Senator Bishop, of Sioux.
 Senator Cleveland, of Shelby.
 Senator Oleson, of Webster.

Senator Brower of Hancock.
 Senator Bailey, of Winneshiek.
 Senator Funk, of Dickinson.
 Room 19.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Senator Perkins, of Fremont.
 Senator Jewett, of Worth.

Senator Smith, of Butler.
 Room 18.

PHARMACY.

Senator Oleson, of Webster.
 Senator Mosnat, of Benton.
 Senator Smith, of Butler.

Senator Conaway, of Mahaska.
 Senator Mattoon, of Fayette.
 Room 26.

FISH AND GAME.

Senator Funk, of Dickinson.
 Senator Andrews, of Audubon.

Senator Terry of Linn.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Senator Finn, of Taylor.
 Senator McCall, of Story.

Senator Smith, of Butler.

LIBRARY.

Senator Gatch, of Polk.
 Senator Shields, of Dubuque.

Senator Harmon, of Buchanan.

ENGROSSED BILLS.

Senator Lewis, of Wayne.
 Senator Gardiner, of Clinton.

Senator Jewett, of Worth.

ENROLLED BILLS.

Senator Smith, of Wapello.
 Senator Hurst, of Jackson.

Senator Chantry, of Mills.

SENATORS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMITTEES.

ANDREWS.	{ Judiciary. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Charitable Institutions. Educational Institutions. Fish and Game. Claims.
BAILEY.	{ Suppression of Intemperance. Public Health. Elections. Federal Relations. Penitentiaries and Pardons.
BISHOP.	{ Agriculture. Labor. Public Health. Educational Institutions. Public Buildings. Penitentiaries and Pardons.
BOLTER.	{ Judiciary. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Charitable Institutions. Senatorial and Representative Districts. Elections. Rules. Federal Relations.
BROWER.	{ Appropriations. Railways. Military. Banks. Penitentiaries and Pardons.
CHANTRY.	{ Insurance. Elections. Public Buildings. Commerce. Enrolled Bills.
CLEVELAND.	{ Appropriations. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Charitable Institutions. Public Buildings. Rules. Commerce. Penitentiaries and Pardons.

CONAWAY	{ Insurance. Public Health. Manufactures. Banks. Retrenchment and Reform. Pharmacy.
DENT.....	{ Ways and Means. Insurance. Charitable Institutions. Educational Institutions. Senatorial and Representative Districts. Compensation of Public Officers. Claims. Banks.
DODGE.....	{ Judiciary. Insurance. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Labor. Educational Institutions. Constitutional Amendment and Suffrage.
ENGLE.....	{ Labor. Public Health. Educational Institutions. Printing.
EVERALL.....	{ Suppression of Intemperance. Railways. Agriculture. Labor. Schools. Highways. Military. Printing.
FINN.....	{ Judiciary. Educational Institutions. Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage. Public Lands.
FUNK.....	{ Appropriations. Railways. Mines and Mining. Printing. Penitentiaries and Pardons. Fish and Game.
GARDINER.....	{ Ways and Means. Appropriations. Public Health. Mines and Mining. Manufactures. Printing. Engrossed Bills.
GATCH.....	{ Ways and Means. Appropriations. Cities and Towns. Corporations. Rules. Library.

GOBBLE	{ Suppression of Intemperance. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Cities and Towns. Highways. Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage. Commerce.
GREEN	{ Judiciary. Appropriations. Railways. Highways. Public Buildings. Manufactures. Banks.
GRONEWEG	{ Ways and Means. Suppression of Intemperance. Charitable Institutions. Cities and Towns. Elections. Corporations. Federal Relations.
HAGER	{ Judiciary. Appropriations. Insurance. Public Buildings.
HARMON	{ Judiciary. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Corporations. Rules. Library.
HARSH	{ Ways and Means. Appropriations. Banks.
HURST	{ Appropriations. Railways. Labor. Public Health. Mines and Mining. Commerce. Enrolled Bills.
JAMISON	{ Judiciary. Charitable Institutions. Senatorial and Representative Districts. Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage.
JEWETT	{ Senatorial and Representative Districts. Highways. Engrossed Bills. Horticulture and Forestry.
KELLY	{ Ways and Means. Suppression of Intemperance. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Schools. Mines and Mining. Banks. Penitentiaries and Pardons.

KENT	{	Ways and Means. Railways. Agriculture. Highways. Banks. Federal Relations. Retrenchment and Reform.
LEWIS	{	Appropriations. Railways. Labor. Compensation of Public Officers. Engrossed Bills.
MACK	{	Ways and Means. Judiciary. Schools. Cities and Towns. Senatorial and Representative Districts.
MCCALL	{	Ways and Means. Judiciary. Highways. Federal Relations. Public Lands.
MATTOON	{	Ways and Means. Appropriations. Suppression of Intemperance. Schools. Public Health. Compensation of Public Officers. Corporations. Pharmacy.
MOSNAT	{	Ways and Means. Judiciary. Insurance. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Cities and Towns. Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage. Elections. Claims. Pharmacy.
OLESON	{	Appropriations. Schools. Public Health. Printing. Penitentiaries and Pardons. Pharmacy.
PALMER	{	Agriculture. Military. Commerce. Retrenchment and Reform.
PARROTT	{	Ways and Means. Schools. Cities and Towns. Claims. Printing.

PERKINS	{ Ways and Means. Railway. Agriculture. Mines and Mining. Manufactures. Horticulture and Forestry.
PERRY	{ Judiciary. Appropriations. Suppression of Intemperance. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Charitable Institutions. Schools. Federal Relations.
REINIGER	{ Judiciary. Suppression of Intemperance. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage.
REYNOLDS	{ Labor. Public Health. Military. Retrenchment and Reform.
RICH	{ Appropriations. Agriculture. Educational Institutions. Mines and Mining. Printing.
SCHMIDT	{ Judiciary. Suppression of Intemperance. Railways. Insurance. Cities and Towns. Senatorial and Representative Districts. Elections. Rules.
SHIELDS	{ Judiciary. Congressional and Judicial Districts. Cities and Towns. Senatorial and Representative Districts. Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage. Military. Library.
SMITH, OF BUTLER	{ Agriculture. Schools. Retrenchment and Reform. Horticulture and Forestry. Public Lands. Pharmacy.
SMITH, OF WAPELLO...	{ Judiciary. Cities and Towns. Elections. Retrenchment and Reform. Enrolled Bills.

SMITH, OF WRIGHT	{	Agriculture. Charitable Institutions. Educational Institutions. Mines and Mining. Federal Relations.
STEWART	{	Ways and Means. Insurance. Agriculture. Charitable Institutions. Mines and Mining. Compensation of Public Officers. Highways.
TERRY	{	Railways. Labor. Highways. Manufactures. Commerce. Retrenchment and Reform. Fish and Game.
TURNER.....	{	Agriculture. Labor. Highways. Commerce.
VALE	{	Appropriations. Agriculture. Schools. Mines and Mining. Compensation of Public Officers.
YEOMANS.....	{	Ways and Means. Railways. Educational Institutions. Claims. Corporations.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be,) say 'aye;'" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'no.'" If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall be divided. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterward those in the negative.

5. The Speaker shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except that in case of the absence of the regular Speaker, the House may proceed to elect a Speaker *pro tem.* whose acts shall have the same validity as those of the Speaker.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise especially directed by the House.

7. In all cases of a call of the yeas and nays, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not be required to vote unless the House is equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal, and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost.

8. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants, subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

9 In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee on the Whole House shall have the power to have the same cleared.

10. After the Journal is read the following order shall govern:

1. Business pending at the last previous adjournment.
2. Petitions of remonstrances to be offered.
3. Reports of committees:
 - Ways and Means.
 - Judiciary.
 - Appropriations.
 - Railroads and Commerce.
 - Schools and Normal Schools.
 - Text Books.
 - Suppression of Intemperance.
 - Agriculture.
 - Mines and Mining.
 - Retrenchment and Reform.
 - Claims.
 - Compensation of Public Officers.
 - Insurance.
 - Banks and Banking.
 - Animal Industry.
 - County and Township Organization.
 - Roads and Highways.
 - Other committees.
4. Resolutions laid over under Rule 34.
5. Bills to be introduced.
6. Resolutions.
7. Messages and communications on the Speaker's table.
8. Bills and resolutions read a second time.
9. Bills on their passage.
10. Reports in possession of the House shall be taken up in their order.

11. On and after the 10th day of February of each regular session, bills and joint resolutions, which have been read the second time and engrossed, shall be taken up in their proper order at three o'clock in the afternoon of each session, and put upon their passage.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

11. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully

address himself to the presiding officer by his title, saying, "Mr. Speaker," and shall not proceed until he shall be recognized by the Chair, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall avoid personalities.

12. When any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, but may be permitted, with leave of the House, to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to; if the decision be in favor of the member so called to order, he is at liberty to proceed. If the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

13. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall designate the member entitled to speak.

14. No member shall speak more than once on the same question without leave of the House, nor more than twice until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

15. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out or across the House, or, when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse, nor, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

16. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is personally interested; nor in any case where he was not present when the question was put, unless the Speaker again states the question.

17. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, only those members standing in their places shall be counted.

18. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him; but such member must ask to be excused before commencing to take the vote on the main question.

19. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be passed to the desk and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

20. Every motion, except subsidiary or incidental motions, shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desires it, but this exception shall not apply to motions to amend.

21. All bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, or other papers, shall be accompanied by the name of the member presenting the same, and also the name of the county.

22. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by leave of the House.

23. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lie on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a certain day; to commit or amend; to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend; and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

24. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: The Committee of the whole House; a Standing Committee; a Select Committee.

25. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, or the House voting.

26. The previous question shall always be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and to bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments, and then upon the main question, except that the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall have ten minutes in which to close the discussion before the vote is taken. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to seconding the same, a call of the House shall be in order; but after such motion shall have been adopted no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

27. Motions to lie on the table, to adjourn, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

28. When a question is postponed indefinitely, it shall not be acted upon during the session.

29. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the discussion of the House. A motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither an amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

30. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

31. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

32. When a motion has been made and carried or lost, it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding day, to move for the reconsideration thereof, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except the consideration of a conference report, a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, to adjourn, or to take a recess, and shall not be withdrawn after the said succeeding day without the consent of the House; and thereafter any member may call it up for consideration; provided that such motion, if made during the last six days of the session, shall be disposed of when made.

33. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made the introducer, and shall be referred to the committee of his selection, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

34. A proposition requesting information from the Governor, Secretary or any other State officer, and all resolutions shall lie on the table one day, for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after the reports are called for from the Select Committee, and when adopted, the Clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

35. Any five members, if the Speaker be in the Chair, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically, except that "Mr. Speaker" shall be called last.

37. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless he be sick or unable to attend.

38. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over, and the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed by the Speaker to compel their attendance.

39. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

40. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and upon demand of any two members the yeas and nays shall be ordered; the members demanding the yeas and nays shall arise for that purpose, and their names shall be entered in the journal.

41. The hours to which this House shall stand adjourned from day to day, shall be ten o'clock A. M., and two o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the House.

42. A committee on pairs shall be appointed to consist of two persons, one of whom shall be selected by the members of each of the two dominant political parties represented in the House. It shall be the duty of the committee to arrange all pairs between members, and to announce such pairs and the time for which they shall continue, to the House, which announcement shall be entered on the Journal. Thereafter, neither member so paired, shall vote (upon any question of a political or partisan nature) until the time of pairing has expired, unless such pair is sooner dissolved by the mutual agreement of the persons so paired. When pairs are dissolved, such dissolution shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

ON BILLS.

43. Every bill shall receive three several readings, but no bill shall have its second and third reading on the same day.

44. The first reading of the bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question is: "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

45. Upon a second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state that it is ready for commitment, amendment or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be whether to a Select or a Standing Committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House. If to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day.

46. After a bill has been committed and reported back it shall be considered on its second reading after the amendments of committee have been read.

47. After the commitment and report thereof to the House, or any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

48. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair round hand.

49. No amendment, unless by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading, and no debate shall be allowed on the same.

50. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

51. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion thereof, nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

52. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

53. All bills, memorials, and joint resolutions, shall be printed for the use and information of the members, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

54. When any matter is referred to a standing committee by motion of any member, it shall be the duty of the chairman of such standing committee to notify such member of the time of their sitting upon such matter referred, and such member shall be permitted to confer with such committee during their consideration of such matter, but no one not a member of the committee shall be present when the final vote is taken on any matter under consideration.

55. Each standing committee of the House shall classify all bills referred to it. The bills of the greatest public importance shall be placed in the first class, and all other bills in the second class. Bills of the first class shall be first considered and reported to the House, and no committee shall retain possession of any bill longer than ten days except by consent of the House. But this shall not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

56. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern the House in all cases where they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of this House, and the Joint Rules of both Houses.

57. Joint resolutions shall not be required to be framed or treated as a bill, but shall be subject to the rules pertaining to ordinary and concurrent resolutions.

58. The chairman or clerk of a committee to which a bill is referred shall note thereon the date of its reference, and it shall be the duty of each committee to report back all bills in its hands

within ten days after the order of reference unless longer time is granted by vote of the House. The clerks of the different committees shall be subject to their respective chairmen.

59. Seven members, or a majority, shall constitute a quorum of each standing committee.

60. When a committee is called the chairman of such committee shall be considered as having the floor until the next committee shall be called.

61. When the House reaches the order of the "Introduction of Bills," the roll shall be called, and each member in his order shall introduce such bills as he may desire.

62. No member or officer of the House shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Journal is being read, nor shall any person be permitted to smoke on the floor of the House during its session, or in the galleries at any time.

63. No one shall be admitted to the floor of the House during its sessions, except members of the General Assembly and employes in the performance of their duties, ex-members of the General Assembly and officers of the State government, Judges and ex-Judges of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts, the families of members of the House, Trustees, Superintendents, and officers of the State institutions, on the invitation of the member from the district in which the institution is located, and each member shall have the right to admit a friend who may be visiting him. Representatives of the press to be admitted to the reporters' galleries.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

64. The CLERK OF THE HOUSE shall have the charge of the Clerk's desk, and shall see that no one is permitted therein except himself and those assisting him. He shall be responsible for the custody and safe-keeping of all bills, resolutions and other matters laid before or introduced into the House, except while the same are in the possession of the committee to whom the same shall have been referred, and when delivering the same to said committee he shall take a proper receipt therefor. He shall see that the Journal of each day's proceedings is correctly and fully kept, and fully made up before the next day's session, and be responsible for its safe keeping. He shall have control of rooms four and five, which are assigned to said Clerk for the use of himself and his assistants. He shall endorse on every bill or joint or concurrent resolution the date of its introduction and by what member, or of its receipt

from the Senate, and also what action relating thereto is taken by the House. The assistant clerks shall be under his direction and he shall assign them their several duties in connection with the work of the Clerk's desk.

The **SERGEANT-AT-ARMS** shall wear the appropriate badge of his office, shall attend the House during its sessions, shall aid during the enforcement of order, under the direction of the Speaker of the House, shall execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with such process, issued by the authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the presiding officer; shall, upon the request of any member, have the house lighted up during any evening within the session, except Sunday, to an hour not later than 10 P. M.; shall see that no person, except those authorized so to do, disturbs or interferes with the desks of the members, or with the books, papers, etc., thereat; shall see that the printed bills are properly distributed and filed upon the desks of the members; shall have charge of the files in the House bill room, and shall see that no copy of bill is given except to or upon the order of the Speaker of the House, or member, or State officer; shall see that an additional door-keeper is detailed for duty at the House upon each day within the session, except Sunday, from 8:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.; but should no member of the House desire to occupy the chamber to that hour the detail may be relieved at 9 P. M.; shall have charge of the messengers of the House and see that they severally perform their duties, and shall promptly report to the Speaker of the House any inefficiency or violations of duty on the part of said messenger.

The **DOOR-KEEPER** of the House shall wear his appropriate badge of office; shall have special charge of the main door of the chamber during the sittings of the House, and shall see that the other doors of the House are properly attended to; shall have general charge and oversight of the additional door-keepers of the House; shall detail such of the additional door-keepers for such general or special duties as the sergeant-at-arms may deem proper or necessary for the efficiency of the House and the protection of the property within the chamber; shall see that the rule relating to admission to the floor of the chamber is strictly enforced; shall, ten minutes before the opening of each session of the House, see that the floor is cleared of all persons not entitled to occupy the same during the session; shall attend to seating visitors, and shall announce all committees and messages from the Governor or Senate.

The JANITORS of the House shall have charge, under the direction of the sergeant-at-arms, of the cloak and retiring rooms adjoining the chamber, and shall see that the same are kept in proper order.

The MESSENGERS of the House shall attend the house during its sittings, and perform the duties generally devolving on like employes. The messengers shall be under the direction of the sergeant-at-arms while the House is not sitting, and shall attend to such duties as he may assign them.

OF COMMITTEE ON THE WHOLE HOUSE.

65. In forming Committees of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

66. Upon bills committed to the Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk or Chairman, and then read again or debated by the clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. After report, the bill shall be again subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

67. All amendments made to an original motion in Committee shall be incorporated in a motion, and so reported.

68. All amendments made to a report committed to a Committee of the Whole House shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

69. In filling up blanks in the Committee of the Whole House, and in the House, the largest sum and longest time, and the highest number shall be first put.

70. The Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House, so far as they are applicable.

JOINT RULES.

1. Whenever either House shall amend a measure, and the other House shall refuse to concur in and adopt the amendment, the House which has adopted such amendment shall either insist on, or recede from the same. In case a motion to insist on the amendment be decided in the negative, such action shall be deemed a receding from the amendment, and so entered upon the journal of such House. In case the amendment is insisted upon, the House so insisting shall request a Committee of Conference on the subject of disagreement, and shall appoint a committee therefor. The other House shall thereupon appoint such committee. Unless another number is specified in said request, such Conference Committee shall consist of four members from each House. They shall meet at a convenient time, to be agreed upon by their chairman, and having conferred freely, each shall report to their respective House the result of their conference. In case of agreement, the report shall be first made, with the papers referred accompanying it, to the House which refused to concur, and there acted upon; and such action shall be immediately reported by the Secretary or Clerk to the other House, the papers referred accompanying the message. In case of disagreement of Conference Committee, the papers shall remain with the House which insisted on the amendment. The agreeing report of a Conference Committee shall be made, read, and signed in duplicate by all the members of the committee, or by a majority of those of each House, one of the duplicates being retained by the committee of each House. Should either House disagree to the report of the committee, such House shall appoint a second committee, and request a further conference, which shall be acceded to by the other House before adhering. The motion for a Committee of Conference, and the report of such committee, shall be in order at any time. When both Houses shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or motion is lost.

2. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent, by the door-keeper thereof, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

3. All messages between the two Houses shall be communicated by the Secretary or Chief Clerk, or their respective assistants.

4. When a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the House in which it originated, and the fact of its origin shall be certified by the endorsement of the Secretary or Clerk thereof.

5. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a Joint Committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, who shall be a Standing Committee for that purpose, and who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the Houses, correct any errors therein, and make report thereof forthwith to their respective Houses.

6. After the report, each bill shall be signed, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate, in the presence of their respective Houses.

7. After the bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be forthwith presented by said committee to the Governor for his approval, and they shall forthwith report the day of presentation, which shall be entered upon the journal of the House in which the bill originated.

8. All orders, resolutions, memorials, or other votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall be enrolled, examined, signed, and presented in the same manner as bills.

9. When any bill, resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected, or adopted in the other, notice of such action shall be given to the House which passed the same. And each bill, resolution, or memorial shall have properly endorsed thereon, at time of its transmission, a statement, signed by the Secretary or Clerk, of the action which has been taken thereon by the House transmitting the same, with the dates thereof.

10. When a bill, resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed one House, is rejected in the other, it shall not be again introduced during the session without five days' notice, and leave of two thirds of the members voting thereon.

11. Each House shall transmit to the other, with any bill, resolution, or memorial, all papers upon which the same shall be founded.

12. When any report, bill or resolution shall be ordered printed, by either House, without stating the number, three hundred copies shall be printed for the use of both Houses; but when any bill or resolution which may have passed one House is ordered printed by the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than the House making the order shall determine.

13. It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate, when any document, except bills and resolutions, is ordered to be printed in their respective Houses, forthwith to communicate such order to the other House.

14. In all elections in Joint Convention of the two Houses, the names of all the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order, and they shall be called upon to vote in the order in which they stand arranged.

15. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Claims in each House to keep a book of record, in which shall be entered each claim for money against the State referred to them, whether presented in favor of private persons or municipal or other corporations, entering therein the name of the claimant, the amount of the claim, the grounds thereof, with note of the evidence offered in support of the same, and the final conclusion of the committee thereon. At the close of the session, said book of record shall be deposited with the Auditor of State, to be kept by him; and he shall provide an index, showing the names of the claimants recorded therein. At any subsequent session the same shall be delivered, when desired, to the like committee having jurisdiction of such claims, and shall always be open to the examination of the said committee of either House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

48	Clinton	.....	Lumber.....	Pennsylvania	Married	21
49	Chickasaw	.....	Grain dealer.....	Switzerland	Married	22
50	Clay and Uescola	.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	Married	23
51	Repton	.....	Farmer.....	Iowa.....	Married	24
52	Franklin	.....	Farmer.....	New Hampshire	Married	25
53	Clinton	.....	Farmer.....	Canada.....	Married	26
54	O'Brien and Lyon	.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	Married	27
55	Carroll	.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	Married	28
56	Scott	.....	State roofer.....	Ohio.....	Married	29
57	Louisa	.....	Merchant.....	Ohio.....	Single	30
58	Van Buren	.....	Farmer.....	Iowa.....	Married	31
59	Black Hawk	.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	Married	32
60	Lee	.....	Lawyer.....	Iowa.....	Single	33
61	Clinton	.....	Book agent.....	Germany.....	Married	34
62	Woodbury	.....	Farmer and miller	Canada.....	Married	35
63	Monroe	.....	Farmer.....	Iowa.....	Married	36
64	Greene	.....	Farmer.....	Delaware	Married	37
65	Winneshiek	.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	Married	38
66	Bremer	.....	Farmer.....	Massachusetts	Married	39
67	Poweshiek	.....	Minist'r and farm'r	Norway	Married	40
68	Emmet, Palo Alto	.....	Farmer.....	Canada.....	Married	41
69	Dickinson	.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	Married	42
70	Polk	.....	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania	Married	43
71	Page	.....	Real estate	Ireland.....	Married	44
72	Shelby	.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	Married	45
73	Dubuque	.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland	Married	46
74	Luoss	.....	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania	Married	47
75	Scott	.....	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania	Married	48
76	Cherokee	.....	Farmer.....	Scotland	Married	49
77	Wayne	.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	Married	50
78	Tama	.....	Farmer.....	Iowa.....	Married	51
79	Union	.....	Farmer.....	Massachusetts	Married	52
80	Jackson	.....	Merchant.....	Ohio.....	Married	53
81	Delaware	.....	Lawyer.....	Ohio.....	Married	54
82	Iowa	.....	Farmer.....	England.....	Married	55
83	Mitchell	.....	Clergyman	Ohio.....	Married	56
84	Jones	.....	Lawyer.....	Iowa.....	Married	57
85	Muscadine	.....	Lawyer.....	Ohio.....	Married	58
86	Marion	.....	Merchant.....	Wisconsin.....	Married	59
87	Buena Vista	.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	Single	60
88	Plymouth	.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	Married	61
89	Crawford	.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	Married	62
90	Clarke	.....	Merchant.....	West Virginia	Married	63
91	Harrison	.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	Married	64
92	Ringgold	.....	Merchant.....	Massachusetts	Married	65
93	Kossuth and Hano	.....	Lawyer.....	Virginia.....	Married	66
94	Des Moines	.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	Married	67
95	Taylor	.....	Farmer.....	New Hampshire	Married	68
96	Floyd	.....	Farmer.....	Illinois	Single	69
97	Henry	.....	Farmer.....	Illinois	Single	70

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.



OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE.	OFFICER.	POST-OFFICE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Age. Years in Iowa.	MARRIED OR SINGLE.	REGIMENT OR RANK IN UNITED STATES SERVICE.	BOARDING PLACE.
Speaker	W. O. Mitchell	Corning.	Lawyer.	Iowa	45	Married	18th Iowa Infantry.	724 East Locust.
Speaker, pro tem.	S. J. Van Gilder	Milo.	Farmer.	Illinois.	49	Married		1020 W. Eighth St.
Chief Clerk.	Chas. Beverly	Jefferson	Editor and Pub.	Alabama	34	Married		1235
First Assistant Clerk.	D. H. Scott.	Griswold.	Editor and Pub.	Iowa	35	Married		1204
Second Assistant Clerk.	T. J. Wilcox.	Northwood.	Editor and Pub.	Ohio.	31	Married		718
Engraving Clerk.	Miss Olive Conger	Seymour.	Stenographer.	Iowa	25	Single		830
Enrolling Clerk.	Fanny Metzler.	Des Moines.	Stenographer.	Iowa	25	Single		723 East Locust.
Assistant Postmistress	Miss Grace L. Martin	Panora	Music teacher.	Illinois	24	Single		
Sergeant-at-Arms.	R. S. Findlay.	Oaccola.	Merchant	Pennsylvania	60	Married	126th Pa. Infantry.	Hotel Munger.
Journal Clerk	W. P. Diller	Lake City.	Farmer.	Illinois	40	Married		Hotel Goldstone.
Bill Clerk	Miss Kittie Jordan.	Fairfield.	Copyist.	Iowa	24	Single		312 E. Ninth St.
File Clerk.	John D. Reeler.	Des Moines.	Barber	Iowa	35	Married		At home.
Door-keeper	J. N. Main.	Redfield	Farmer.	Indiana	55	Single	38th and 46th Ia. Inf	629 E. Grand ave.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Lane, of Polk.
Dolph, of Hardin.
Gardner, of Washington.
Goodwin, of Clay.
Holiday, of Louisa.
McNeeley, of Lucas.
Miller of Cherokee.
Penney, of Mitchell.
Saberson, of Buena Vista.
Spaulding, of Floyd.

Stuntz, of Story.
Morison, of Tama.
Hipwell, of Scott.
Hart, of Clinton.
Johnston, of Bremer.
Gilbert, of Clayton.
Louis, of Shelby.
Robinson, of Marion.
Springer, of Johnson.
McCann, of Dubuque.

JUDICIARY.

Chase, of Hamilton.
Stone, of Marshall.
Coffin, of Bolk.
Norris, of Delaware.
Harriman, of Franklin.
Hoover, of Black Hawk.
Holiday, of Louisa.
Wilson, of Madison.
Jay, of Monroe.

Dayton, of Allamakee.
Richman, of Muscatine.
Beem, of Keokuk.
Briggs, of Pottawattamie.
Ware, of Pottawattamie.
Smyth, of Des Moines.
Hornish, of Lee.
Robinson, of Marion.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Norris, of Delaware.
Brooks, of Audubon.
Bruce, of Decatur.
Carpenter, of Humboldt.
Drewry, of Sac.
Sells, of Clark.
Smith, of Kossuth.
Van Gilder, of Warren.

Wyckoff, of Appanoose.
Campbell, of Monona.
Felkner, of Cedar.
Flanagan, of Webster.
Fuhrmeister, of Linn.
Ellis, of Grundy.
Haselton, of Carroll.
Addie, of Fayette.

RAILROADS AND COMMERCE.

Morrow, of Union.
Bitterman, of Cerro Gordo.
Stone, of Marshall.
Coonley, of Butler.
Doane, of Jasper.
Moore, of Wayne.
Saberson, of Buena Vista.
Brooks, of Boone.

Hoover, of Black Hawk.
Chamberlin, of Buchanan.
Gillman, of Fremont.
Nemmers, of Jackson.
Sharpnack, of Harrison.
Cunningham, of Wapello.
Jewell, of Winneshiek.
Horton, of Woodbury.

SCHOOLS AND TEXT BOOKS.

Crawford, of Cass.
Clark, of Adair.
Drewry, of Sac.
Gardner, of Washington.
Holland, of Van Buren.
McNeeley, of Lucas.
Van Gilder, of Warren.
Williams, of Howard.

Spaulding, of Floyd.
Stillmunkes, of Dubuque.
Chamberlin, of Buchanan.
Nemmers, of Jackson.
Haselton, of Carroll.
Springer, of Johnson.
Johnston, of Bremer.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Spaulding, of Floyd.
Sells, of Clark.
Smith, of Kossuth.
Williams, of Howard.
Bitterman, of Cerro Gordo.
Holiday, of Louisa.
Morrow, of Union.

Coonley, of Butler.
Schrooten, of Plymouth.
Gitchell, of Linn.
Glattly, of Chickasaw.
Gillman, of Fremont.
Campbell, of Monona.
Briggs, of Pottawattamie.

SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

Bruce, of Decatur.
Clark, of Adair.
Gardner, of Washington.
Holland, of Van Buren.
McNeeley, of Lucas.
Van Gilder, of Warren.
Williams, of Howard.
Wilson, of Madison.

Drewry, of Sac.
McCann, of Dubuque.
Stillmunkes, of Dubuque.
Potter, of Jones.
Johnston, of Bremer.
Campbell, of Monona and Ida.
Hornish, of Lee.
Guinn, of Benton.

AGRICULTURE.

Austin, of Wright.
Gardner, of Washington.
Holland, of Van Buren.
Jones, of Poweshiek.
Shriver, of Ringgold.
Spaulding, of Floyd.
Steen, of Guthrie.
Van Gilder, of Warren.

Watkins, of Jefferson.
Welch, of Des Moines.
Fuhrmeister, of Linn.
Hart, of Clinton.
Haselton, Carroll.
Jewell, of Winneshiek.
Potter, of Jones.
Warren, of Sioux.

MINES AND MINING.

Miller, of Cherokee.
Bitterman, of Cerro Gordo.
Coonley, of Butler.
Beach, of Mahaska.
Brooks, of Boone.
Holland, of Van Buren.
Stone, of Marshall.
Spearman, of Henry.

Stuntz, of Story.
Glattly, of Chickasaw.
Hinman, of O'Brien.
Gillman, of Fremont.
Ellis, of Grundy.
Addie, of Fayette.
Castle, of Woodbury.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Young, of Calhoun.
Jay, of Monroe.
Spaulding, of Floyd.
Watkins, of Jefferson.
Boise, of Montgomery.
Jones, of Poweshiek.

Stuntz, of Story.
Horstman, of Clinton.
Yost, of Davis.
Marti, of Scott.
Felkner, of Cedar.
Patterson, of Iowa.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Van Gilder, of Warren.
Doane, of Jasper.
Stone, of Marshall.
Harriman, of Franklin.
Young, of Calhoun.
Morrow, of Union.
Wilson, of Madison.

Bruce, of Decatur.
Chase, of Hamilton.
Smyth, of Des Moines.
Hornish, of Lee.
Briggs, of Pottawattamie.
Dayton, of Allamakee.
Louis, of Shelby.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Coffin, of Polk.
Gardner, of Washington.
Hoover, of Blackhawk.
Sowers, of Taylor.
Van Gilder, of Warren.
Spearman, of Henry.
Chase, of Hamilton.
Norris, of Delaware.

Crawford, of Cass.
Ware, of Pottawattamie.
Richman, of Muscatine.
Hipwell, of Scott.
Robinson, of Marion.
Warren, of Sioux.
Schrooten, of Plymouth.

MEDICINE, SURGERY AND PHARMACY.

Brooks, of Audubon.
Dolph, of Hardin.
McNeeley, of Lucas.
Sells, of Clarke.
Young, of Calhoun.
Linderman, of Page.
Bruce, of Decatur.

Flanagan, of Webster.
Ellis, of Grundy.
Yost, of Davis.
Gilbert, of Clayton.
Patterson, of Iowa.
Marti, of Scott.
Wilken, of Lee.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Jay, of Monroe.
Young, of Calhoun.
Miller, of Cherokee.
Spearman, of Henry.
Chase, of Hamilton.
Shriver, of Ringgold.
Crawford, of Cass.
Morrow, of Union.

McCann, of Dubuque.
Potter, of Jones.
Schrooten, of Plymouth.
Gilbert, of Clayton.
Gitchell, of Linn.
Warren, of Sioux.
Schultz, of Crawford.

CLAIMS.

Linderman, of Page.
Coonley, of Butler.
Doane, of Jasper.
Kasa, of Emmet.
Van Gilder, of Warren.
Wyckoff, of Appanoose.

Shriver, of Ringgold.
Felkner, of Cedar.
Hipwell, of Scott.
Hortsman, of Clinton.
Horton, of Woodbury.
Castle, of Woodbury.

COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Penney, of Mitchell.
Drewry, of Sac.
Sowers, of Taylor.
Spaulding, of Floyd.
Stuntz, of Story.
Carpenter, of Humboldt.
Clark, of Adair.

Jester, of Greene.
Flanagan, of Webster.
Hart, of Clinton.
Morison, of Tama.
Cunningham, of Wapello.
Springer, of Johnson.

INSURANCE.

Hoover, of Blackhawk.
Coffin, of Polk.
Steen, of Guthrie.
Wyckoff, of Appanoose.
Jester, of Greene.
Boise, of Montgomery.
Ellickson, of Winnebago.

Gardner, of Washington.
Gilbert, of Clayton.
Fuhrmeister, of Linn.
Welch, of Des Moines.
Chamberlin, of Buchanan.
Hornish, of Lee.
Campbell, of Monona.

TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND EXPRESS.

Sowers, of Taylor.
Britt, of Mills.
Coffin, of Polk.
Carter, of Dallas.
Steen, of Guthrie.
Boise, of Montgomery.
Watkins, of Jefferson.

Harriman, of Franklin.
Hipwell, of Scott.
Chamberlin, of Buchanan.
Wilken, of Lee.
Morison, of Tama.
Sharpnack, of Harrison.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Bitterman, of Cerro Gordo.
Morrow, of Union.
Lane, of Polk.
Shriver, of Ringgold.
Van Gilder, of Warren.
Britt, of Mills.
Stuntz, of Story.
Williams, of Howard.

Potter, of Jones.
Stillmunkes, of Dubuque.
Schrooten, of Plymouth.
Fuhrmeister, of Linn.
Nemmers, of Jackson.
Jewell, of Winneshiek.
Schultz, of Crawford.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Harriman, of Franklin.
Coffin, of Polk.
Linderman, of Page.
Young, of Calhoun.
Coonley, of Butler.
Clark, of Adair.
Saberson, of Buena Vista.

Watkins, of Jefferson.
Gillman, of Fremont.
Ware, of Pottawattamie.
Smyth, of Des Moines.
Dayton, of Allamakee.
Ellis, of Grundy.
Folkner, of Cedar.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Coonley, of Butler.
Brooks, of Audubon.
Stone, of Marshall.
Crawford, of Cass.
Coffin, of Polk.
Penney, of Mitchell.

Bruce, of Decatur.
Wilken, of Lee.
Hipwell, of Scott.
Welch, of Des Moines.
Gilbert, of Clayton.
Nemmers, of Jackson.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

McNeeley, of Lucas.
Britt, of Mills.
Jay, of Monroe.
Watkins, of Jefferson.
Lane, of Polk.
Sowers, of Taylor.
Austin, of Wright.
Goodwin, of Clay.

Beach, of Mahaska.
Schultz, of Crawford.
Hinman, of O'Brien.
Stillmunkes, of Dubuque.
Schrooten, of Plymouth.
Potter, of Jones.
Guinn, of Benton.
Patterson, of Iowa.

PRINTING.

Wilson, of Madison.
Dolph, of Hardin.
Moore, of Wayne.
Smith, of Kossuth.
McNeeley, of Lucas.
Sells, of Clarke.
Holland, of Van Buren.

Linderman, of Page.
Dayton, of Allamakee.
Sharpnack, of Harrison.
Yost, of Davis.
Springer, of Johnson.
Horstman, of Clinton.
Addie, of Fayette.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Gardner, of Washington.
Beach, of Mahaska.
Carter, of Dallas.
Jay, of Monroe.
Saberson, of Buena Vista.
Stone, of Marshall.

Holland, of Van Buren.
Guinn, of Benton.
Cunningham, of Wapello.
Horton, of Woodbury.
Schultz, of Crawford.
Chamberlin, of Buchanan.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Richman, of Muscatine.
Harriman, of Franklin.
Watkins, of Jefferson.
Norris, of Delaware.
Bitterman, of Cerro Gordo.
Morrow, of Union.
Stone, of Marshall.
Jones, of Poweshiek.

Steen, of Guthrie.
Smyth, of Des Moines.
Horton, of Woodbury.
Yost, of Davis.
Ware, of Pottawattamie.
Jewell, of Winneshiek.
Guinn, of Benton.
Flanagan, of Webster.

COLLEGE FOR BLIND.

Spearman, of Henry.
Brooks, of Audubon.
Spaulding, of Floyd.
Young, of Calhoun.
Wyckoff, of Appanoose.
Stuntz, of Story.

Jewell, of Winneshiek.
Fuhrmeister, of Linn.
Stillmunkes, of Dubuque.
Welch, of Des Moines.
Haselton, of Carroll.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Kasa, of Emmet.
Britt, of Mills.
Jay, of Monroe.
Sowers, of Taylor.
Jester, of Greene.

Sharpnack, of Harrison.
Glattly, of Chickasaw.
Gillman, of Fremont.
Gilbert, of Clayton.

SOLDIERS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.

Clark, of Adair.
Doane, of Jasper.
Linderman, of Page.
Watkins, of Jefferson.
Young, of Calhoun.
Spearman, of Henry.

Van Gilder, of Warren.
Nemmers, of Jackson.
Haselton, of Carroll.
Potter, of Jones.
Louis, of Shelby.
Patterson, of Iowa.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Steen, of Guthrie.
Boise, of Montgomery.
Drewry, of Sac.
Gardner, of Washington.
Doane, of Jasper.
Ellickson, of Winnebago.

Addie, of Fayette.
Jewell, of Winneshiek.
Marti, of Scott.
Horstman, of Clinton.
Johnston, of Bremer.

BOARD PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Sells, of Clarke.
Ellickson, of Winnebago.
Lane, of Polk.
Steen, of Guthrie.
Williams, of Howard.
Spaulding, of Floyd.

Johnston, of Bremer.
Haselton, of Carroll.
Glattly, of Chickasaw.
Hinman, of O'Brien.
Guinn, of Benton.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

Boise, of Montgomery.
Ellickson, of Winnebago.
Miller, of Cherokee.
Carpenter, of Humboldt.
Carter, of Dallas.
Dolph, of Hardin.

Hart, of Clinton.
Gillman, of Fremont.
Springer, of Johnson.
Haselton, of Carroll.
Gitchell, of Linn.

LABOR.

Stuntz, of Story.
Carpenter, of Humboldt.
Carter, of Dallas.
Ellickson, of Winnebago.
Holland, of Van Buren.
Brooks, of Boone.
Jester, of Greene.

Louis, of Shelby.
Flanagan, of Webster.
Addie, of Fayette.
Cunningham, of Wapello.
Schrooten, of Plymouth.
Sharpnack, of Harrison.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Holland, of Van Buren.
Brooks, of Boone.
Williams, of Howard.
Holiday, of Louisa.
Harriman, of Franklin.
Linderman, of Page.

Schrooten, of Plymouth.
Addie, of Fayette.
Louis, of Shelby.
Stillmunkes, of Dubuque.
Schultz, of Crawford.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Moore, of Wayne.
Kasa, of Emmet.
Goodwin, of Clay.
Williams, of Howard.
Shriver, of Ringgold.
Wilson, of Madison.

Stone, of Marshall.
Beem, of Keokuk.
Richman, of Muscatine.
Sharpnack, of Harrison.
Jewell, of Winneshiek.
Nemmers, of Jackson.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Carpenter, of Humboldt.
Lane, of Polk.
Wilson, of Madison.
Miller, of Cherokee.
Brooks, of Audubon.
Stuntz, of Story.

Smyth, of Des Moines.
Gillman, of Fremont.
Marti, of Scott.
Sharpnack, of Harrison.
Springer, of Johnson.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Jester, of Greene.
 Carter, of Dallas.
 Dolph, of Hardin.
 Penney, of Mitchell.
 Spaulding, of Floyd.
 Kasa, of Emmet.
 Ellickson, of Winnebago.
 McNeeley, of Lucas.

Castle, of Woodbury.
 Louis, of Shelby.
 Campbell, of Monona.
 Guinn, of Benton.
 Marti, of Scott.
 Potter, of Jones.
 Schrooten, of Plymouth.

HORTICULTURE.

Britt, of Mills.
 Beech, of Mahaska.
 Sowers, of Taylor.
 Austin, of Wright.
 Shriver, of Ringgold.
 Linderman, of Page.

Hinman, of O'Brien.
 Hart, of Clinton.
 Gillman, of Fremont.
 Guinn, of Benton.
 Addie, of Fayette.

PENITENTIARIES.

Doane, of Jasper.
 Clark, of Adair.
 Goodwin, of Clay.
 Kasa, of Emmet.
 Lane, of Polk.
 Sells, of Clarke.
 Gillman, of Fremont.

Steen, of Guthrie.
 Cunningham, of Wapello.
 Marti, of Scott.
 McCann, of Dubuque.
 Robinson, of Marion.
 Castle, of Woodbury.

PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

Beach, of Mahaska.
 Brooks, of Boone.
 Goodwin, of Clay.
 Bitterman, of Cerro Gordo.
 Boise, of Montgomery.
 Carpenter, of Humboldt.
 Hart, of Clinton.

Felkner, of Cedar.
 Cunningham, of Wapello.
 Castle, of Woodbury.
 Hipwell, of Scott.

ELECTIONS.

Saberson, of Buena Vista.
 Jester, of Greene.
 Jones, of Poweshiek.
 Sells, of Clarke.
 Chase, of Hamilton.
 Holland, of Van Buren.

Coonley, of Butler.
 Morison, of Tama.
 Felkner, of Cedar.
 Campbell, of Monona.
 Welch, of Des Moines.
 Warren, of Sioux.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

Drewry, of Sac.
 Hoover, of Blackhawk.
 Chase, of Hamilton.
 Coffin, of Polk.
 Penney, of Mitchell.
 Wilson, of Madison.

Hornish, of Lee.
 Ellis, of Grundy.
 Nemmers, of Jackson.
 Horstman, of Clinton.
 Smyth, of Des Moines.
 Schultz, of Crawford.

MILITARY.

Dolph, of Hardin.
Austin, of Wright.
Carter, of Dallas.
Chase, of Hamilton.
Jones, of Poweshiek.
Norris, of Delaware.
Wyckoff, of Appanoose.
Spearman, of Henry.

Beach, of Mahaska.
Fuhrmeister, of Linn.
Chamberlin, of Buchanan.
Glattly, of Chickasaw.
Dayton, of Allamakee.
Flanagan, of Webster.
Richman, of Muscatine.
Hornish, of Lee.

LIBRARY.

Springer, of Johnson.
Crawford, of Cass.
Dolph, of Hardin.
Spearman, of Henry.
Lane, of Polk.
Brooks, of Audubon.
Saberson, of Buena Vista.

Young, of Calhoun.
Richman, of Muscatine.
Horstman, of Clinton.
Glattly, of Chickasaw.
Warren, of Sioux.
Wilken, of Lee.

ENROLLED BILLS.

Holiday, of Louisa.
Austin, of Wright.
Ellickson, of Winnebago.
Watkins, of Jefferson.

Gitchell, of Lyon.
Ellis, of Grundy.
Hinman, of O'Brien.
Briggs, of Pottawattamie.

ENGROSSED BILLS.

Ellickson, of Winnebago.
Penney, of Mitchell.
VanGilder, of Warren.
Spearman, of Henry.

Chamberlin, of Buchanan.
Warren, of Sioux.
Horstman, of Clinton.

PARDONS.

Shriver, of Ringgold.
Brooks, of Boone.
Bruce, of Decatur.
Britt, of Mills.

Ellis, of Grundy.
Gitchell, of Linn.
Flanagan, of Webster.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Stone, of Marshall.
Austin, of Wright.
Brooks, of Boone.
Chase, of Hamilton.
Holland, of Van Buren.
Penney, of Mitchell.
Smith, of Kossuth.
Hoover, of Black Hawk.

Crawford, of Cass.
Richman, of Muscatine.
Wilken, of Lee.
Hinman, of O'Brien.
Johnston, of Bremer.
Ware, of Pottawattamie.
Glattly, of Chickasaw.
Jewell, of Winneshiek.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Wyckoff, of Appanoose.
Jones, of Poweshiek.
Moore, of Wayne.
Norris, of Delaware.
Clark, of Adair.
Chase, of Hamilton.
Jester, of Greene.
Miller, of Cherokee.
Goodwin, of Clay.

Williams, of Howard.
Ware, of Pottawattamie.
McCann, of Dubuque.
Beem, of Keokuk.
Wilken, of Lee.
Robinson, of Marion.
Smyth, of Des Moines.
Nemmers, of Jackson.
Morison, of Tama.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Brooks, of Boone.
Boise, of Montgomery.
Carpenter, of Humboldt.
Doane, of Jasper.
Dolph, of Hardin.
Drewry, of Sac.
Gardner, of Washington.
Harriman, of Franklin.

Holiday, of Louisa.
Yost, of Davis.
Dayton, of Allamakee.
Briggs, of Pottawattamie.
Campbell, of Monona.
Hinman, of O'Brien.
Haselton, of Carroll.
Guinn, of Benton.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Goodwin, of Clay.
Smith, of Kossuth.
Watkins, of Jefferson.
Holland, of Van Buren.
Jay, of Monroe.
Jones, of Poweshiek.
Moore, of Wayne.
Morrow, of Union.

Lane, of Polk.
Patterson, of Iowa.
Castle, of Woodbury.
Robinson, of Marion.
Schultz, of Crawford.
Gillman, of Fremont.
Ellis, of Grundy.
Hart, of Clinton.

RULES.

Jones, of Poweshiek.
Jay, of Monroe.
Crawford, of Cass.
Hoover, of Black Hawk.
Linderman, of Page.

Norris, of Delaware.
Hornish, of Lee.
Gilbert, of Clayton.
Dayton, of Allamakee.
Beem, of Keokuk.

FISH AND GAME.

Smith, of Kossuth.
Kasa, of Emmet.
Sowers, of Taylor.
Stone, of Marshall.

Wyckoff, of Appanoose.
Horton, of Woodbury.
Gitcheil, of Linn.
Wilken, of Lee.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

ADDIE	Appropriations. Printing. Industrial Schools. Labor. Domestic Manufactures. Horticulture and Forestry. Mines and Mining.
AUSTIN	Agriculture. Enrolled Bills. Congressional Districts. Horticulture and Forestry. Military. Roads and Highways.
BEACH	Public Lands and Buildings. Horticulture and Forestry. Roads and Highways. Mines and Mining. Agricultural College. Military.
BEEH	County and Township Organization. Judiciary. Judicial Districts. Rules.
BITTERMAN	Animal Industry. Railroads. Normal Schools. Public Lands and Buildings. Mines and Mining. State University.
BOISE	Institution for Feeble Minded. Retrenchment and Reform. Insurance. Telegraphs and Telephones. Senatorial Districts. Public Lands and Buildings. Industrial Schools.
BRIGGS	Judiciary. Senatorial Districts. Federal Relations. Enrolled Bills. Normal Schools.

BRITT	Horticulture and Forestry. Telegraph and Telephones. Animal Industry. Roads and Highway. Institution for Deaf and Dumb. Pardons.
BROOKS OF AUDUBON...	Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Private Corporations. Appropriations. College for Blind. Constitutional Amendments. Library.
BROOKS OF BOONE.....	Senatorial District—Labor. Railroads and Commerce. Mines and Mining—Pardons. Public Lands and Buildings. Domestic Manufactures. Congressional Districts.
BRUCE	Suppression of Intemperance. Appropriations. Federal Relations. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Pardons. Private Corporations.
CAMPBELL.....	Appropriations. Suppression of Intemperance. Normal Schools. Woman Suffrage. Elections. Insurance. Senatorial District.
CARPENTER	Constitutional Amendments. Appropriations. Compensation of Public Officers. Labor. Institute for Feeble Minded. Senatorial Districts. Public Lands and Buildings.
CARTER... ..	Agricultural College. Military. Telegraphs and Telephones. Woman Suffrage. Labor. Institute for Feeble Minded.
CASTLE	Mines and Mining. Claims. Woman Suffrage. Penitentiaries. Public Lands and Buildings. Representative Districts.

CHAMBERLIN.....	Engrossed Bills. Railroads and Commerce. Schools and Text Books. Telegraphs and Telephones. Military. Insurance. Agricultural College.
CHASE	Judiciary. Municipal Corporations. Hospital for Insane. Military. Congressional Districts. Elections. Federal Relations. Police Regulations. Judicial Districts.
CLARK	Soldiers' and Orphans' Home. Compensation of Public Officers. Schools and Text Books. Suppression of Intemperance. Penitentiaries. Banks and Banking. . Judicial Districts.
COFFIN.....	Municipal Corporations. Telegraphs and Telephones. Judiciary. Insurance. Banks and Banking. Private Corporations. Police Regulations.
COONLEY.....	Private Corporations. Normal Schools. Mines and Mining. Claims. Elections. Banks and Banking. Railroads and Commerce.
CRAWFORD.....	Schools and Text-books. Municipal Corporations. Rules. Hospital for Insane. Library. Congressional Districts. Private Corporations.
CUNNINGHAM.....	Railroads and Commerce. Compensation of Public Officers. Public Lands and Buildings. Labor. Penitentiaries. Agricultural College.
DAYTON	Judiciary. Federal Relations. Senatorial Districts. Military. Printing. Banks and Banking. Rules.

DOANE	Penitentiaries. Railroads and Commerce. Claims. Soldiers and Orphans' Home. Industrial Schools. Senatorial Districts. Federal Relations.
DOLPH	Military. Woman Suffrage. Printing. Ways and Means. Library. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Institute for Feeble Minded. Senatorial Districts.
DREWRY	Police Regulations. Appropriations. Schools and Text Books. Suppression of Intemperance. Compensation of Public Officers. Industrial Schools. Senatorial Districts.
ELICKSON	Engrossed Bills. Insurance. Labor. Institution for Feeble Minded. Board of Public Charities. Enrolled Bills. Industrial Schools. Woman Suffrage.
ELLIS	Mines and Mining. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Appropriations. Enrolled Bills. Pardons. Banks and Banking. Representative Districts. Police Regulations.
FELKNER	Appropriations. Retrenchment and Reform. Claims. Public Lands and Buildings. Elections. Banks and Banking.
FLANAGAN	Appropriations. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Compensation Public Officers. Labor. Pardons. Military. State University.
FUHRMEISTER	Appropriations. Agriculture. Insurance. Animal Industry. College for Blind. Military.

GARDNER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural College. Agriculture. Ways and Means. Suppression of Intemperance. Municipal Corporations. Insurance. Schools and Text Books. Industrial Schools. Senatorial Districts.
GILBERT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ways and Means. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Insurance. Hospital for Insane. Rules. Institute for Deaf and Dumb. Private corporations. Telegraphs, Telephones and Express.
GILLMAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railroads and Commerce. Normal Schools. Banks and Banking. Horticulture and Forestry. Institute for Feeble Minded. Penitentiaries. Constitutional Amendments. Institute for Deaf and Dumb. Mines and Mining. Representative Districts.
GITCHELL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal Schools. Hospital for the Insane. Fish and Game. Enrolled Bills. Pardons. Institute for Feeble Minded.
GLATTLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mines and Mining. Normal Schools. Institute for Deaf and Dumb. Board Public Charities. Library. Congressional Districts. Military.
GOODWIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative Districts. Ways and Means. County and Township Organizations. Public Lands and Buildings. Penitentiaries. Judicial Districts. Roads and Highways.
GUINN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppression of Intemperance. Roads and Highways. Agricultural College. Woman Suffrage. Horticulture and Forestry. Senatorial Districts. State University. Board of Public Charities.

HARRIMAN.....	Banks and Banking. Telegraphs and Telephones, Federal Relations. State University. Domestic Manufactures. Judiciary. Senatorial Districts.
HART.....	Ways and Means. Agriculture. Compensation Public Officers. Horticulture and Forestry. Public Lands and Buildings. Institute for Feeble-Minded. Representative Districts.
HASLETON.....	Agriculture. Appropriations. Schools and Text Books. Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Board Public Charities. College for Blind. Senatorial Districts. Institute for Feeble Minded.
HINMAN.....	Mines and Mining. Congressional Districts. Enrolled Bills. Roads and Highways. Horticulture and Forestry. Public Charities. Senatorial Districts.
HIPWELL.....	Ways and Means. Municipal Corporations. Claims. Telegraphs and Telephones. Private Corporations. Public Lands and Buildings.
HOLIDAY.....	Enrolled Bills. Ways and Means. Judiciary. Normal Schools. Domestic Manufactures. Senatorial Districts.
HOLLAND.....	Domestic Manufacturing. Labor. Elections—Schools and Text Books. Congressional Districts. Mines and Mining. Agriculture—Suppression of Intemperance. Agricultural College. Printing—Representative Districts.
HOOVER.....	Insurance. Judiciary. Railroads and Commerce. Police Regulations. Rules. Congressional Districts. Municipal Corporations.

HORNISH	Judiciary. Federal Relations. Suppression of Intemperance. Police Regulations. Rules. Military. Insurance.
HORSTMAN	Claims. Retrenchment and Reform. Library. Police Regulations. Engrossed Bills. Industrial Schools. Printing.
HORTON	Railroads and Commerce. Claims. State University. Agricultural College. Fish and Game.
JAY	Hospital for Insane. Judiciary. Roads and Highways. Agricultural College. Deaf and Dumb. Representative Districts. Rules. Retrenchment and Reform.
JESTER	Woman Suffrage. Compensation Public Officers. Insurance. Labor. Elections. Institute for Deaf and Dumb. Judicial Districts.
JEWELL	Agriculture. Railroads and Commerce. Animal Industry. County and Township Organization. Industrial Schools. Congressional Districts. State University. College for Blind.
JOHNSON	Ways and Means. Suppression of Intemperance. Schools and Text Books. Industrial Schools. Board Public Charities. Congressional Districts.
JONES	Rules. Retrenchment and Reform. Agriculture. Judicial Districts. Elections. Representative Districts. State University.

KASA	Institution for Deaf and Dumb. Claims. County and Township Organization. Penitentiaries. Fish and game. Woman Suffrage.
LANE... ..	Ways and Means. Animal Industry. Board Public Charities. Constitutional Amendments. Penitentiaries. Library. Representative Districts. Roads and Highways.
LINDERMAN.....	Claims. Banks and Banking. Soldiers' and Orphans' Home. Rules Printing. Domestic Manufactures. Horticulture and Forestry. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy.
LOUIS.....	Ways and Means. Federal Relations. Labor. Domestic Manufactures. Woman Suffrage. Soldiers' and Orphans' Homes.
MCCANN	Ways and Means. Suppression of Intemperance. Hospital for Insane. Penitentiaries. Judicial Districts. Constitutional Amendments.
MCNEELEY.....	Roads and Highways. Schools and Text Books. Suppression of Intemperance. Ways and Means. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Printing. Woman Suffrage.
MARTI.....	Retrenchment and Reform. Medicine, Surgery Pharmacy. Penitentiaries. Woman Suffrage. Constitutional Amendments. Industrial Schools.
MILLER	Mines and Mining. Hospital for Insane. Ways and Means. Institute for Feeble Minded. Constitutional Amendments. Judicial Districts.
MOORE.....	County and Township Organization. Railroad and Commerce. Judicial Districts. Printing. Representative Districts.

MORISON	{ Ways and Means. Compensation of Public Officers. Telegraphs and Telephones. Judicial Districts. Elections.
MORROW	{ Railroads and Commerce. Normal Schools. Federal Relations. Hospital for Insane. Animal Industry. Representative Districts. State University.
NEMMERS	{ Railroads and Commerce. Schools and Text Books. Animal Industry. Soldiers' and Orphans' Home. Police Regulations. County and Township Organization. Judicial Districts. Private Corporations.
NORRIS	{ Appropriations. Judiciary. Municipal Corporations. Military. Judicial Districts. Rules. State University.
PATTERSON	{ Retrenchment and Reform. Medical Surgery and Pharmacy. Roads and Highways. Representative Districts. Soldiers and Orphans' Home.
PENNEY	{ Compensation of Public Officers. Ways and Means. Woman Suffrage. Engrossed Bills. Congressional Districts. Private Corporations. Police Regulations.
POTTER	{ Suppression of Intemperance. Hospital for Insane. Animal Industry. Roads and Highways. Soldiers' and Orphans' Home. Woman Suffrage. Agriculture.
RICHMAN	{ Judiciary. Municipal Corporations. Congressional Districts. County and township organization. Military. Library. State University.

ROBINSON	{	Ways and Means. Municipal Corporation. Judiciary. Penitentiary. Judicial Districts. Representative Districts.
SABERSON	{	Elections. Railroads. Ways and Means. Agricultural College. Banks and Banking. Library.
SCHULTZ	{	Hospital for Insane. Animal Industry. Roads and Highways. Agricultural College. Representative Districts. Domestic Manufacture. Police Regulations. Roads and Highways.
SELLS	{	Board of Public Charities. Appropriations. Normal Schools. Elections. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Printing. Penitentiaries.
SHARPNACK	{	Railroads and Commerce. Telegraph and Telephones. Printing. Institute for Deaf and Dumb. County and Township Organizations. Constitutional Amendments. Labor.
SHRIVER	{	Pardons. Agriculture. Claims. Hospital for Insane. Animal Industry. County and Township Organization. Horticulture and Forestry.
SMITH	{	Fish and Game. Appropriations. Normal Schools. Congressional Districts. Representative Districts. Printing.
SMYTH	{	Judiciary. Federal Relations. State University. Judicial Districts. Banks and Banking. Constitutional Amendments. Police Regulations.

SOWERS	{ Telegraphs and Telephones. Compensation of Public Officers. Horticulture and Forestry. Municipal Corporations. Institute for Deaf and Dumb. Fish and Game.
SPAULDING	{ Normal Schools. Compensation of Public Officers. Agriculture. Retrenchment and Reform. College for Blind. Board of Public Charities. Schools and Text Books. Ways and Means. Woman Suffrage.
SPEARMAN	{ College for Blind. Municipal Corporations. Mines and Mining. Hospital for Insane. Military. Engrossed Bills. Library. Soldiers' and Orphans' Home.
SPRINGER	{ Library. Compensation of Public officers. Schools and Text-books. Ways and Means. Institute for Feeble Minded. Printing. Constitutional Amendments.
STEEN	{ Industrial Schools. Agriculture. Insurance. Telegraphs and Telephones. Board of Public Charities. Penitentiaries. State University
STONE	{ Congressional Districts. Judiciary. Private Corporations. Railroads and Commerce. Agricultural College. County and Township Organization. Federal Relations. Fish and Game. Mines and Mining. State University.
STILLMUNKES	{ Suppression of Intemperance. Animal Industry. College for the Blind. Domestic Manufactures. Roads and Highways. Schools and Text Books.

STUNTZ	Labor. Ways and Means—Mines and Mining. Retrenchment and Reform. Compensation of Public Officers. Animal Industry. Constitutional Amendments. College for Blind.
VAN GILDER.	Federal Relations. Appropriations. Suppression of Intemperance. Claims. Animal Industry. Agriculture. Engrossed Bills. Municipal Corporations. Schools and Text Books. Soldiers' and Orphans' Home.
WARE.....	Judiciary. Municipal Corporations. Judicial Districts. Banks and Banking. State University. Congressional Districts.
WARREN.....	Agriculture. Municipal Corporation. Hospitals for Insane. Library. Engrossed Bills. Elections.
WATKINS.....	Agriculture. Retrenchment and Reform. Telegraphs and Telephones. Roads and Highways. Soldiers' and Orphans' Home. Banks and Banking. Enrolled Bills. State University.
WELCH.....	Agriculture. Insurance. Elections. Private Corporations. College for Blind.
WILKEN.....	Congressional Districts. Telegraphs, Telephones and Express. Private Corporations. Library. Judicial Districts. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy.
WILLIAMS.....	Schools. Suppression of Intemperance. Board of Public Charities. Domestic Manufactures. Animal Industry. County and Township Organization. Judicial Districts. Normal Schools.

WILSON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printing. Judiciary. Federal Relations. Constitutional Amendments. County and Township Organization. Police Regulations. Suppression of Intemperance.
WYCKOFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judicial Districts. Insurance. Appropriations. Claims. Military. College for Blind. Fish and Game.
YOST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrenchment and Reform. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. State University. Printing. Senatorial Districts.
YOUNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrenchment and Reform. Federal Relations. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy. Hospital for Insane. Banks and Banking. College for Blind. Library—Soldiers' and Orphans Home.
SCHROOTEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal Industry. Domestic Manufactures. Hospital for Insane. Labor. Municipal Corporations. Normal Schools. Roads and Highways. Woman Suffrage.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF THE

State of Iowa.

NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

HENRY SABIN,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR:—In compliance with section 1583, of the Code, as amended by chapter 82, laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, I have the honor to submit to you the report of the Department of Public Instruction for the biennial period ending September 30, 1891.

HENRY SABIN,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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REMARKS ON THE SUMMARY.

By printing the few pages that follow, after the remainder of the report including the full itemized accounts is in print, we are able to collect and summarize a few of the most important features of the work, and to place the results of the last year side by side with the same items for former years.

The tabular exhibit on pages 14 and 15 brings together the leading features in such a form as to make them easy of comparison.

The figures given for 1890 and 1891 in this summary may be verified by reference to the statistical tables in the appendix of this report.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
District townships.....	1,188	1,202	1,198
Independent districts.....	3,451	3,439	3,463
Whole number of districts.....	4,639	4,641	4,661
Subdistricts.....	8,768	8,875	8,969

SCHOOLS.

Ungraded.....	12,088	12,094	12,178
Rooms in graded.....	3,523	3,668	3,854
Whole number.....	15,611	15,762	16,032
Average duration in months.....	7.7	7.8	7.8

TEACHERS.

Males employed.....	5,432	5,460	5,228
Females employed.....	20,361	21,107	21,541
Whole number.....	25,793	26,567	26,769
Av. monthly compensation, males.... \$	37.52	37.09	37.54
Av. monthly compensation, females..	30.37	30.21	30.52

SCHOLARS.

Between five and twenty-one, males..	331,386	336,166	339,969
Between five and twenty-one, females	318,220	324,329	328,572
Total enumeration.....	649,606	660,495	668,541
Enrolled in public schools.....	489,229	493,267	503,755
Total average attendance.....	304,856	306,309	317,267
Percentage enrollm't on enumeration	75.3	74.8	75.4
Percentage attendance on enrollm't..	62.3	62.1	63.0
Percentage attendance on enumerat'n	46.9	46.4	47.5
Av. tuition per month per scholar.... \$	1.79	1.80	1.80
Av. number to each teacher.....	31	31	31

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Whole number	12,879	12,997	13,129
Value.....	\$ 12,580,345	\$ 12,715,766	\$ 13,184,944

APPARATUS.

Value	\$ 320,150	\$ 381,106	\$ 404,534
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DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

Number of volumes.....	74,891	84,957	98,701
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SHADE TREES ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Number of growing trees.....	164,528	170,306	177,391
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TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

Schools teaching effects of stimulants.	14,851	15,097	15,249
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TREASURERS' REPORTS.

SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
On hand at last report.....	\$ 327,108.86	\$ 276,410.77	\$ 334,699.93
From district tax	584,799.42	612,226.66	595,823.87
From other sources.....	544,779.00	427,258.21	597,972.11
Total receipts.....	\$1,456,687.28	\$1,315,895.64	\$1,528,495.91

EXPENDITURES.

For school-houses and sites.....	\$ 561,251.37	\$ 509,204.72	\$ 581,579.01
For libraries and apparatus.....	10,552.10	8,745.86	7,777.16
On bonds and interest.....	364,730.71	327,362.76	437,768.71
Paid for other purposes.....	243,742.33	135,882.37	139,828.10
Total expenditures.....	\$1,180,276.51	\$ 981,195.71	\$1,166,952.98
On hand.....	276,410.77	334,699.93	361,542.93
Total	\$1,456,687.28	\$1,315,895.64	\$1,528,495.91

CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
On hand at last report.....	\$ 599,279.15	\$ 577,618.91	\$ 619,233.72
From district tax	1,260,368.02	1,282,415.80	1,314,002.94
From other sources.....	121,036.27	115,545.50	167,759.76
Total receipts.....	\$1,980,683.44	\$1,975,580.21	\$2,100,996.42

EXPENDITURES.

For fuel, rent, repairs, etc.....	\$ 878,696.05	\$ 834,831.73	\$ 887,979.45
Paid secretaries and treasurers.....	130,399.10	130,214.39	132,736.09
For records, dictionaries, etc.....	66,859.07	64,640.45	56,480.51
For text-books to be resold.....	.....	6,224.46	41,696.66
For general supplies.....	98,835.49	141,770.62	156,912.76
For other purposes	228,274.82	178,664.84	189,839.02
Total expenditures	\$1,403,064.53	\$1,356,346.49	\$1,465,644.49
On hand	577,618.91	619,233.72	635,351.93
Total.....	\$1,980,683.44	\$1,975,580.21	\$2,100,996.42

TEACHERS' FUND.

RECEIPTS.

On hand at last report.	\$2,019,747.14	\$2,122,645.88	\$2,149,802.15
From district tax	3,490,685.16	3,490,770.79	3,575,711.62
From semi-annual apportionments ...	782,137.40	799,578.21	834,784.19
From other sources.....	94,912.98	109,081.64	98,408.09
Total receipts.....	\$6,387,432.63	\$6,522,076.52	\$6,658,206.05

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers.....	\$4,197,165.11	\$4,318,870.87	\$4,458,590.30
Paid for other purposes.....	67,621.64	58,903.50	53,009.96
Total expenditures.....	\$4,264,786.75	\$4,372,774.37	\$4,511,600.26
On hand	2,122,645.88	2,149,802.15	2,146,605.79
Total.....	\$6,387,432.63	\$6,522,076.52	\$6,658,206.05

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
First grade certificates issued	9,959	9,966	10,437
Second grade certificates issued	12,441	12,554	13,326
Third grade certificates issued.....	2,692	1,981	1,597
Total number issued.....	25,092	24,501	25,360
Applicants rejected.....	3,842	4,049	3,512
Total number examined.....	28,934	28,550	28,872
Certificates revoked.....	3	3	3
Average age of applicants	26 and 22	26 and 22	26 and 22
No experience in teaching.....	3,944	3,936	4,330
Taught less than one year.....	4,043	4,116	4,136
With state certificates or diplomas ...	193	267	377

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.

Schools visited	10,444	9,811	10,665
Visits made during the year.....	13,418	12,376	13,654
Educational meetings held.....	748	775	827

APPEALS.

Number of cases.....	65	49	78
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COMPENSATION.

Total paid county superintendents....	\$ 114,053	\$ 115,830	\$ 116,226
Average received per annum.....	1,152	1,170	1,174

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Number reported.....	180	218	245
Teachers employed	807	1,049	1,099
Students in attendance..	25,440	28,738	31,498
Number of graduates	1,130	1,178	1,401

TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTES.

GENERAL REPORT.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of institutes held.....	99	99	99
Continuing weeks.....	2.7	2.6	2.5
Males in attendance	2,803	2,748	2,696
Females in attendance.....	15,244	15,773	15,859
Total.....	18,047	18,521	18,655

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

On hand at last report	\$ 14,280.73	\$ 14,220.86	\$ 15,101.16
Examination fees.....	28,934.00	28,550.00	28,872.00
Registration fees.....	18,047.00	18,521.00	18,655.00
State appropriation.....	4,950.00	4,950.00	4,950.00
From other sources.....	535.52	996.54	470.13
Total.....	\$ 66,747.25	\$ 67,238.40	\$ 68,048.29

EXPENDITURES.

For instruction and lectures.....	\$ 44,792.99	\$ 44,367.51	\$ 44,939.76
For incidentals	7,733.40	7,769.78	7,866.96
On hand.....	14,220.86	15,101.16	15,241.55
Total.....	\$ 66,747.25	\$ 67,238.40	\$ 68,048.29

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

Amount in September	\$4,319,441.91	\$4,375,942.00	\$4,475,088.41
Interest on the same.....	263,690.00	266,338.00	247,686.00

THE COST OF OUR SCHOOLS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
For teachers' salaries.....	\$ 4,197,165	\$ 4,318,871	\$ 4,458,590
For school-houses, apparatus, etc	1,582,777	1,380,668	1,611,413
For general contingencies.....	1,068,186	1,010,778	1,074,195
Total.....	\$ 6,848,128	\$ 6,710,317	\$ 7,144,198

FIGURED ON TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Number of mills for each dollar of assessed valuation.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Teachers' salaries	\$ 8.03	\$ 8.29	\$ 8.30
School-houses, apparatus, etc	8.08	2.65	8.08
General contingencies.....	2.04	1.94	2.02
Total.....	\$ 13.10	\$ 12.88	\$ 13.44

ON ESTIMATED POPULATION.

For each individual of entire population.

Teachers' salaries.....	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.30
School-houses, apparatus, etc.....	.81	.72	.83
General contingencies.....	.55	.58	.55
Total.....	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.68

ON SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

For each youth between 5 and 21.

Teachers' salaries.....	\$ 6.46	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.67
School-houses, apparatus, etc.....	2.44	2.09	2.41
General contingencies	1.64	1.53	1.61
Total.....	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.16	\$ 10.69

ON TOTAL ENROLLMENT.

For each scholar enrolled in school.

Teachers' salaries.....	\$ 8.58	\$ 8.76	\$ 8.85
School-houses, apparatus, etc.....	8.23	2.79	8.20
General contingencies.....	2.18	2.05	2.13
Total.....	\$ 13.99	\$ 13.60	\$ 14.18

ON AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

For each scholar actually in attendance the average time.

Teachers' salaries.....	\$ 13.77	\$ 14.09	\$ 14.05
School-houses, apparatus, etc.	5.19	4.51	5.08
General contingencies.....	3.50	3.30	3.38
Total.....	\$ 22.46	\$ 21.90	\$ 22.51

TABULAR EXHIBIT: SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC

Year.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.				TEACHERS.				PUPILS.			
	District townships.	Independent districts.	Subdistricts.	Ungraded.	Graded.	Average annual session.		Number employed.		Average compensation per month.		Number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Number enrolled in public schools.	Total average attendance.	Average cost of tuition per month.
						Months.	Days.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1847	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,922	2,469	.....	.....
1848	893	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	101	23	15.43	8.20	40,046	7,077	.....	.....
1849	1,005	.....	564	.....	.....	4	338	245	14.53	7.64	50,082	17,350	.....	.....
1850	1,362	.....	914	.....	.....	10	549	250	14.76	8.78	64,336	24,804	.....	.....
1851	1,358	.....	1,181	.....	.....	.....	706	432	.....	.....	77,154	33,040	.....	.....
1852	1,560	.....	1,366	.....	.....	.....	806	525	.....	.....	85,080	34,044	.....	.....
1853	1,761	.....	1,379	.....	.....	12	740	569	.....	.....	100,083	42,442	24,550	.....
1854	2,353	.....	1,520	.....	.....	9	961	772	19.61	9.39	111,093	44,115	.....	.....
1855
1856	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279	1,243	14.47	8.23	173,868	69,014	.....	.....
1857	3,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,572	1,424	24.38	12.05	195,285	79,670	.....	.....
1858	1,118	1,682	25.33	9.42	233,927	36,574	.....	.....
1859	932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,901	2,394	27.08	17.16	240,541	142,849	79,411	1.10
1860	1,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,219	3,155	23.76	15.29	244,938	167,869	77,113	1.06
1861	1,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,763	3,562	24.24	16.20	262,570	183,318	101,903	1.10
1862	1,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,618	4,187	21.78	14.24	269,522	201,805	100,041	1.02
1863	1,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,937	5,563	21.00	15.68	281,734	199,750	111,185	1.10
1864	1,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,815	6,140	25.12	17.60	294,912	210,560	117,378	1.12
1865	1,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,353	6,467	31.84	22.80	324,338	217,503	119,503	1.36
1866	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,873	6,570	33.60	23.70	348,408	241,827	136,174	1.52
1867	1,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,676	6,667	35.68	24.64	372,969	257,281	148,629	1.37
1868	1,412	.....	.....	212	.....	6	4,123	6,846	35.42	25.72	396,630	279,007	160,773	1.32
1869	1,463	.....	.....	221	.....	6	4,470	7,515	36.96	27.16	418,168	296,138	178,329	1.34
1870	1,176	334	.....	213	.....	6	4,909	7,806	35.60	26.80	431,134	320,903	202,246	1.32
1871	1,260	344	.....	289	.....	6	5,483	8,547	36.00	27.80	460,629	341,638	211,542	1.52
1872	1,317	400	.....	403	.....	6	5,901	9,320	36.00	26.66	475,469	340,769	214,905	1.48
1873	1,266	1,270	.....	419	.....	6	6,091	10,103	36.24	27.08	491,344	347,572	204,204	1.35
1874	1,195	2,028	.....	375	.....	6	6,273	10,729	35.06	27.67	506,385	367,005	215,156	2.31
1875	1,134	2,536	.....	407	.....	6	6,500	11,045	36.68	28.34	533,571	364,012	225,415	2.32
1876	1,009	2,033	.....	405	.....	6	6,830	12,222	37.27	28.09	553,020	398,825	229,315	2.29
1877	1,066	3,188	.....	476	.....	7	7,348	12,518	34.88	28.69	567,659	421,163	251,372	1.62
1878	1,119	3,117	.....	.....	.....	7	7,561	13,028	33.08	27.84	575,474	428,362	256,913	1.60
1879	1,140	3,189	.....	.....	.....	7	7,573	13,579	31.71	26.40	577,353	431,317	264,702	1.49
1880	1,162	3,192	.....	.....	.....	7	7,254	14,344	31.18	26.24	586,556	420,057	259,826	1.56
1881	1,161	3,178	.....	.....	.....	7	6,546	15,230	32.50	27.25	594,730	431,513	254,068	1.62
1882	1,170	3,205	.....	.....	.....	7	6,044	16,037	35.20	27.46	604,739	406,947	253,689	2.10
1883	1,171	3,189	.....	.....	.....	7	5,605	16,521	35.21	27.80	621,042	477,222	278,601	2.15
1884	1,183	3,281	.....	.....	.....	7	5,740	17,359	37.40	30.42	623,151	472,966	284,406	2.08
1885	1,202	3,401	.....	.....	.....	7	5,809	17,906	37.06	29.45	634,407	477,663	281,794	2.14
1886	1,196	3,340	.....	.....	.....	7	5,927	18,748	38.42	29.10	638,166	480,789	294,567	2.18
1887	1,190	3,400	.....	.....	.....	7	5,007	18,205	38.00	29.50	638,448	487,169	294,987	2.04
1888	1,193	3,420	.....	.....	.....	7	5,565	19,518	38.44	30.05	638,248	477,194	291,070	1.83
1889	1,188	3,451	.....	.....	.....	7	5,432	20,361	37.52	30.37	649,608	480,229	304,856	1.79
1890	1,202	3,439	.....	.....	.....	7	5,460	21,107	37.00	30.21	660,495	493,297	308,709	1.80
1891	1,198	3,463	.....	.....	.....	7	5,228	21,541	37.54	30.62	668,541	503,755	317,267	1.80

* No report in 1855.

† Including independent districts.

‡ Rooms in graded schools.

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF IOWA FROM 1847 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

Total number.	SCHOOL-HOUSES.		No. teachers' institutes held.	EXPENDITURES.				Annual interest of permanent fund.	Total equalized assessment of entire state.	Year.
	Value.	No. volumes in libraries.		Teachers' salaries.	School-houses, grounds, libraries, and apparatus.	Fuel and other contingencies.	Total.			
1847	28,505	180		24,648	18,278	1,812	44,738	2,185	12,271,000	1847
1848	38,762	287		36,814	30,955	3,450	71,219	6,138	14,450,000	1848
1849	63,412	476		47,502	25,779	3,475	76,756	17,028	18,509,000	1849
1850	99,708	703		51,643	18,822	4,425	77,890	23,546	22,623,000	1850
1851	144,979	943		72,095	31,800	3,730	107,625	28,485	28,485,000	1851
1852	170,564	576		87,817	30,224	3,924	121,965	20,600	38,427,000	1852
1853								36,186	49,540,000	1853
1854								50,155	72,327,000	1854
1855								68,796	106,893,000	1855
1856	265,799	875		147,862	128,437	15,442	291,741	68,796	164,395,000	1856
1857	571,064	623		198,142	147,167	19,208	364,515	102,718	210,045,000	1857
1858	971,004	249	20	148,574	98,719	51,181	298,474	111,839	179,828,000	1858
1859	1,049,747	627	14	383,580	166,802	67,241	617,622	103,966	197,823,000	1859
1860	1,206,640	2325	32	445,468	158,291	52,179	655,938	145,035	193,385,000	1860
1861	1,288,817	2905	33	518,501	134,903	40,953	694,447	142,151	177,451,000	1861
1862	1,291,284	3888	56	515,939	130,805	49,027	704,771	140,427	175,000,000	1862
1863	1,304,788	3857	60	570,115	160,253	58,289	788,657	155,217	167,109,000	1863
1864	1,730,131	4840	61	686,672	199,590	78,029	964,291	123,766	165,000,000	1864
1865	2,183,783	6389	50	856,725	297,453	111,489	1,265,667	135,329	215,063,000	1865
1866	2,836,757	10344	69	1,006,623	572,593	158,739	1,737,955	138,840	220,000,000	1866
1867	3,450,978	9303	67	1,161,653	692,034	185,910	2,039,597	165,344	256,517,000	1867
1868	4,307,944	8776	65	1,350,823	917,604	415,484	2,683,911	177,791	260,000,000	1868
1869	5,271,542	8932	74	1,438,064	941,884	466,166	3,146,034	201,403	295,000,000	1869
1870	6,191,633	11309	78	1,636,951	1,038,404	466,166	3,146,034	204,604	300,000,000	1870
1871	6,468,910	11482	78	1,900,803	935,617	432,680	3,269,100	238,356	349,038,000	1871
1872	7,405,926	11633	85	2,130,047	1,212,722	432,680	3,775,449	226,111	366,076,000	1872
1873	8,161,325	12944	84	2,248,676	1,184,063	796,896	4,229,635	249,077	389,124,000	1873
1874	8,252,915	10719	92	2,447,430	1,154,745	832,646	4,434,821	275,789	374,340,000	1874
1875	8,617,956	13120	97	2,598,440	1,114,681	892,626	4,605,747	304,836	395,423,000	1875
1876	9,375,833	17122	98	2,781,000	1,168,057	1,205,618	5,154,675	318,997	401,264,000	1876
1877	9,044,973	17329	99	2,953,645	1,106,788	1,136,995	5,197,428	283,021	404,670,000	1877
1878	9,161,701	20587	99	3,011,230	1,101,956	990,213	5,103,399	276,960	401,488,000	1878
1879	9,008,145	22581	99	2,927,308	1,140,718	970,452	5,038,478	284,013	405,654,000	1879
1880	9,243,248	22609	99	2,901,048	1,231,598	787,703	4,920,349	276,218	409,819,000	1880
1881	9,562,492	26751	98	3,040,716	1,263,663	825,441	5,129,820	282,903	419,316,000	1881
1882	9,949,243	27899	99	3,218,320	1,404,727	935,212	5,558,259	234,622	426,281,000	1882
1883	10,473,147	34749	99	3,630,516	1,426,280	1,041,668	6,098,464	225,997	484,105,000	1883
1884	10,808,053	33922	99	3,696,453	1,487,395	1,053,123	6,236,971	229,748	484,508,000	1884
1885	12,000,326	57095	99	3,777,092	1,227,815	1,049,406	6,054,313	242,710	488,953,000	1885
1886	11,500,326	46527	99	3,981,033	1,280,135	1,071,005	6,332,173	248,200	489,540,000	1886
1887	11,706,439	55203	99	4,026,919	1,262,794	1,086,756	6,376,469	250,303	500,950,000	1887
1888	12,007,340	63169	99	4,107,102	1,251,198	1,048,289	6,406,589	255,207	504,901,000	1888
1889	12,580,345	74861	99	4,197,185	1,542,777	1,068,186	6,848,128	261,763	522,567,000	1889
1890	12,715,766	84957	99	4,318,871	1,360,668	1,010,778	6,710,317	263,600	520,983,000	1890
1891	13,184,944	98701	99	4,458,590	1,611,413	1,074,195	7,144,198	266,338	531,368,526	1891

TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

The school law in the sections defining the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, requires that officer to report, with other particulars, the condition of the common schools of the state, and such plans as he may have matured for their more perfect organization and efficiency.

While other great questions affecting our material prosperity have received the attention of our people, there has never been a time in the history of Iowa when her educational interests have been either forgotten or neglected. Her schools have made Iowa great, and have given her an honorable renown among her sister states of the union.

In the following report the effort has been made to present a fair view of the educational system of the state, as far as it is connected with this department.

A large majority of the people receive their education in the common schools. The school-houses on the prairies and in the small villages are potent factors in forming the character of future citizens. In these schools over which but little supervision is exercised, we need the most competent teachers that can be obtained.

While we have not neglected the interests of our higher schools, we trust it will not be considered amiss that we have devoted so large a space in this report to the wants and interests of the rural schools, and to the improvement of those agencies upon which we depend for their advancement.

The legislation we most need at this present time, is in the direction of closer supervision, more suitable buildings, and teachers better acquainted with the wants of these schools. Those enactments which affect the welfare of the children of Iowa, should be broad and generous, and in accordance with the most enlightened views of the age.

We cannot afford to economize by denying the pupils those opportunities, which once lost, are lost for a lifetime. The school life of the child is less than four years, and when we consider the work which must be done in that short time, we cannot fail to see the necessity for placing at his disposal the best educational advantages.

We should not forget, however, that the school system of the state is a unit, and legislation should be devised so as to strengthen it in its entire length and breadth.

The work done in the higher institutions which are under the care of the state cannot advance far beyond that done in the common schools.

We have endeavored to furnish as accurate statistical information as possible, and trust that the recommendations which our observation has led us to make, will some of them, at least, be found worthy to be incorporated in the school laws of the state.

DIST. TWP. DES MOINES, BOONE CO.

Size 24 x 30.

Cost \$800.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

SUPERVISION:

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ORGANIZATION:

SCHOOL FINANCES.
CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.
HIGH SCHOOLS.
TOWN AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS.
COUNTRY SCHOOLS.
DIRECTORS.
BUILDINGS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The work incumbent upon this office increases with each year.

The twenty-second general assembly made the superintendent of public instruction president, *ex-officio*, of the board of directors of the state normal school.

He is also a member of the board of regents of the state university. The duties connected with the state board of examiners, of which he is, *ex-officio*, president, add very much to his responsibilities, and will continue to grow, as teachers become more desirous of state recognition.

The members of the state teachers' association have made him president of the educational council, and he is largely consulted in arranging the program for that body.

In addition, he is by the law of the state charged with the duty of hearing and deciding appeals, he must give a written opinion upon any point of the school law to a school officer asking for it, he should meet county superintendents in conventions, in order to secure a more uniform administration of the law, and, as far as possible, he has a general supervision of the common schools of the state.

The latter duty is more important than any of the others, and yet it is the one to which he is able to pay the least attention.

Massachusetts employs the entire time of six agents, fitted by intelligence and long experience for their special work. This is too much to expect of Iowa, at the present, but the time is not far distant when the work of this office must be supplemented in some such way, if it is to produce results commensurate with the needs of the schools.

While it is gratifying to report that the educational forces of the state are working in almost perfect harmony, and there are signs of growth on every hand, it is also our duty to say plainly and emphatically that this department cannot meet all the demands of public service made upon it unless a way can be devised to relieve it of some of the routine duties which now occupy so much time

and thought. If this department had the power to visit and inspect, through its appointed agents, the numerous schools of the state, to counsel with school officers, to meet teachers in the associations, more closely to supervise and direct the work of normal institutes, and to deliver lectures with a view of arousing public interest in the schools, the whole educational system would soon feel the impulse.

As a matter of historical interest, the following list of all persons who have held this office, with approximate term of office, is included:

William Reynolds, Johnson county; appointed by territorial governor.—1841–42.

James Harlan, Henry county; supreme court decided law creating office had not gone into effect at time of election; Mr. Harlan resigned after a few months' valuable service.—1847–47.

Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Dubuque county.—1848–54.

James D. Eads, Lee county.—1854–57. Near the close of his term, Mr. Eads was suspended from office, and Joseph C. Stone appointed.

Maturin L. Fisher, Clayton county.—1857–58.

Office of superintendent of public instruction abolished December, 1858; duties performed by secretary of state board of education.

Office of superintendent of public instruction again created in March, 1864, by act of legislature.

Oran Faville, Bremer county; served nearly two terms.—1864–67.

D. Franklin Wells, Johnson county; appointed to fill unexpired term; afterwards elected.—1867–68.

Abraham S. Kissell, Scott county; appointed, then elected.—1869–72.

Alonzo Abernethy, Fayette county.—1872–76.

Carl W. von Coelln, Black Hawk county; appointed, then elected.—1876–82.

John W. Akers, Linn county.—1882–88.

Henry Sabin, Clinton county.—1888–92.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

It is a subject for congratulation that it is no longer necessary to adduce arguments in favor of retaining the county superintendency. We believe this office to be indispensable to our school system, but its efficiency would be vastly increased if we could guard it against falling into the hands of inexperienced and incompetent persons.

The first step which the conditions seem to exact is to require that candidates for this office should possess certain qualifications. It would seem to be a common sense maxim that no one is fitted to act with discretion and judgment in the office of county superintendent, who has not had a certain amount of experience in teaching in the common schools.

Three years of experience, two of which were consecutive, and all within the five years preceding the election, should be required. The county superintendent should come to his work direct from the school-room, full of enthusiasm, and ready to be the leader of the teachers of his county.

In Pennsylvania, where the office is an appointive one, the law contains these provisions:

No person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of county, city, or borough superintendent in any county in this commonwealth, who does not possess a diploma from a college legally empowered to grant literary degrees, a diploma or state certificate issued according to law by the authorities of a state normal school, a professional certificate from a county, city, or borough superintendent of good standing, issued at least one year prior to the election, or a certificate of competency from the state superintendent of common schools, nor shall such person be eligible unless he has a sound moral character, and has had successful experience in teaching within three years of the time of his election.

This is the foundation upon which an amendment to our school law should be based.

In addition to the experience already suggested, no one should be eligible to the office of county superintendent who does not hold

a state certificate, a diploma, or some credential from a reputable college or normal school, equal in value, in the estimation of the board of examiners, to such testimonial, as an evidence of scholarship. The opinion of the educators of this state in favor of such a requirement approaches very nearly to unanimity, and none have committed themselves more strongly to its support than many of the county superintendents.

It would seem to be a self-evident proposition that an officer whose duty it is to pass upon the qualifications of the teachers in our schools, should himself possess those qualifications to a very large degree, which we so rightfully expect in them. The only wonder is, that it did not commend itself to the intelligence of the people years ago.

In addition to this, the present degradation of the county superintendency is its connection with county politics. It is too often made the object of trade and barter by those who use it to obtain some more lucrative office for themselves, and the incumbent holds it in fear and trembling, lest he be deprived of it at the end of two short years, not through any malfeasance in office or dereliction of duty, but because his very faithfulness has raised up for him political enemies.

One remedy for this evil is in a change of time, and possibly of the manner, of election.

As in Pennsylvania and Indiana, the county superintendent could be appointed by the school officers of the county, the presidents of the boards of directors coming together for that purpose at the county seat, or he could be chosen by the electors of the county at the annual meetings in March.

Either plan, if joined to the qualifications already suggested, would do much towards raising this office to its proper level in the estimation of the people. We are not disposed to disparage in any degree the worth of the office of county superintendent as at present administered. We believe it to be, from the nature of its duties, the most important office in the county.

Because we cannot better express our valuation of it, and of those who discharge its duties, we quote from the latest Indiana state report:

The county superintendent, by his efficiency or incompetency, can exercise a wider influence for permanent good or evil than any other county official. There is no county in the state that could not better afford to pay several times the present cost of the county

superintendency, rather than to dispense with the efficient services of that official.

We are of the opinion that it is necessary to give the county superintendent more power, and to define more closely the duties of his office.

He should be required to audit each year the books of district treasurers. There is an imperative demand, based upon sound financial reasons, for this amendment to the law. He should also, whenever he has knowledge that any one is teaching in his county without a certificate and receiving pay from public funds, be required to report the same to the county attorney.

Whenever he has reason to believe that religious or sectarian instruction is given contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, in a school which is maintained at public expense, he should be required to investigate it at once, and if he finds such to be the fact, to report the same to the proper legal authorities.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

It is a saying so frequently repeated as to be commonplace, that the people of Iowa tax themselves generously to support their public schools. Located favorably upon a productive soil, and made up so largely of the better elements from the states to the east, the early settlers of Iowa builded with wise foresight. Public sentiment has advanced steadily all these years, keeping our state well in the lead in expenditures for education, and in the results secured. As school buildings of a better class have been furnished, the money raised by taxation has been applied to secure a better teaching force, and to provide apparatus and other helps so necessary to the highest efficiency.

The only money voted directly by the electors is that known as the school-house fund. As the term implies, this fund is used to erect and furnish school buildings.

An amount for current running expenses, necessary repairs, apparatus, and like supplies, estimated annually by each board, is collected with the other taxes, and named by the law the contingent fund.

The money directed by law to be disbursed to teachers, and which must be held and used for no other purpose, is designated the teachers' fund. It will be interesting briefly to enumerate the sources of this fund. The larger portion is collected by tax upon the property of each district. The remainder comes from the interest on the permanent school fund, from the temporary school fund, and from the county school tax.

The permanent school fund of the state is derived from five per cent on the net proceeds from the sales of public lands in the state, the proceeds from the sales of the five hundred thousand acres granted to the state in 1841, by the general government, the proceeds from sales of escheated estates, and the proceeds from sales

of the sixteenth section in each township, or of land selected in lieu of the same.

Only the interest of the above fund may be appropriated. The amount of the permanent fund for 1891 was \$4,475,088.41, and the interest apportioned September, 1891, for the half year, was \$122,191.57, or eighteen and one-half cents for each of the 660,495 youth enumerated the previous year. In March, 1891, the interest amounting to \$125,494.05 was apportioned, nineteen cents for each youth.

The temporary school fund consists of all forfeitures of ten per cent made for the benefit of the school fund, all fines collected for violation of the penal laws, fines collected for the non-performance of military duty, and the proceeds from the sales of lost goods and estrays.

A county school tax of not less than one mill nor more than three mills on the dollar, is levied by each county board of supervisors and collected with the other taxes.

The interest from the permanent fund, all of the temporary fund, and the county school tax, are added together and apportioned semi-annually among the different districts in the county in proportion to the number of youth between the ages of five and twenty-one. In order that these sums may not be diverted from their original purpose, the law includes them in the teachers' fund.

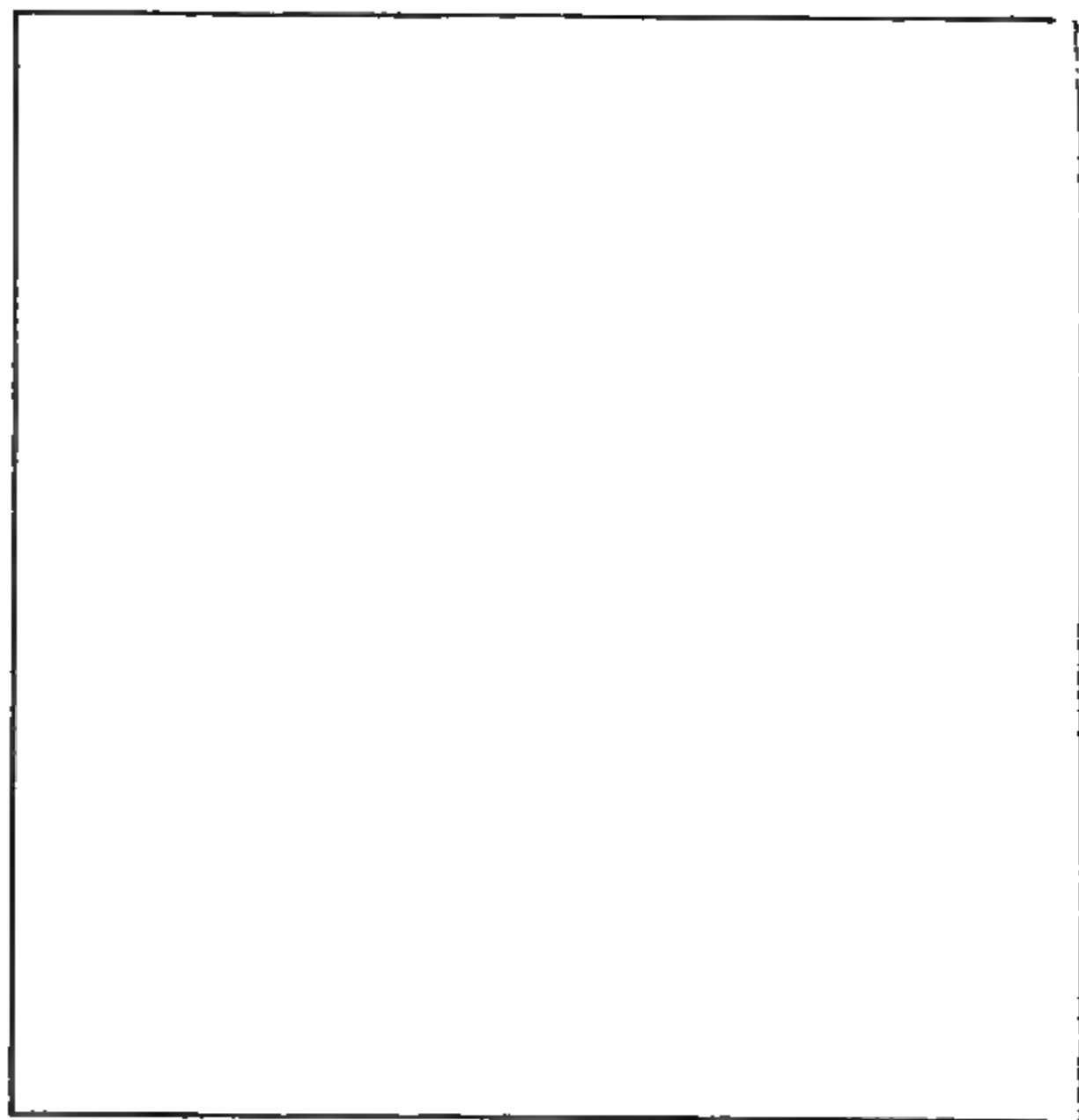
It is thought by many that no necessity exists for a separation into three funds. But the experience of the years has shown the wisdom of the law compelling such division. We name a single one of many reasons. Under the present system it is impossible for a board lawfully to use the money, set apart to pay teachers, in building an expensive house, or to use all the money in any other way, so as to leave nothing to pay for teaching.

It is also easy for the electors to determine what sums shall be used for new buildings or repairs, and to require the board to expend the money for the purpose voted. The provision allowing the electors to order any surplus in the school-house fund, transferred to either of the other funds, operates very satisfactorily, and of late years the idea that there should be but a single common fund is being urged less and less frequently.

There is a disposition on the part of many boards to carry large amounts on hand from year to year. A careful distribution of the money to the probable needs should make it undesirable to leave in the hands of treasurers large sums belonging to the tax-payers.

Four hundred and fifty dollars, in each district, carried along unnecessarily, does not seem so great, but if this becomes an average for the state, we have about two millions kept on hand only for the benefit of treasurers, and bringing no gain to the people contributing this money. Instead of having more than three millions on hand, as is the rule, one million would be an amount of surplus funds amply sufficient for any special needs likely to arise.

4



POLK SCHOOL, CEDAR RAPIDS.

Two-room Building.

CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

Near the close of this report will be found a carefully compiled statement of the conditions of the schools in twenty-four city districts numbering over 4,000 inhabitants each, according to the census of 1890. We think a close inspection will reveal a promising growth in buildings, libraries, and salaries, as well as a prosperous financial condition.

In improved methods of instruction, in the self-devotion of the teachers, in the cordial support of the people, the schools of these cities will compare favorably with cities of corresponding size in older settled states.

At present the attention of the educational public is drawn strongly towards the necessity of improving the character of the instruction given in the grades below the high school. It is from these grades that the majority of the children of the district drop out to commence the work of earning a living for themselves and others. The superintendent of the Chicago schools states in his last report, that the average attendance of the child in school does not exceed three years. It thus becomes a question of grave importance how we can make the first years of the course productive of the greatest good to those who, by the hard necessities of life, are so limited in time. When we note the fact, that in our city schools the lower rooms are always crowded, that the great majority of pupils are found in the first five grades, we realize that the instruction given during the first three or four years takes a firmer hold upon the lives and homes of the people than that of all the other years combined, including the high school. While we do not believe that it is desirable to make a radical change in our courses of study, there is occasion for a rigid inquiry as to whether valuable time is not wasted over things which are not essential to a practical education, and whether some of the methods adopted under the attempt to be philosophical and thorough are not in reality too slow and cumbersome, when we consider the demands life

will soon make upon the child. It is true that under our American form of government all things are possible to the child, and this should not be lost sight of in conducting his education; but it is true as well that the education of the masses should be directed with regard to that which is to be the probable career of most of them.

To be able to read, write, and cipher forms only a limited education, yet even this is exceedingly valuable to the man who, in his childhood, had not the opportunity to obtain any other. The same rigid inquiry already suggested, brings forward the question whether we could not secure time also for instruction in morals, patriotism, and the government of the state, of which the child, as a voter, is soon to become an important factor. These questions are certainly worthy the consideration of every one who is interested in the education of the children of the state.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

In April, 1890, a number of city superintendents and high school principals presented the following petition to the regents of the state university:

WHEREAS, We, who are connected with high school work, realizing the need of a stimulus for our pupils towards higher education, and feeling the necessity of a closer connection between the high school and higher institutions of education, recognizing the state university as a very important factor in this higher education and the culmination of the public school system,

Therefore we respectfully and earnestly request your honorable body to take such action as will bring the university and the high schools of the state into more intimate relations.

The regents, in June of the same year, referred the petition to a committee of their number, consisting of Hon. A. Abernethy, Prof. J. J. McConnell, and the superintendent of public instruction, with directions to report at their next meeting. This committee held a conference with some of the leading high school teachers of the state, and endeavored, as far as possible, to ascertain by correspondence the opinions of others.

As a result of their deliberations the following report was submitted to the board of regents, March, 1891, and adopted by that body:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of instituting a closer relation between the high schools of Iowa and the university, beg leave to report:

In October, 1890, circulars were sent from the department of public instruction to one hundred and forty high schools in the state. From the replies we learn that eighty-eight schools maintain a four years' course, fifty a three years' course, and two a two years' course. Of these, seventeen schools have Latin during the entire four years, fifty-one during three years, forty during two years, seven during one year, and twenty-five have no Latin in the course.

At a later date, circulars requesting information on certain other points, were sent to one hundred high schools in the larger places of the state.

From the replies received, we learn that all the schools included in the list can complete the work required by the university in algebra and plane geometry, sixty-seven can complete the requirements in solid geometry, thirty-five can comply with all the requirements in Latin, twenty-two can read an amount equal to at least two-thirds of the requirements. A majority of the schools express themselves heartily in favor of the plan, but there is very great diversity in the proposed methods of carrying it out.

From a careful inspection of the courses of the universities in adjoining or neighboring states, we find that they are far in advance of us in their requirements for admission. Those of Minnesota, of Wisconsin, of Michigan, and of Kansas, especially, require more Latin and algebra, with the same amount of geometry and English, and in addition, a certain amount of Greek.

Among the colleges of Iowa there exists but little uniformity. Nearly all of them place Greek among their requirements, and several of them have their standard well up to that of the university.

At our request the president of the university investigated the preparation for admission of the members of the present freshman class. Of the eighty-eight in the regular courses at that time, sixty were fitted in high schools. Of these, three were deficient in Latin, two in spherical geometry, four in spherical geometry and Latin, nine in both solid and spherical geometry, one in solid and spherical geometry and in Latin, making nineteen admitted on conditions.

The real question before us is: What changes, if any, are necessary, in order that the graduates of high schools may pass most readily into the different courses of the state university? In considering this we recognize the fact that the university is part of the public educational system of the state. We reach these conclusions:

1. It is practicable to arrange and, perhaps, modify the requirements for admission to the university, with a view to what we may reasonably expect the high schools to accomplish, and without in any degree lowering the present standard of admission.

2. The high schools can be classed in three divisions. (a). Those which can do all the work required for admission to any course. (b). Those which can do the largest part of the work for each course. (c). Those which can fit pupils for one of the courses, but not for all.

3. Those schools which are not able to complete in their course of study, all the requirements for entrance to any course, should have credit given them for all which they have accomplished under satisfactory conditions.

4. Recognition should be given to work done in the high school, which is included in the university course, provided it covers not less than one year, and the student passes his examination upon it at the university.

SCHEME

As amended and recommended by the committee:

1. Any school may be placed upon the accepted list, under one of the three divisions mentioned, upon application of its principal or board of directors, provided the collegiate faculty of the university are satisfied as to its course of study, methods of teaching, and facilities of instruction.

2. The course of study of such school must be adapted for fitting its graduates for some of the collegiate courses of the university, or it must be in the direct line of such preparation.

3. Whenever any accepted school in any of the classes requests, its students may be examined by the university at a convenient time, in any subject or subjects selected by the school authorities from the schedule of studies required for admission to the university, and the student will receive from the university a credit card for each subject passed.

4. The university shall provide for schools desiring the same, a syllabus of each of the subjects in which examination is to be taken.

5. All schools in accepted relation shall be inspected at the pleasure of the university, the expense of the inspection to be borne by the university.

6. The authorities of accepted schools shall report annually to the university all changes made in the course of study, and submit list of names of the instructors employed in the high school.

We further recommend that a committee of three be appointed from this body, to confer with the collegiate faculty of the university, and make an additional report at the June meeting, if necessary.

HENRY SABIN,
ALONZO ABERNETHY,
J. J. McCONNELL,
Committee.

This report proved generally acceptable to the high school teachers of the state, and there is every reason to hope that it will form the basis for action looking towards a closer union between the high schools and the university.

If this scheme, with such amendments from time to time as experience may suggest, is carefully followed, it will remove from the schools of the smaller towns the temptation to undertake the work of fitting students to enter any course in the university, since such school can now obtain full recognition and credit for whatever work, under its surroundings, it is able to do to the satisfaction of the university authorities.

The high schools are growing in usefulness each year, and deserve a more distinct recognition from the state than they now receive. In Minnesota they are under the control of a state board, which has power to prescribe the adoption of an orderly and regular course of study, and to inspect at least once a year the working of each school. They also have power to apportion to each school which meets their requirements the sum of four hundred dollars from the state treasury.

In Wisconsin the state superintendent is required to prepare courses of study for the high schools, and as far as possible to exercise personal supervision over them. He is also authorized to

appoint an assistant of suitable qualifications, who devotes his entire time to inspecting the free high schools.

In a large number of schools the teaching force is not adequate to sustain a full four years' course. In such cases it would in our opinion be conducive to the advantage of the pupils if the studies of the fourth year were eliminated, and the same instructors left free to expend their energies upon those which naturally come earlier in the course. The students would not, it is true, have passed over as much ground, but they would have acquired a more thorough knowledge of some important branches, would have better disciplined minds, and would be stronger men and women in the world. We do not make this as a plea for economy, but we believe that in this way the same amount of money now expended upon the schools would produce much more satisfactory results.

Two things are absolutely necessary to the efficiency of our high school system.

The state should promise substantial aid to every town maintaining a school which reaches a certain standard, and this department should be given, through its appointed agents, power to determine whether in the character of its teaching force, in its appliances for teaching, and in the general excellence of its work, the school reaches the required grade. Our high school system needs organization, and this organization must have its fountain head in the department of public instruction.

TOWN AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

A very important element in the educational forces of the state is found in the schools of two, three, or four rooms, maintained in small towns and villages. These schools cannot be closely graded, fewer rules and regulations are necessary than in larger places, and there is less need of close supervision. The great mistake made, is in attempting to work from the same standards as those which obtain in our city schools, and the consequent adoption of unnecessary and therefore burdensome restrictions, and the attempt to carry out an over-ambitious course of study. While the value of these small schools is not always justly appreciated by those whose children have the benefit of them, the entire neighborhood is educated through their influence. Many pupils who have passed beyond the studies of the ordinary country school, find in the advanced course of the village school the incentives which induce them to seek the advantages of a higher education in the university, the college, or the normal school.

In the studies pursued in such schools, the common English branches, and those things which it is most necessary for teachers in the country schools to know, ought to have especial attention. In the near future the state will undoubtedly be compelled to utilize these schools in some systematic way, for the preparation of teachers. An attendance of one or two terms by the bright, intelligent teacher, at a village school, often has a stimulating effect in opening new avenues of thought and in bringing to his notice for the first time a glimpse even of the vast fields of knowledge and literature, and of scientific inquiry, which he may hope partially to explore. Many of these schools are gathering small libraries, and a supply of apparatus for illustration and experiment. In some districts the directors are wise enough to make special preparation for the admission of non-resident pupils, who pay a reasonable tuition. In this manner they extend the benefits of the school to the surrounding country, while they render it possible to sustain a good school without increasing the burden of taxation upon the district.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

At the meetings of the county superintendents in 1888, our attention was called to the unorganized condition of the schools in rural districts. We found that in many cases the first work of a new teacher is to reclassify the school, thus throwing everything into disorder to the great detriment of the pupils' interests. We also ascertained that in many cases the teacher upon entering his school finds that his predecessor has kept no records, with the possible exception of the attendance register. It not infrequently happens that a newly elected superintendent ignores entirely the plans of his predecessor, and proceeds at once to reorganize in accordance with his own notions, the work of supervising the schools of the county. It is also true that in some cases the county superintendent finds no records, or at best very imperfect ones, on his entrance to office, and thus has nothing except his personal knowledge of the teachers and schools of the county to guide him in laying out his work.

When we come to consider in this connection, the frequent changes of teachers in the country schools, and the fact that at least forty per cent of the county superintendents at every election are untried and inexperienced in the duties of the office, we see at once that the great weakness of the country schools is the lack of permanent organization. How to remedy the evils arising from this want, heightened by the isolation of the school, becomes at once a serious question. Many of the wisest and most experienced county superintendents had commenced to classify the schools under their care, and had instituted a system of records and a series of reports such as seemed to them necessary at that time. In the summer of 1890, in response to urgent solicitations from many parts of the state, this department caused to be printed and distributed among the schools a hand-book for the use of Iowa teachers. The hand-book contained so much of the school law as is especially applicable to directors and teachers, a brief synopsis of

the civil government of the state and nation, and a course of study prepared with direct reference to the needs of the country schools. When the first edition was exhausted we reprinted the course of study, in the summer of 1891, and it has been widely distributed. As a consequence of having a course of study issued directly from the department of public instruction, there has been a remarkable interest on the part of county superintendents and teachers in classifying the country schools. Ninety-five of the county superintendents in the state, report that they have commenced this work. Several of them have so far systematized their plans that regular examinations and promotions are held under the direction of the county superintendent, and scholars are admitted upon the result, to the neighboring high school, or to the preparatory school of the college.

The great point to be guarded against is the danger of lessening the exercise of individuality, on the part of teacher and pupil, which has hitherto been the strength of the rural school. The surroundings, the essential conditions in the rural districts, are different in many particulars from those of the city, and this difference is such that it can be made to inure to the advantage of the country school.

There is a very plain distinction between grading a school and classifying it. When the pupils are limited in number, and are all in one room, it has not been found necessary or desirable to follow a strict system of grading. A pupil may be in one class in arithmetic, in another in grammar, and possibly in still another in reading, or he may take only such studies as his pressing necessities seem to demand. The teacher is, however, required to record in the classification register, provided for that purpose, the attainments of the pupil in each branch, his attendance, deportment, and such other items as may be of use in ascertaining his standing and rank in the school. This record is the permanent property of the district, and a new teacher, upon entering a school, is expected to take up the work of each class where the former teacher left it.

In connection with the classification of the school there should be a course of study adopted by the proper authorities, to which teacher and pupils should be expected to conform. To instruct teachers in its use should be an important part of the work of the county superintendent at the normal institute, and the reports which they make to the county superintendent should be in accordance with its conditions.

The classification of the schools serves to bind the schools together, and to form a common basis of comparison between

those of the entire township. It economizes the time and strength of the teacher, and furnishes as a stimulus to the pupil a deserved recognition, when he reaches the proposed end of the grade or the course.

We believe that it should be made the duty of this department to revise ~~the~~ course of study at least once in two years, taking the ~~advice of the~~ wisest and most experienced county superintendents, and that ~~its~~ use should be made obligatory in all the rural schools of the ~~state~~. At the same time the superintendent of public instruction should issue a uniform series of blanks corresponding to the course of study, which teachers should be required to use in reporting to the county superintendent, and which that officer should condense and use in making his report to this department.

The desirability of classifying the country schools has been urged by every one of my predecessors in this office for the past thirty years. While much good has been accomplished by these efforts, we believe we need legislation in the line indicated above, to render these benefits lasting and secure the results of their labors. The work done in many of the country schools is equal to that of the best schools in the state, but as a whole it is too fragmentary, too unsettled, too aimless, to accomplish all we may rightfully expect of it. We need just so much system as will unify, direct, control, and stimulate, but not enough to impede or lessen in any degree that freedom of action, that choice of methods, that power of mind over mind, which is an essential characteristic of all true teaching.

The process of classifying the rural schools, or systematizing the work connected with them, within reasonable limits, should be vigorously pushed in all parts of the state.

DIRECTORS.

It is not our purpose in this report to argue the question of making the township the unit in our school system.

The state superintendent of Wisconsin, in his last report, says:

The economic and educational advantages of the aggregation of the districts of a town, or a similar unit, under a single board of education, have been fully demonstrated by experience in this and other states.

Nothing that we can add will strengthen the arguments so often laid before the legislature. We are, however, compelled by a sense of duty to say that in our opinion the welfare of the schools of the rural districts demands legislation which shall free them in part at least from some of the hindrances which now surround them. Upon these points we shall have more to say under another topic.

As far as concerns the township board of directors, the term of service should be lengthened to three years, and they should be so divided that only one-third, as nearly as possible, would go out of office each year. The present system, whereby it is possible to elect an entire new board each election, prevents the carrying out of any well devised scheme for improving the schools, promotes neighborhood quarrels over the office of director, encourages frequent changes of teachers, degrades the office and is highly detrimental to the best educational interests of the township. It is strange that this amendment to the school law has not before this commended itself to the legislature as wise and prudent.

In addition to this, the duty of hiring the teachers of the township should be intrusted to the board as a collective body, and not to the individual subdirector. Such a course would tend to discourage favoritism in the selection of teachers without regard to the welfare of the schools, would foster a healthy pride in the schools of the township and would alleviate very materially the

evils which so often arise from the election of an incompetent person to fill the office of subdirector, but against whose actions, under the law as it now is, the inhabitants of the subdistrict have no remedy. We could thus have, without any great or sudden change in our school laws, many of the benefits which are claimed by the advocates of the township system.

We do not think we present the subject any too strongly when we say that in our opinion the changes of the law suggested above would do more to advance the interests of the rural schools than any amendment which has been enacted for the past ten years.

The office of director should be filled by the most intelligent men in the district. The discharge of its duties involves a wise expenditure of funds, a careful selection of competent teachers, ample provisions for the health and comfort of pupils, and such painstaking care of the schools as will attract and retain the confidence of the entire community.

As the school funds of the state are rapidly increasing, additional care should be thrown around their disbursement by the officers of the board. The district treasurer should be required to take his books to the office of the county superintendent, at a stated time each year, for the purpose of having them audited.

A late decision of the supreme court, whereby it is declared to be unlawful for a board to purchase apparatus of any kind, unless the money is in the treasury to pay for the same in excess of the amount required to provide for the running expenses of the school, has had a very salutary effect. In September, 1890, this department caused the decision above referred to to be printed, and sent a copy of it to each district secretary in the state.

DIST. TWP. BEAR CREEK, POWESHIEK CO.

Cost \$600.

BUILDINGS.

As a fair sample of some of the best school buildings in the rural districts, we have incorporated several cuts of school-houses located in different parts of the state.

This subject has been discussed and plans and models exhibited at the meetings of the county superintendents, we think with excellent results. Still it remains true that most of our teachers, the large majority of directors and many superintendents are ignorant of what constitutes a school building, constructed so as to meet the demands of sanitary laws concerning size, light, heat, ventilation and seating. The following suggestions, compiled mainly from a valuable pamphlet prepared by the secretary of the state board of health, may serve a useful purpose in this connection.

In a school room fairly well ventilated, there should be sixteen square feet of floor space for each pupil and two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space. The height of the room should not be less than twelve feet, the window space should be one-fourth the floor space, the ventilating flue, through which as much of the smoke pipe as possible should pass, should be two by three feet in the clear. These are all minimum requirements.

In four-room buildings, for villages and ward schools, light should be admitted only from one side, but in country school-houses the windows should be on opposite sides of the room. They then serve as a means of ventilation, when needed for that purpose, and the light is more evenly distributed in all parts of the room. The windows should not be spread along the sides of the room, but should as far as possible be placed in groups. The window-sills should not be less than four feet from the floor, and the tops of the windows should reach very nearly to the ceiling. The sash should be carefully adjusted and hung with weights, so as to be easily raised or lowered. Except for purposes of protection, outside blinds are not desirable, shades being less costly and more

IND. DIST. EUREKA, PAGE CO.

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Cost \$950.

PREPARATION FOR TEACHING.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

INSTITUTES.

TEACHERS.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

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NORMAL SCHOOL.

The attention of the legislature is most respectfully called to the condition and pressing wants of the state normal school, as found in the reports of the directors and president of that institution.

They have in no degree over-estimated the things which they need in order to enable them to do the work that the state expects of the school.

Since the last biennial report of this department the school has grown in numbers, in efficiency of instruction, and in the character and maturity of the teachers who attend it. The law, as amended by the twenty-third general assembly, by which the graduates of the state normal school, who have had thirty-six weeks' experience, are granted a state certificate from the state board of examiners, has had a most excellent effect. It has raised the school in the estimation of teachers, and it gives its graduates a better professional standing in the neighboring states.

The introduction into the school, of instruction in the art of illustrative teaching, has been productive of good results, but to insure success in a high degree we need more space for laboratories and work rooms.

Part of the aim of illustrative teaching should be to enable those who are to teach in village and country schools to construct forms, solids, maps, charts, and simple apparatus, at very little expense.

Without in any respect disparaging professional reading, we believe no depths of pedagogical lore, no study of educational history, no knowledge of methods learned from books, can compensate for a lack of that power which enables the village school mistress to stand, crayon in hand, before the blackboard, and illustrate the lesson, or to construct her apparatus from the cheap articles obtained at the country store, or to use the things of common life to make clear the truths of nature to the minds of her wondering pupils.

The purchase of expensive charts and apparatus for the country schools is not necessary. Dr. Klemm, in his *European Schools*,

speaks of finding village schools well supplied with home-made apparatus, and he contrasts this with the indescribable poverty found in many schools in this country, in some of which not even a blackboard is provided. If the preparation of the teacher included a knowledge of the use of a few tools, a skilled hand, and a trained eye, he would not stand utterly helpless in the presence of his class on account of the absence of some simple appliance, or of a piece of apparatus needed in his work for purposes of instruction and illustration. His course in the normal school should not fail to give him this skill.

The time has come, in our opinion, when steps should be taken towards the establishment of a second normal school.

Facts are more potent than words. Illinois, with an average daily attendance of 538,310 pupils, and with 23,000 teachers, supports in reality three normal schools. Minnesota, with an average daily attendance of 127,025, and 8,847 teachers, supports three. Wisconsin, with an average attendance of 200,457, and 12,037 teachers, sustains five. Massachusetts, with an average attendance of 273,910, and with 8,935 teachers, has five. Iowa, with an average attendance of 306,309, and with 16,000 teachers at work, affords but one such school.

In Germany, France, Switzerland, and other countries of the old world, an untrained teacher is no more allowed to trifle with the education of the child than the uneducated physician to experiment upon the bodies of his patients. In the Dominion of Canada, no teacher is allowed in the public schools who has not received a normal training.

The fact that the school at Cedar Falls is doing excellent service for the state, that not only its graduates, but those who have partially finished the course, are sought for as teachers, is the strongest argument which we can adduce for the establishment of another school to enable us to meet the increasing demand for teachers who have had special training for their work.

The following historical sketch will, we think, be found valuable and interesting.

HISTORY OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In 1876 the sixteenth general assembly established the Iowa state normal school at Cedar Falls, and the governor appointed the following persons to organize and inaugurate the work: H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls; E. H. Thayer, Clinton; L. G. Smith, Newton; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake; L. D. Lewelling, Salem;

and Wm. Pattee, Janesville. The assembly transferred the buildings and grounds occupied by the soldiers' orphans' home to the normal school, and appropriated \$14,500 for the biennial period. In June, 1876, preliminary arrangements were made for opening the school in September, and a faculty was elected, consisting of J. C. Gilchrist, M. W. Bartlett, D. S. Wright, Frances L. Webster, increased in October by E. W. Burnham. A boarding department was also organized, Wm. Pattee, of the board of directors, resigning to become steward and business manager of the school. The first day opened with twenty-seven students, the first term enrolled eighty-eight, and the first catalogue shows that one hundred and fifty-nine were enrolled during the first year. In 1882 the board discontinued the graduating at the end of the second year, adopted at the beginning, and conferred diplomas only at the close of the third or the fourth year, which plan is still in practice.

In 1882 the nineteenth general assembly recognized the growth, the development, and the needs of the school, by making a special appropriation of \$30,000, for the purpose of erecting a new building, south hall, devoted to library, chapel, laboratories, office, and recitation rooms. The erection of this building was an era in the history of the school, and with its completion the preliminary stage was passed and the school emerged from its experimental existence. Prof. J. C. Gilchrist remained in charge of the school during the first ten years of its history, and with the assistance of Profs. M. W. Bartlett, D. S. Wright, S. Laura Ensign, and Anna E. McGovern, accomplished a work that firmly established the school as a valuable factor in the development of elementary education in the state, and their names must always be identified with the more prominent educators in Iowa educational history. Those were years of hard service, when courage, endurance, and perseverance, became virtues, as the state did not provide liberally enough for the school to enable it to take the rank its merit and its prominence demanded.

In 1886 Homer H. Seerley, superintendent of the Oskaloosa schools, was elected principal, and entered upon his official duties in September of that year. With the change of administration, as a natural consequence, changes in the school began to be made. A course of study, specially intended for high school graduates, was instituted, and such a class organized in September, 1887. The entire course of study was revised, to make it harmonize with the law for state certificates and diplomas, and a course for college graduates was established.

In 1888, by an act of the twenty-second general assembly, the superintendent of public instruction became president and member *ex-officio* of the board of directors, a change that proved of immediate benefit to the school, as it thus became connected with the active educational work of the state.

In 1890, the twenty-third general assembly passed an act authorizing the state board of educational examiners to confer state certificates and state diplomas upon graduates of the school under certain reasonable and necessary restrictions. The same assembly also made the first movement toward giving the school permanent support, by granting an annual income of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars to pay teachers and cover contingent expenses.

The past five years have shown rapid growth and development in the school. It has doubled its faculty, doubled its students, trebled its graduates, and quadrupled its usefulness by better facilities and more varieties of work. The work has developed faster than the revenue granted by the state justified, and to-day the work at Cedar Falls is worthy the support and approval of all who believe in the thorough professional education of teachers for public schools.

INSTITUTES.

The most important factor in the preparation of teachers in this state is the normal institute. Nearly, if not quite one-third of the teachers in the country schools have a teaching experience of less than one year. Many of them are young, not over eighteen years of age, with immature minds and with very moderate scholastic requirements. These things ought not to be. I grant it, but these things are, nevertheless. What ought to be is dumb in the presence of what is.

The mission of the normal institute is largely with the country schools. It furnishes an excellent means of reaching the isolated school teacher who needs not only instruction, but the inspiring influence which comes from close contact with other minds. Isolation often means stagnation.

The first consideration is to bring the institutes within the reach of the teachers' means. Two hundred and fifty dollars is more than the average woman teacher receives during the year in the country schools, in most counties.* One hundred dollars additional covers all she receives in the village school. Out of this she must pay her board, buy her clothing, and meet incidental expenses. The amount left for books and professional instruction is not an extravagant sum. We ought to remember the circumstances of many of these teachers and endeavor to be just, as well as zealous.

The enrollment fee every teacher must pay when he enters the institute *is a tax* which ought to be removed.

The institute should be free to all actual teachers, or those who expect to be teachers in the county within the year. A warrant equal to the sum of one dollar for every such person attending should be drawn upon the state treasury and turned into the institute fund. This enactment would be just and right and should be no longer delayed.

— There are three points to be considered in the institute question.

The institute should be at the end of the year's work, not the beginning. It should be the culmination of so many months of previous study and preparation. There should be a regular succession of steps or grades, each of which means a perceptible advance. At the close of the institute each teacher should know in what class he belongs. He should be furnished with a syllabus as a guide, in order that he may more intelligently prepare for the institute of the succeeding year. The institute should be something more than an educational spasm, recurring annually, but leaving no permanent effects. There should be a carefully prepared course of study, arranged with the design of preventing aimless teaching on the part of the instructors. Branches of immediate importance should have the greater prominence.

Nowhere should it be indicated in the outlines of the course that the institute is for any other purpose than to enable every teacher to do better and more satisfactory work.

The second point concerns the instructors. Some of the poorest work in our institutes is done by men who are adepts in knowledge, but who are entirely ignorant of the wants of the teachers; and some of the best work is done by instructors of somewhat limited knowledge, but who, from personal acquaintance with the condition of the schools, and the wants of the teachers, are able to bring themselves and the class into the closest sympathy.

The choice of instructors should be left to local authorities. Their scholarship and fitness for the position should be passed upon by some competent authority before they are allowed to enter upon their work. Their special fitness should consist in a knowledge of the branches which they are to teach, in an acquaintance with modern methods, and the best educational thought, and in an ability to awaken a lasting enthusiasm in actual school work. It is the easiest thing possible to excite a frenzy about the latest educational craze, but it is much more difficult to awaken a lasting enthusiasm in teaching boys and girls to read, write, and cipher, and that is what they go to school for, very largely. Thousands of them fail to learn these things well.

Some means must be devised to exclude incompetent instructors from the institute. No one should be allowed to act as instructor who does not possess a license issued by some competent authority, based, not so much upon his academic knowledge, or his success as a class room instructor, as upon his real fitness to act in the position of a teacher of teachers.

The third point pertains to the character of the instruction. Complaint is often made that the work done in the institute is too largely academic. Closer observation will convince one that this is a mistake. It is not the amount of academic work of which we may rightly complain, but the kind. It is no longer the quantity about which we are concerned, but the quality.

In an institute which can be called normal in any sense, every academic exercise should have a professional bearing, and every professional branch should be taught as illustrating the best class room methods.

We believe firmly in the institute, but it needs rejuvenation. Some old things should be brought back, some new ones should be cast out.

The instruction should not be negative, but positive. It is not enough that the teacher be told what to avoid. He should be told what to do, and should be shown how to do it. Too frequently the instruction is calculated not so much to banish ignorance as to introduce chaos.

The best instruction in our institutes is that which instructs both the public and the teacher. It declares the school to be the common property of every citizen of the state, and brings it within the pale of common interests. It touches upon the school-house and its surroundings, as regarding health, comfort, and even decency, upon co-operation on the part of parents, and regularity and punctuality on the part of the pupils. It is the office of institute instruction to bring the public and the schools into touch.

School government and school discipline, the recitation, the art of questioning, of study, of recreation, the moral and physical fitness of the teacher, even more than the intellectual, are set forth in their bearing upon the practical work of the school. The instructor avails himself of the tenderness of Pestalozzi and the wisdom of Froebel, to set forth the office of the teacher and the worth of the child.

This may be characterized as only plain, old-fashioned instruction, but it is the kind sadly needed by our country school teachers, and, possibly, by some of the city teachers.

We wish we had more institute workers in Iowa, whose instruction is luminous with the light of common things.

We cannot refrain from calling attention to the condition of the institute fund. It is very greatly to the credit of county superintendents that it has been so honestly and judiciously expended.

At the same time it should be remembered that, with the exception of the fifty dollars from the state, nearly every dollar of this fund represents just so much taken from the teachers of the county. It does not seem to be right or just that a large sum should be carried over from year to year, to lie idle in the county treasury. The teachers of the county contributed the money and they are entitled to the benefit of it.

A reasonable amount may be kept in reserve, but the rest of the fund should be expended yearly, so as to do the teachers of the county the greatest good.

The following circulars of instruction were issued from this department in 1890.

To County Superintendents:

You cannot convince the teachers of your county that it will benefit them to attend the normal institute, unless you employ instructors who are superior to them in attainments, and who have something to give them worth receiving.

A man or woman who is dead to the present activities of educational life, will not make a profitable institute worker. The best work which is done in our institutes is that which quickens the thinking powers of the teachers and remains with them as a mental stimulant through the entire year.

As you visit your schools, you will find that the institute instruction which is producing the most valuable results is that which induces the teachers, not only to read and study, but also to put their brains into their school work. "The fundamental purpose of the teachers' institute is to aid teachers in acquiring *skill* in teaching the branches required in our common schools." It would be well for you to insist that those who act as instructors in your institute bear this in mind.

There is one department of work to which I wish especially to call your attention. There should be on your program a certain time, at least one-half hour each day, during which the county superintendent should have charge, and every teacher expecting to teach in the schools should be required to be present. The work of this period should be such as the experience of the county superintendent shows him is most necessary. He should give instruction in the methods of keeping records, in the reports which he expects to require of his teachers, in the care of school buildings, outhouses and school grounds, in the kind of reading they ought to pursue during the coming year; in fact, there is no limit to the work which can be accomplished in this half hour by a wide awake superintendent.

For the benefit of those who have not a large experience in this work, I have gathered a few subjects in groups, which seem to me to be of great importance.

1. Care of school property: room, grounds, apparatus, out-buildings, planting and care of trees and shrubbery upon school grounds.

2. Records: how and what to keep, what ought they to show. Reports: explanation of those required by county superintendent, value of those made to parents.

3. Attendance of pupils: how to obtain the whole number enrolled, the average number enrolled, and the average attendance, per cents. How to increase attendance.

4. Associations: county and township; arrange definite plan as far as possible.

5. The subject matter which teachers ought to read during the coming year: value of educational periodicals.

6. Classification of schools: examinations with reference to classification, organization, first day's work, specimen program.

This list is only suggestive, it could be largely increased. Adapt this work entirely to the wants of the schools in your particular county. It should not interfere with the work in didactics. The latter embraces a larger field and should not be neglected.

It is in this work that you can avail yourself of the aid of your most successful teachers, with much profit. An exercise in this connection, which will give them something to do or say, in which they can draw largely from their experience, will encourage them and benefit others.

It is hoped that the reading circle, under its new management, may be of service to your teachers. Their attention should be called to its merits, during the session of the institute, and as many of them as possible induced, not only to enroll as members, but to read the books intelligently and with the view of getting the greatest amount of good from them.

We shall send to you, before the close of your institute, a sufficient number of the circulars prepared by the state board of examiners to enable you to place one in the hands of each of your most successful teachers. The board of examiners regret exceedingly that the funds placed at their disposal by the state, will not allow them to hold examinations, as they would like to do, in different sections of the state. They are well aware that in each county there are teachers who would honor state certificates. They are willing to do all in their power, under the limitations of the law.

Accompanying this is a circular intended especially for those who are to work in your institute. Please see that each conductor and instructor has a copy. The course of study as printed with this is not greatly changed. You will notice that primary reading is placed in the first year, as its importance seems to demand.

We hope your institute may prove a great help to the teachers of your county.

Yours cordially,

HENRY SABIN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

April 16, 1890.

To the Conductor of the Institute:

A definite plan is necessary to the success of the institute. The absence of such a plan is often complained of, very justly, as a great hindrance to the highest success. It is frequently the case that the work of one instructor is allowed to interfere with that of another, the instruction in one branch is sometimes purely academical, and that in another based entirely upon methods. Too large a field is covered by the work of one instructor, and

consequently some other instructor can not obtain from his class sufficient time and attention to complete even a reasonable amount.

The following are some of the most important duties of the conductor:

1. He should hold himself largely responsible for the character of the instruction given in the institute. To this end he should have no "off hours" on his hands. When not employed in his class work, he should visit other rooms, notice the manner and methods of instruction employed, and be ready to make such suggestions to the instructors, *in private*, as will bring their work into harmony with the entire work of the institute.

2. He should hold a conference daily with the instructors, and at such meetings the character and amount of work done, the best methods of reaching the desired end, and of unifying the work, should be carefully considered. Whenever it is possible the county superintendent should be present at these conferences and give the instructors the benefit of his advice, from the standpoint of the needs of the schools of his county.

3. The general exercises should be under the direct charge of the conductor. Very often these exercises are a waste of time because they have no object in view, they should properly accomplish a kind of work not done in the class room. Under the lead of a competent conductor these general exercises can be made the means of arousing enthusiasm, of exciting zeal, and of awakening an interest which will last throughout the entire year.

4. The conductor should not be a hobbyist, nor a specialist. He should be a man of broad, yet exact ideas, and well versed in practical school work. Consequently, he should study with care all the lines of work likely to be taken up. The conductor needs special preparation for his duties, that he may so adapt his plan as to inspire confidence in his knowledge of school affairs, and in his ability to conduct.

5. He should seek opportunities to converse with the more experienced and progressive teachers, advise them in regard to their school work, suggest what line of reading would be profitable, and give them practical hints to guide them in the discharge of their duties.

6. He should hold his plans subordinate to the wishes of the county superintendent, but at the same time the utmost confidence should exist between them. The work of one should supplement that of the other, and both should aim at the same results, that the institute may enable the teachers to gain a more definite knowledge of *what* and *how* to teach.

Very respectfully,

HENRY SABIN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

April 16, 1890.

To Institute Instructors:

There are certain points to which we wish to call your attention:

1. The larger part of those in attendance upon the institute are intending to teach in the rural districts. You will therefore keep the needs of these schools well in mind. Encourage the teachers to talk freely to you of their difficulties and of what, in their estimation, the rural schools stand most in need. Do this not only for their good, but for your own enlightenment. The teacher whose work is in the country school, needs to be encouraged and stimulated to ask questions, to make suggestions, and to point out

the difficulties which are perplexing her. The dearest kind of an institute recitation is one in which the instructor does all the talking, and the teachers sit in solemn silence.

2. Do not make the mistake of thinking that your business is simply to hear the teachers recite what you have given them to learn. Fitting them to pass an academic examination is no part of your work. You are teaching teachers, not children. Your object should be to *teach them how to teach children*.

Whatever academic teaching there is, should be practical, not theoretical. How can I present this to a class so as to awaken an interest and arouse their enthusiasm, should be a constant inquiry.

Above all, your instruction should arouse a desire for something higher and better than mere routine work. Anything less than this is failure. Send the teachers out from the institute hungry and thirsty for information and they will find for themselves food and drink.

3. It is part of your work to help teachers to learn how to study a lesson in order to teach it. This is altogether different from studying it with a view to hearing pupils recite it from the book. You should illustrate this difference and make it clear.

4. Let everything you say have a point to it, but never talk for the mere purpose of filling up the hour; you have no right to waste time which belongs to the teachers. Select for illustrations, not the most difficult points, which seldom come up in school work, but those easily recognized and which are of every day occurrence. Give a regular class drill upon them in order to illustrate your methods. Present methods, as far as possible, by actual example. Always bear this in mind: "In order to adapt improved methods to the ungraded schools, teachers must be shown *how these methods can be used*. Simply *telling* teachers that these methods must be *modified* to suit their circumstances will not do. It is the province of the instructor to *point out these modifications* and fix them well in the minds of unskilled teachers. This is the vital point upon which our teachers need help."

5. Confer daily with the conductor of the institute and be always as willing to receive as to give advice. Labor in harmony with all the other instructors for one common end, and subordinate your own plans, if need be, to that general plan which is outlined for the good of the entire institute. Throw your whole soul into your teaching. Study your part as the actor studies his lines in the play, in order that you may be enabled to impress yourself upon the teachers of the institute.

The following suggestions are commended to your notice:

1. Insist upon good order in the class room. Do not allow the exercises to go on until you have it.

2. Conduct each exercise so as to exact the closest attention from the teachers.

3. Prepare each exercise with great care so that you may not be obliged to consult the text-book.

4. Question the teachers so as to obtain from them their manner of teaching the branch under consideration, criticise kindly what is faulty, approve heartily what is good, and illustrate what seems to you better.

5. Enthusiasm begets enthusiasm. Begin the exercise promptly and close as promptly, but keep the interest alive from beginning to end.

6. Encourage teachers to ask questions, either answer them fully and frankly yourself or allow others to answer them, state definitely what points you wish teachers to write in their note books, and give them time in which to record them, then ask for their attention again. Put soul and brains into your work.

Yours cordially,

HENRY SABIN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

April 16, 1890.

	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.
MATHEMATICS.	Primary Methods. A review of Essential Principles, to Percentage.	Percentage. Applications of Percentage. Oral Test Reviews. Business Forms.	Ratio and Proportion. Involution and Evolution. General Review.	Elements of Algebra.
LANGUAGE.	Methods in Language Lessons. Orthography. Primary Reading.	Elements of Composition. Methods of Teaching Reading and Orthography, with Dictionary.	Grammar (Analysis). Reading and Orthography, with use of Books of Reference.	Elements of Rhetoric.
SCIENCE.	Geography.	Physiology and Hygiene, including Stimulants and Narcotics.	Physiology and Hygiene, with reference to laws of Sanitation.	Elements of Science. Physical Geography.
DIDACTICS.	Organization and Study. Recitation and Government. School Law affecting Teachers. *	Principles and Methods of Teaching, with reference to special duties. School Law affecting Teachers. *	Principles and Methods of Teaching. School Law affecting Teachers. *	History of Education.
GENERAL.	Penmanship. Drawing.	U. S. History. Map Drawing.	Civil Government.	U. S. History as taught by Biography and in Literature.

* We hope to furnish a pamphlet including the law relating to teachers, with explanatory notes, for the use of members of the Institute.

TEACHERS.

The reports of county superintendents show that during the year ending October, 1890, they examined twenty-eight thousand, five hundred and fifty applicants for certificates. Of this number four thousand and forty-nine were rejected, and twenty-four thousand, five hundred and one were accepted.

This number must be reduced, to some extent, in order to represent the number of individual teachers who hold certificates, as the same candidate sometimes passes two or more examinations in a year. To this number, for the same year, should be added two hundred and sixty-seven, who at that date held state certificates or life diplomas. The same reports show that three thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six teachers had no experience whatever, and four thousand, one hundred and six an experience of less than one year, making a total of eight thousand and forty-two who had less than one year's experience in teaching.

The reports also show that there were for that year twelve thousand and ninety-four ungraded schools, and three thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight rooms in graded schools, making in all fifteen thousand, seven hundred and sixty-two rooms in the ungraded and graded schools, taken together.

With these facts before us, it becomes a serious question where we are to obtain a supply of competent teachers for our schools in the future. The statistics show that while the number of teachers receiving certificates has increased in the last ten years only thirty-eight per cent, and the number of school rooms twenty-three per cent, the number of inexperienced teachers has increased nearly fifty per cent. It is not our present purpose to attempt to account for this. It admits of several explanations. We desire to present only the facts, and let others draw the conclusions.

In the same decade, from 1880 to 1890, there has been an increase in the average age of the male teachers, of one year and six months,

and of the female teachers, of seven months. The number of male teachers has fallen off about thirty per cent, and that of female teachers has increased nearly fifty per cent. The compensation of males has increased six dollars and that of females four dollars per month.

Two things are very evident in this connection. In the first place the number of male teachers in our schools is gradually decreasing. The different avenues of business are offering to our young men employment which is more lucrative and more congenial. This is true of other sections of the country as well as of Iowa.

The United States commissioner of education in his late report states that in Maine and New Hampshire the male teachers form less than one-tenth of the whole number. We fully appreciate the work done by women as teachers in our schools, but we believe that the exclusion to so large an extent of the masculine mind from the teaching profession is not conducive to the best interests of the scholars. It cannot be disputed that previous to the civil war, the schools of New England were largely indebted to the students from the colleges who were accustomed to spend the winter months in teaching. These men were capable of self-exertion and self-activity and their presence gave manly vigor and intellectual strength to the entire community. Brawny, brainy men, their work made New England pre-eminent in the councils of the nation. We need this stimulating, vivifying influence in our schools to-day, and we know not where we can find it, unless we encourage the young men who are graduates from our colleges to enter the profession of teaching. Professional training is very desirable, but it is not always attainable, neither is it an equivalent for all other deficiencies. The intellectual strength, the power of independent thought which comes at the end of four years of patient, intelligent, persistent study, will enable a man to master any educational problem which the schools present if he has the teaching spirit within him.

But it is also to be noticed that while there has been an increase of a fraction of a year in the average age of women teachers, there has been a slight increase in the number of inexperienced teachers, compared with the whole number of certificates granted, and that when compared with the number of school rooms, the increase has been from forty-two per cent in 1880, to fifty-one per cent in 1890.

Are the schools deteriorating in the meantime? We do not think they are. Our personal experience convinces us that the schools to-day are better than they were ten years ago. But this is

due chiefly to our normal institutes, to the wide circulation of papers and books prepared expressly for teachers, to the better work done in our high schools, and to an awakened professional pride. We can undoubtedly hold the schools where they are for the next decade. We can even hope for a little improvement, but the vital question is, ought we to be content with this when it is within our power to do better? We do not believe that we can prevent this influx of raw material into our schools as long as society is organized upon its present basis, and young people "marry, and are given in marriage." But we can do something to raise the grade of our teachers before they enter the work.

In the first place, no person under eighteen years of age should be allowed to teach in the schools. This ought to be a statutory provision, and enforced by a penalty. In the next place, the business of hiring teachers should be intrusted to the township boards, and they should be encouraged to make engagements for the year, as they do in cities.

In the third place, the state board of examiners should have the power given them to inspect, whenever invited, the courses of study and the work done in private schools and colleges, which claim to prepare teachers, and if they find them satisfactory, to grant certificates upon certain fixed conditions. Every such school, even though the work done is very crude, is an aid in strengthening public opinion in favor of some special preparation for the business of teaching. The trouble with many of the schools is not that they do so little, but that they claim to do so much.

We are satisfied that the best of them would welcome this connection with the state, purely voluntary on their part, and for the great advantage which it would bring to their institutions, would willingly conform their course of instruction and their methods to any reasonable requirements of the state board of examiners.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The state has at Iowa City \$300,000 worth of property invested in ~~sites~~, buildings, apparatus, cabinets, museums, and other appliances connected with the state university. The official register of 1888, shows that including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the state has expended for

Penitentiaries.....	\$2,059,849
Hospitals for Insane.....	8,171,058
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	1,857,842
College for the Blind.....	929,848
State University.....	782,629

The above figures, to say the least, are very suggestive. The ~~university~~ has its foundation in the organized law of the state. The words of the constitution are: The state university shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the ~~university~~ fund shall be applied to that institution and no other.

And further: The seat of government is hereby permanently established as now fixed by law at the city of Des Moines, in the ~~county~~ of Polk, and the state university at Iowa City, in the ~~county~~ of Johnson.

With these facts before us it would seem to be a wise business ~~policy~~ to deal liberally and generously with the university, in order to make the investment there as productive as possible.

Besides, something is due to the framers of the constitution. These men builded wisely, and in the present prosperous condition of the university we are reaping the fruit of their labors. From the ~~time~~ to which Thomas H. Benton, Jr., refers in his address delivered at the commencement in 1867, when the university library consisted of four hundred and eighty-four volumes, and the apparatus was valued at \$1,097, until to-day when the libraries number over thirty thousand volumes, and the apparatus and cabinets are worth above fifty thousand dollars, there has been an almost uninterrupted growth in all that constitutes a university.

In the original act establishing the university, power was given the superintendent of public instruction to institute a professorship for the education of teachers of the common schools.

The plan of making the university available as a means of preparing young men and women for teachers, has at no time been abandoned by the regents.

In fact the university of Iowa was the first institution in the country to establish and maintain a chair of pedagogy. The chair is at present filled by an alumnus of the university, who has had a successful experience in school work, and we may reasonably expect that it will be serviceable in carrying out the purpose for which it was established.

We believe that the regents have exercised good judgment in the expenditure of appropriations. Reference is made to the university reports which accompany this.

Their estimates are made with great care, and we are convinced they are no more than sufficient to meet the wants of the institution.

We think the following historical sketch will be found interesting:

HISTORY.

The first constitution of the state provided for the establishment and support of a university, with such branches as the public convenience may hereafter demand. Accordingly, by act approved February 25, 1847, the legislature directed the establishment of the state university of Iowa to be located at Iowa City, with such branches as, in the opinion of the general assembly, the public convenience may hereafter require.

The university was first opened March, 1855, with about seventy-five students. The next year elementary normal work was made a prominent feature. In accordance with the recommendation of Chancellor Dean, the university proper was closed from 1857 to 1860 for lack of funds and suitable buildings, but the normal department continued its work. In 1860, the university organization was completed, and on September 19th of that year the institution was formally opened under the new order of things. This may be properly regarded as the original organization of the university, and it is so treated in the annals of the institution. The catalogue of 1860-1861 shows a faculty of eight, with one hundred and seventy-two students, of whom only nineteen were of collegiate rank, the remainder normal and preparatory students.

Elementary English branches were taught until 1867, and in 1879 it was deemed wise to drop all preparatory instruction and depend

upon the high schools and academies for this service. The normal department was merged with the collegiate in 1873. In 1868 the law department was opened, with twenty-five students; in 1870 the medical department, with fifteen students; in 1877 the homeopathic medical department, with eighteen students; in 1882 the dental department, with fifteen students, and in 1885 the pharmaceutical department, with fourteen students. All these departments have grown steadily in numbers, appliances and efficiency, and fully deserve their very high reputation. Since 1860 the faculty has grown from eight to seventy-nine, and in contrast with the nineteen collegiate students of that year the attendance for 1890-1891 was eight hundred and ninety, distributed as follows: Collegiate, three hundred and sixty-six; law, one hundred and sixty-one; medical, one hundred and forty-four; homeopathic medical, forty-four; dental, one hundred and sixty-nine; pharmaceutical, forty-four. The catalogue of the current year will show a decided advance over last year. From one small building in use in 1855, the twelve buildings now occupied are very inadequate for the present work of the university.

The university library proper, has twenty-six thousand volumes, selected with reference to actual needs. Among the medical equipments are eleven laboratories, several museums, and the hospitals.

Close hall, erected through the efforts of the Christian associations, provides gymnasium, reading rooms, and bath rooms, as well as a home for these associations. The seminaries, connected with the chairs of English, Latin, German, History, Political Science, Philosophy, and Pedagogy, offer excellent facilities for advanced study and original investigation. The moot courts presided over by members of the law faculty, in a most efficient way supplement the class room instruction, as a preparation for actual practice.

The collegiate department offers four general courses of study—classical, philosophical, general scientific, letters; and two technical courses, civil engineering and electrical engineering; also provides for special courses, under direction of the faculty. The university has published the results of original investigation in the Natural History Bulletin, the Transit, and a monograph on the history of the Amana community. The students publish the Vidette Reporter, a tri-weekly paper, and The Quill, weekly. There are five flourishing literary societies in the collegiate department, and one in the law department. Some estimate of the extent

of the past work of the university may be formed from the number of its graduates, 3,331. The quality of its training is best shown in the character and work of this body of men and women in public station and private life, in every western state.

The presidents of the university have been as follows:

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855-1858
Silas Totten, LL. D.....	1860-1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.....	1862-1867
Nathan R. Leonard, A. M. (Acting).....	1867-1868
James Black, D. D	1868-1870
George Thacher, D. D	1871-1877
Christian W. Slagle, A. M.....	1877-1878
Josiah L. Pickard, LL. D.....	1878-1887
Charles A. Schaeffer, Ph. D.....	1887-.....

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The regents of the university have had under consideration two plans whereby they hope to extend the usefulness of the institution in different parts of the state. The first had reference to allowing non-resident alumni to avail themselves of the university library, under certain conditions.

The subject was referred to the library committee and consequent upon their action the following report was adopted:

To the Regents of State University of Iowa:

The library committee, to whom was referred the matter of loaning books from the library of the university, to the non-resident alumni, offer the following report:

Whenever it is possible to loan such books as are not wanted by the students or professors for immediate use, we see no objections to doing it, *provided*, it can be done without expense to the university and under such guarantees as will secure the library from loss of books, or from any unusual damage.

We therefore recommend that the matter be referred to the president of the university, and the librarian, and they be requested to draw up such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the plans successfully, said rules to be in force after their approval by the library committee of the board of regents.

Subsequently the subject of university extension was brought to the notice of the regents by gentlemen not connected with the university, residing outside of Iowa City. It was urged that the usefulness of the institution can be greatly extended by courses of scientific and literary lectures, delivered by the university professors in the cities and towns of the state. Also, courses of reading and study can be arranged in lines kindred to the lectures, thus affording a fund of information upon popular subjects, not otherwise attainable.

Although this plan has been in existence in England for over twenty years, it is yet in its infancy in this country. There can be no reason why it should not succeed if wisely directed.

The subject was referred to the collegiate committee, and their report was adopted by the board. Since then the faculty of the university have appointed a director of university extension and several courses of lectures are already arranged. It is expected that a number of places will avail themselves of this opportunity for self-improvement.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

In the absence of any funds with which to inaugurate and carry on the work of university extension, the committee can recommend only as follows:

We recognize the desirability of making all the forces connected with the university available for the spread of useful knowledge among the people of the state. This work can best be done at present through the voluntary efforts of the different professors, and the more general use of the university library. There is a grand opportunity for aiding those who desire to carry on a course of study through correspondence with professors who are specialists, and who thus can direct and oversee the reading and study of students who are not able to take a full course at the university. The inauguration of such a scheme would add not only to the usefulness, but to the popularity of the institution.

As far as possible, there should be inaugurated during the coming fall and winter, courses of lectures not altogether of the popular form, but such as require some study and investigation on the part of the class.

We recommend:

1. The selection by the collegiate faculty of one of their number, to be designated as university extension director, through whom all correspondence concerning lectures and other matters incident to the work shall be carried on.

2. The university director shall prepare at as early a date as possible, a scheme giving information concerning the different courses of study, the different courses of lectures proposed, the expense necessarily included, and any other information deemed essential. Such scheme should be published in the leading papers of the state, also should be distributed wherever it can be available for awakening public interest in the plan.

3. The courses of lectures should be determined upon at an early date, by such professors as are willing to give their services for a very reasonable compensation.

4. Such places should be selected as centers as can guarantee the necessary expenses, and can furnish suitable halls or places for meeting, and the libraries or museums of natural history, which are necessary for the successful prosecution of the work.

5. Under the proposed plan, it will be necessary to select only such centers for work as are in easy communication with Iowa City, in order that the professors may not be too largely hindered in their regular university duties.



EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' MEETINGS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

TEACHERS' ROUND TABLES.

STATE READING CIRCLE.

IOWA PUPILS' READING CIRCLE.

WOMENS' ROUND TABLE.

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STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

There is no reliable record in the office, of the first meeting of the state teachers' association. It was stated by D. Franklin Wells, afterwards superintendent of public instruction, that the association was organized at Muscatine, May, 1854. We are strongly inclined to accept this date, making the meeting called for December, 1891, the thirty-seventh annual meeting.

The association, since its organization, has exerted a wide influence in the state. In the printed records of the meeting in 1856, we find the members discussing the expediency of establishing an educational journal for the benefit of the teachers of the state.

Later we find the executive committee reporting that they had secured during the year the delivery in the state of four hundred lectures, at which twenty-five thousand persons were addressed upon the subject of education.

The members of the association were also instrumental in creating a public opinion in favor of establishing normal schools. They for a time kept a state agent in the field, whose business it was to co-operate with the state superintendent in holding institutes and in furthering the general interests of education in the state.

The final establishment of the reform school was chiefly due to the efforts of this association.

The discussions have at all times been free from any partisan or sectarian bias, and open to any one interested in the education of the people.

The following list of those who have acted as presidents, is republished in order that it may be preserved.

We have designated by the star those who have passed away.

"Peace to the honored dead,
The light that on their head
So many years have shed,
Shall ne'er grow dim."

- | | |
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| 1. 1854—{ Muscatine }
{ Iowa City }*J. A. Parvin. | 19. 1873—Iowa City... .. L. M. Hastings. |
| 1855—No meeting. | 20. 1874—Des Moines...*Allen Armstrong. |
| 2. 1856—{ Iowa City }
{ Muscatine }J. L. Enos. | 21. 1875—Burlington....*J. H. Thompson. |
| 3. 1857—{ Dubuque }
{ Iowa City }*D. F. Wells. | 22. 1876—Grinnell.....C. P. Rogers. |
| 4. 1858—Davenport.....C. O. Nestlerode. | 23. 1877—Cedar Rapids..Miss P. W. Sudlow. |
| 5. 1859—Washington..Fred'k Humphrey. | 24. 1878—Marshalltown.....Henry Sabin. |
| 6. 1860—Tipton.....*D. F. Wells. | 25. 1879—Independence.....W. J. Shoup. |
| 7. 1861—Muscatine.... ....*A. S. Kissell. | 26. 1880—Des Moines...*R. G. Saunderson. |
| 8. 1862—Mt. Pleasant...C. O. Nestlerode. | 27. 1881—Oskaloosa.....Samuel Calvin. |
| 9. 1863—Grinnell.....M. K. Cross. | 28. 1882—Cedar Falls .....R. A. Harkness. |
| 10. 1864—Dubuque.....H. K. Edson. | 29. 1883—Des Moines... .L. L. Klinefelter. |
| 11. 1865—Oskaloosa.....*Oran Faville. | 30. 1884—Des Moines.....H. H. Seerley. |
| 12. 1866—Cedar Rapids.....L. F. Parker. | 31. 1885—Des Moines..... .W. F. King. |
| 13. 1867—Des Moines .....M. M. Ingalls. | 32. 1886—Des Moines .....M. W. Bartlett. |
| 14. 1868—Keokuk .....T S. Parvin. | 33. 1887—Cedar Rapids .....L. T. Weld. |
| 15. 1869—Marshalltown....W. M. Brooks. | 34. 1888—Des Moines..... .J. L. Pickard. |
| 16. 1870—Waterloo.....Jona Piper. | 35. 1890—Des Moines..Miss L. E. Granger. |
| 17. 1871—Council Bluffs.....S. J. Buck. | 36. 1890—Des Moines..James McNaughton. |
| 18. 1872—Davenport... ..S. N. Fellows. | 37. 1891—Des Moines.....H. H. Freer. |

The following is the program for December 29-31, 1891:

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

President—Professor H. H. Freer, Mt. Vernon.

Secretary—J. M. Mehan, Des Moines.

Treasurer—Superintendent D. W. Lewis, Washington.

Executive Committee—Professor J. Macy, chairman, Grinnell; County-Superintendent J. F. Riggs, Mt. Pleasant; Superintendent G. I. Miller, Boone.

TUESDAY EVENING.

7:30. Music. Invocation. Music. Address of welcome. Response. Music. President's address: Prof. H. H. Freer, Mt. Vernon. Music.

WEDNESDAY A. M., DECEMBER 30.

9:00. Music. Devotion. Business.

9:40. Paper: The Home and the School; how far and for what is each responsible in the education of the child? On behalf of the school, Prof. C. M. Grumbling, Mt. Pleasant. On behalf of the home, Supt. S. F. Fiester, Waverly.

11:00. General criticisms and suggestions, a free-lance hour.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

7:30. Music. Announcements. Music. Lecture: Hon. Andrew S. Draper, Albany, N. Y. Music.

THURSDAY, A. M., DECEMBER 31.

9:00. Music. Devotion. Business.

9:40. Paper: The first four years of school life. Supt. A. W. Stuart, Ottumwa.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30. Music. Election of officers, and reports of committees.

2:30. Paper: The Iowa School Exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition.
Prof. T. H. McBride, Iowa City.

THURSDAY EVENING.

7:30. Reception.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

President—State Superintendent Henry Sabin, Des Moines.

Secretary—Prof. M. F. Arey, Cedar Falls.

TUESDAY A. M., DECEMBER 29, 1891.

9:00. Business. Reports and discussions.

9:30. I.—How shall we diminish the waste in our present school system in graded and high school work? Prof. R. A. Harkness, chairman of committee.

10:45. II.—Shall we make utilitarian knowledge, or general culture, the objective point in education? Superintendent J. S. Shoup, chairman of committee.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

2:00. III.—What shall precede the American university? Prof. A. N. Carrier, chairman of committee.

3:30. IV.—The library: For the teacher, for pupils, for the public. Principal F. E. Stratton, chairman of committee.

DEPARTMENT MEETINGS.

WEDNESDAY P. M., DECEMBER 30.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT.

President—Prof. R. A. Harkness, Fairfield.

Secretary—Prof. J. E. Todd, Tabor.

3:00. President's address.

3:30. Paper: The educational value of the study of science. Prof. J. C. Hainer, Ames.

3:30. Paper: Is there need of a reorganization of higher education in America? President Geo. A. Gates, Grinnell.

SECONDARY DEPARTMENT.

President—Prof. D. S. Wright, Cedar Falls.

Secretary—Prof. A. W. Rich, Le Mars.

2:00. Paper: Should instruction in the normal school be exclusively professional? Prof. W. O. Riddell, Woodbine.

2:45. Paper: Specialized instruction in the high school. Miss Ida L. Schell, Fort Dodge.

ELEMENTARY AND GRADED DEPARTMENT.

President, Frank E. Plummer, Des Moines.

Secretary, H. B. Larrabee, Creston.

1. A continuous course of study, Supt. A. W. Stuart, Ottumwa.
2. The use and abuse of blank books in our graded schools, Prin. Ella Malone, Des Moines.
3. What can we do for our grammar schools? Supt. E. N. Coleman, Le Mars.
4. Educational embellishments, Prin. Walker De Witt, Carson.
5. Additions and eliminations which will give us an ideal graded school system. Supt. Clarence M. Boutelle, Decorah.

PRIMARY SECTION OF ELEMENTARY AND GRADED DEPARTMENT.

President, Miss Jennie Kreigh, East Des Moines.

Secretary, Miss Adelaide Skliba; Boone.

- 1:50. Handwork in the primary school. Miss Kate E. Palmer, Oskaloosa.
- 2:30. The individual in primary teaching. Mrs. E. C. Farrand, Davenport.
- 3:10. Literature for primary pupils. Miss Clara Banks, Knoxville.

SUPERINTENDENTS' AND PRINCIPALS' SECTION OF ELEMENTARY AND GRADED DEPARTMENT.

President, Supt. E. N. Coleman, Le Mars.

Secretary, Prin. C. H. Cole, Ackley.

- 1:30. Where must we look for teachers for our graded schools? Supt. Wm. Wilcox, Mason City.
- 3:00. The counsel work of the superintendent. Prin. M. A. Reed, Woodbine.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

President, W. M. Ward, Maquoketa.

Secretary, Eva L. Gregg, Cherokee.

1. Closer relations of county superintendents. John Carr, Webster county; George Phillips, Wapello county.
2. Some needed legislation. W. J. Baldwin, Johnson county.
How to obtain it. C. O. McLain, Jasper county.
3. The Columbian Exhibit. Supt. Henry Sabin.
4. Report of reading circle committee. C. F. Saylor, Polk county.

PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING DEPARTMENT.

President, C. H. Pierce, Keokuk.

Secretary, Bertha L. Patt, Decorah.

- 2:00. Drawing a factor of the new education. Miss Etta M. Budd, Indianola.
- 2:45. Drawing in public schools; what it includes and how it should be taught. Miss C. E. Foster.
- 3:30. Penmanship: By the best talent in the state.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' MEETINGS.

In accordance with Section 1577 of the Code, an official call was issued, in the spring of 1890, to the county superintendents of Adair, Boone, Calhoun, Dallas, Greene, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hardin, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Polk, Poweshiek, Story, Warren, and Webster counties, to meet at Des Moines, April 23, 1890. To those of Appanoose, Clarke, Davis, Decatur, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Lucas, Mahaska, Monroe, Ringgold, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Washington, and Wayne, to meet at Ottumwa, April 29. To those of Adams, Audubon, Carroll, Cass, Crawford, Fremont, Harrison, Ida, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, Sac, Shelby, and Taylor, to meet at Council Bluffs, May 6. To those of Allamakee, Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Howard, Mitchell, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Worth, and Wright, to meet at Charles City, May 15. To those of Benton, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Grundy, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Linn, Louisa, Muscatine, Scott, and Tama, to meet at Cedar Rapids, May 15. To those of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sioux, and Woodbury, to meet at Sheldon, May 22.

These sections were called to meet at the same places in April and May, 1891, except that Clinton was substituted for Cedar Rapids, and Atlantic for Council Bluffs.

The following are the general programs for each year :

PROGRAM FOR 1890.

The new text-book law.

Ought the basis for promotion in, and graduation from normal institutes, to be the same in all the counties in Iowa?

ROUND TABLE.

The model country school-house.

Location.

Plans. { Size.
Light.
Heat.
Seating.

Grounds and surroundings. Flags.

How can a county superintendent best serve his teachers?

Reading circle.

Its object:

Formation, manner of.

How to awaken an interest in it.

Suggestions and plans of work.

Course of study for rural schools.

The connection between the rural and town or city schools.

PROGRAM FOR 1891.

Primary pupils in our country schools. How secure better instruction and more care?

How can we obtain more thorough instruction in the common branches?

ROUND TABLE.

The use of the teachers' hand-book. { School law.
Course of study.
Civil government.

Teachers' reading circle.

Objections to it, incentives to join it, methods, reports.

How to overcome the following difficulties:

Diversity of text-books, including new text-book law.

Irregularity of attendance, suggestions and incentives.

Indifference of patrons, effects of personality of teacher.

The value of the institute lecture.

The value of an institute round table.

Business: Iowa exhibit for Columbian exposition.

Plans for country school-houses.

The county superintendents have also been officially called together at each meeting of the state teachers' association.

The discussions at these meetings were strictly informal, and we think, productive of good results. Those questions were taken up which are of the most pressing importance to the schools. The earnestness which the county superintendents present displayed, and their eagerness to gain suggestions and to receive information from others as to the best manner of discharging the duties of their office, could not be excelled by any body of men gathered together for a common purpose.

They have generally responded readily to these calls, some of them coming a long distance and at considerable expense in order to be present. If the schools of the county derive any benefit from the meetings of county superintendents for consultation, then the law should plainly make it their duty to attend. and as plainly provide that their expenses in addition to their per diem, must be *allowed by the board of supervisors.*

The table on the following page, compiled from the reports, *shows something of the value and character of the work which each county superintendent accomplished in the year closing October 1, 1891.*

SUMMARY OF SUPERINTENDENTS' WORK.

COUNTIES.	No. of school rooms.	No. of schools visited.	No. of separate visits made.	No. of teachers needed to supply schools.	No. of certificates granted.	Attempted classification	COUNTIES.	No. of school rooms.	No. of schools visited.	No. of separate visits made.	No. of teachers needed to supply schools.	No. of certificates granted.	Attempted classification
Adair	158	87	88	159	324	Yes.	Keokuk.....	188	118	140	190	260	Yes.
Adams	125	110	123	125	252	Yes.	Kossuth.....	162	158	276	163	248	Yes.
Allamakee ..	145	118	170	149	193	Yes.	Lee.....	190	80	110	195	250	Yes.
Appanoose ..	150	86	102	150	277	Yes.	Linn.....	321	83	85	323	429	Yes.
Audubon	122	71	76	122	252	Yes.	Louisa.....	105	60	120	105	227	Yes.
Benton	222	77	82	225	464	Yes.	Lucas	119	91	132	120	193	Yes.
Black Hawk..	195	181	203	199	269	Yes.	Lyon.....	111	98	107	112	132	Yes.
Boone	195	156	173	198	294	Yes.	Madison.....	158	155	158	159	329	Yes.
Bremer	128	125	232	128	188	Yes.	Mahaska	202	82	82	206	386	Yes.
Buchanan ...	169	144	187	173	204	Yes.	Marion.....	185	53	60	187	259	Yes.
Buena Vista..	151	108	120	154	232	Yes.	Marshall....	213	35	35	225	408	Yes.
Butler	160	100	125	162	313	Yes.	Mills.....	109	105	105	110	212	Yes.
Calhoun	157	142	165	158	266	Yes.	Mitchell.....	120	120	140	121	212	Yes.
Carroll	174	79	79	175	293	Yes.	Monona.....	149	102	102	150	253	Yes.
Cass	185	170	179	188	319	Yes.	Monroe.....	106	75	90	108	159	Yes.
Cedar	165	88	110	169	285	Yes.	Montgomery..	141	118	126	149	218	No.
Cerro Gordo..	160	146	231	168	294	Yes.	Muscatine....	150	80	100	160	263	Yes.
Cherokee	158	158	252	161	292	Yes.	O'Brien	144	108	116	145	224	Yes.
Chickasaw ..	134	118	188	136	266	Yes.	Osceola	82	79	181	82	125	Yes.
Clarke	120	120	146	121	181	Yes.	Page.....	166	45	45	169	333	Yes.
Clay	118	116	196	118	202	Yes.	Palo Alto....	106	106	195	109	205	Yes.
Clayton	205	150	212	207	327	Yes.	Plymouth....	183	156	189	185	294	Yes.
Clinton	260	245	272	269	343	Yes.	Pocahontas..	128	90	112	128	241	Yes.
Crawford ...	192	87	123	193	188	Yes.	Polk.....	345	64	81	414	645	Yes.
Dallas	188	136	174	192	277	Yes.	Pottawt'mie..	336	206	210	345	501	Yes.
Davis	120	80	90	120	169	Yes.	Poweshiek...	176	115	125	182	214	Yes.
Decatur	139	109	120	140	212	Yes.	Ringgold. ...	147	68	72	148	203	Yes.
Delaware	160	104	139	162	251	Yes.	Sac.	157	138	245	160	246	Yes.
Des Moines..	176	16	16	180	203	Yes.	Scott.....	215	123	175	226	301	Yes.
Dickinson ...	55	52	95	57	74	No.	Shelby... ..	159	30	35	161	319	Yes.
Dubuque	221	100	100	233	268	Yes.	Sioux.....	184	165	194	184	270	Yes.
Emmet	52	42	46	53	74	Yes.	Story	172	166	234	176	311	Yes.
Fayette	217	118	118	218	362	Yes.	Tama.....	209	110	118	212	320	Yes.
Floyd	143	100	116	146	225	No.	Taylor.....	156	58	72	158	294	Yes.
Franklin.....	149	115	130	152	198	Yes.	Union	146	112	134	151	270	Yes.
Fremont	151	138	138	152	221	Yes.	Van Buren..	140	43	48	140	234	Yes.
Greene	166	116	158	167	228	Yes.	Wapello.....	179	170	200	187	255	Yes.
Grundy	139	139	167	140	218	Yes.	Warren	162	128	140	164	251	Yes.
Guthrie	185	120	150	186	203	Yes.	Washington..	161	66	66	162	268	Yes.
Hamilton	153	130	189	154	250	Yes.	Wayne.....	145	95	99	145	232	Yes.
Hancock....	102	94	162	102	138	Yes.	Webster... ..	205	143	169	206	326	Yes.
Hardin	177	101	151	182	303	Yes.	Winnebago ..	74	74	150	74	49	Yes.
Harrison	180	125	125	184	233	Yes.	Winneshiek..	166	144	247	167	286	Yes.
Henry	127	60	60	133	217	Yes.	Woodbury....	283	130	176	301	295	Yes.
Howard	104	85	162	104	197	Yes.	Worth.....	90	90	172	90	157	Yes.
Humboldt...	111	88	160	111	169	Yes.	Wright.....	141	109	126	141	232	Yes.
Ida	120	101	131	121	181	Yes.	Totals....	16032	10365	13654	16377	25360	
Iowa	168	64	73	169	307	Yes.							
Jackson	187	162	181	189	264	Yes.							
Jasper	221	120	126	230	303	Yes.							
Jefferson	117	98	138	119	227	Yes.							
Johnson	199	111	111	206	332	No.							
Jones	171	115	160	173	269	Yes.							

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The schools of Iowa have but little use for dead teachers. We do not mean those who are bodily dead, but those who attend no associations, take no educational journals, read no educational books, and have no professional growth, which is the only sign of life. There are in the state seventy counties that report county associations, forty-three report township associations, twenty-nine report both, and fifteen report neither. In eighty-four counties the teachers are accustomed to meet at stated times for mutual consultation and encouragement.

The programs at these meetings often call out free and animated discussions, not only from the teachers, but others who are interested in the schools. There are no agencies under the control of the superintendent which can be made more valuable for increasing the efficiency of the teachers of the county than these associations. There should be one in every county.

The programs for these gatherings should be pointed and practical. While particular attention may be paid to school management and methods of teaching, subjects of general culture should also be introduced, both for the sake of variety and for the quickening influence which they have upon the intellectual life of the teacher.

In many instances the association takes the form of an institute. Classes are called in, methods of instruction are illustrated by class work, and afterwards discussed, with a view of ascertaining their practical value.

The relation which the school director bears to these associations is not as well determined as it ought to be. In Indiana the law provides that the teacher shall attend meetings when called by the county superintendent, and shall "for each day's attendance receive the same wages as for one day's teaching. *Provided*, That no teacher shall receive such wages unless he or she shall attend the full session, and perform the duties assigned."

This seems to be a wise provision of the law.

If the meeting is called for Friday, the schools in the place in which it meets may be in session and open to inspection by the visiting teachers. The evening may be, and should be, devoted to an educational lecture, intended for the public. We have almost entirely lost sight of the value of such lectures, as a powerful means of creating public sentiment.

We are greatly in need of the influence which such gatherings would exert in favor of better schools, and of the enthusiasm which could thus be created.

This is not the place to outline all the particulars attendant upon such institutes. Certain points are very evident. The county superintendent should have power to call them at stated times. It should be made the duty of the teachers to attend, and to perform the duties assigned each one, and the directors should be required to allow them their pay, as for teaching the same length of time.

This plan would go very far towards solving the problem of bringing the schools and the people into closer sympathy. They must come to know more of each other, to understand better what the one is accomplishing and the other expects them to attain. The need of these institutes, or associations, is the more felt, because of the great number of young and inexperienced teachers in our schools.

We do not see how it is possible for the schools of a county to be successfully conducted or the teachers to keep awake and abreast of the times, in the entire absence of any association which brings them together for mutual advice and deliberation.

These suggestions are the result of consultation with active county superintendents in Iowa, and the experience of others in neighboring states.

TEACHERS' ROUND TABLES.

The existence of a regular program is not necessary to the success of a round table meeting. There are no written papers, and no formal speeches.

Sometimes some one is appointed to open the discussion in which others are expected to follow, and for the time being he acts as leader. Untrammelled by any constitution or by-laws, except such as are necessary to orderly proceedings, to fix time and place of meetings and to select subjects, this round table admits of freedom of discussion unequalled by any other body. It is, in fact, an unorganized collection of teachers, informal in its nature, composed of men and women who desire to discuss vital topics connected with their profession.

It is usual for the table to meet so as to spend at least one-half day in visiting schools.

Such gatherings are exceedingly useful in making teachers better acquainted with each other's plans and in promoting professional pride in good work.

These round tables are generally well attended by the most progressive teachers, and the greatest interest elicited in the proceedings. The subjects taken up for discussion embrace a wide variety of topics, and the conclusions reached have a decided influence in shaping the tone of educational thought among those who are regular attendants.

There are already several of these tables in existence, and others could be formed with great profit to the teachers. Numbers is not a prime consideration, as ten or fifteen members can conduct a profitable meeting.

There is perhaps a tendency to attempt too many subjects at one session. With a skillful leader, who should be well prepared both to ask and answer questions, and to guide the discussions

without limiting or hindering them, one subject for each half day will often be found sufficient.

The round table feature has also found a place in some of our institute programs. Teachers of the same grade meet once or twice a week under the guidance of the county superintendent or an instructor, or sometimes one of the older and more experienced of their own number, for a free interchange of thought and opinions, as suggested by the variety of their experience in matters connected with school work. This has proved to be a valuable feature in the institute work of several counties.

IND. DIST. OSAGE, MITCHELL CO.

Size 26 x 86.

Cost \$1,200.

TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, *President*.
C. F. Saylor, *Secretary*, Polk county.
J. S. Shoup, Woodbury county.
A. R. Sale, Cerro Gordo county.
Lottie E. Granger, Page county.
G. W. Coverston, Muscatine county.

The Iowa state reading circle was organized at the meeting of the county superintendents' section of the state teachers' association, December, 1889.

The following extracts from the constitution will give a general idea of the plan of organization and methods of work.

There shall be held each year three regular meetings of the reading circle board, and such called meetings as a majority of the board from time to time designate. The first regular meeting shall be during the assembly of the state teachers' association, and after the new members have been selected by the county superintendents' section. It shall be the duty of the board at this meeting to organize by selecting officers for the following year, and to transact such other business as is not hereinafter specified.

It shall be the duty of the board to lay out a course of reading covering a period that in its judgment seems to be most practical for the teachers of the state; said course to be limited to two books for the first year, one on professional work, and one on general culture.

The county superintendent of schools shall be ex-officio manager of the reading circle work of his county, or some other person whom he may recommend to the state board.

It is hereby recommended that the course of reading prepared by the state board be made to begin with the county normal institute, and the year's reading close with the institute following.

It shall be the duty of the manager to have general charge and oversight of the reading circle; to report to the secretary of the

board on the third Saturday of December; March and September, the number and names of members in his county; to notify the publishers of books from time to time of the number of books required.

It is recommended that the reading circle be regarded as a preparation for the county normal institute, and at every annual session thereof a suitable place on the program be given to the subject; and in the examination of teachers the questions on the subject of theory and practice should be so selected, that the county superintendent may determine if the applicant has carefully and intelligently studied the books which have been selected for the applicant's reading during the previous year.

It is recommended that at each examination of teachers the list of preliminary questions shall contain the following: Do you agree, if permitted to teach in this county, to provide yourself with a book, required to be read by the teachers' reading circle, and study the same in the manner prescribed, provided that you are furnished with the names of said books, and an outline of study?

In any county where books have already been selected on the same subjects, those teachers shall not be required to purchase the books here adopted, until they have finished the books they now have.

No member of this reading circle shall be required, at any time, to pay any membership fee.

The publishers of the books selected shall be required to prepare and send out to each county superintendent of the state, before the institute season opens, a circular explanatory of the books of the course, the cost of the same, etc. They shall advise with the county superintendent for the sale of books. They shall arrange the necessary outlines of said books, for publication in the educational journals of the state, and for the use of the county manager.

At the first meeting the board of managers selected for the year's reading: Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Hale's Lights of Two Centuries.

They were furnished to the teachers under the following conditions.

The books to be sold to the members of the circle at wholesale.

The books to be transmitted to the county manager, by the publishing house at its own expense, said house to take back all unsold books, and pay the expenses of returning the same.

The house to allow a commission, if necessary, of five per cent for handling the books.

The house to give the board a commission of ten cents on each book sold in the state, for the purpose of bearing the expense of the reading circle.

The report of the secretary, made December, 1890, shows that in eighty counties of the state, the reading circle had a membership of over five thousand.

At the meeting in 1891 the directors adopted Steele's Popular Zoology, and Shoup's History of Education, as the course for this year.

It is estimated that over seven thousand teachers are, at present, reading in the course. The circle is popular with the teachers, and it is undoubtedly doing an excellent work. It is to be hoped the number of teachers who will avail themselves of its benefits will be largely increased in the near future.

The secretary has displayed commendable zeal and skill in awakening an interest in the reading circle work, and this department has given the movement its hearty support.

In another part of this report, we have discussed more fully the question of professional reading for teachers.

IOWA PUPILS' READING CIRCLE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. A. Doron, *President*, Monticello, J. T. Merrill, Cedar Rapids,
Georgia Warrick, Des Moines, J. M. DeArmond, Davenport.

George I. Miller, *Secretary*, Boone.

The Iowa pupils' reading circle is a direct outgrowth from the state teachers' association. Its organization was effected through the passage of a resolution introduced into the graded section, at the annual meeting in 1890. The board of managers reported by the nominating committee was confirmed by the state association.

The organization of the pupils' reading circle provides for a board of five directors. An outline of the work as conducted during the first year is as follows:

COURSE OF READING:

DIVISIONS.	GRADES.	BOOKS.
First	Second Year or Second Reader Grade.	{ Friends in Feathers and Fur. Price, 30 cents.
	Third Year or Third Reader Grade.	{ Grandfather's Stories. Price, 27 cents.
Second	Fourth Year or first half of Fourth Reader Grade.	{ Familiar Animals and Their Wild Kindred. Price, 50 cents.
	Fifth Year or second half of Fourth Reader Grade.	{ Eggleston's First Book in American History. Price, 60 cents.
Third	Sixth Year or first half of Fifth Reader Grade.	{ Living Creatures of Water, Land and Air. Price, 50 cents.
	Seventh Year or second half of Fifth Reader Grade.	{ Stories of Other Lands. Price, 40 cents.
Fourth	Eighth Year or Advanced Grade.	{ Some Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs. Price, 54 cents.
	Ninth Year or Preparatory High School Grade.	{ Ten Great Events in History. Price, 54 cents.

For memorizing, Peaslee's Graded Selections. Price, 50 cents.

All correspondence should be directed to the secretary and the plan of organization requires the following duties of this officer: He shall make an annual report to the board of managers, shall appoint the director of each county, shall furnish supplies to the various county directors and leaders, and send out circulars to teachers and friends of education in general in connection with the work.

The county director shall be appointed by the secretary of the reading circle board and shall hold his office one year. Said director shall have charge and oversight of the pupils' reading circles of his county. He shall make his report to the secretary of the board, keeping the number and names of members in his county, he shall issue certificates of promotion and completion to the members and shall assist the leaders and members in procuring their books from the publishers. The said director is expected to heartily co-operate with the secretary in such a way as to promote the interests of the pupils' reading circle in his county.

All active teachers of the state shall be made *ex-officio* leaders in the pupils' reading circle, but must have their authority and supplies from the county director or from the secretary of the board of directors. Other leaders may be appointed by the county director or the secretary of the board of directors.

Any person between the ages of five and twenty-one may become a member of the Iowa pupils' reading circle by signing the roll and receiving a membership card, purchasing at least one book, and agreeing to take up and faithfully perform the work. No membership fee shall be charged. Each member will be required to read at least one book, as prescribed in the course, each year, and when said book is so read, he shall be given credit by the leader for the work done, on a certificate card, prepared for that purpose, and as the pupils shall advance in the course from year to year, credit for each year's work will be duly recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the county director. Any person may join and receive a membership card from the nearest leader, from the county director, or from the secretary of the board of directors.

A membership card will be issued upon which will be a neat picture, a motto, a place for the member's name, and a blank for the official signature of the leader, director, or secretary. Second year readers will be given a red card, third year readers a pink card, fourth year readers a green card, fifth year readers a violet card, sixth year readers an orange card, seventh year readers a rose card, eighth year readers a blue card, and ninth year readers a gray card, and at the close of the course of reading a certificate of completion, which will be a beautiful white card, officially signed.

Circulars, cards, envelopes, and any special instruction desired, will be furnished promptly by writing the secretary.

Books can be procured at the prices already indicated, by sending your money direct to the publishers, the American Book Co., 258 and 260 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., by ordering through your leaders or directors, or from your local booksellers.

Members may begin the reading at any time, may read more than one book each year, if they so desire, and at any time they shall finish the entire course they will be entitled to the certificate of completion. They shall commit to memory at least two selections or memory gems each year. Peaslee's Graded Selections for Memorizing to be taken as a guide.

Teachers and friends desiring to take up the work and who have not yet learned the name of the county director can get such information by applying to the county superintendent of their respective counties or to the secretary of the board of directors.

This reading circle has been organized in eighty-five counties in the state. School boards are adopting the course as supplementary work. There are now over ten thousand pupils who are active readers. This exceeds the membership in any other state, although Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have had the circle four or five years.

The circle commends itself to the friends of education, to school officers, to teachers and parents, in helping to direct the children of Iowa in the reading of good books. No membership fee is charged. The cost of the books is but a trifle, and they are of such a character that they will become the nucleus of a library for many a child. Children love to do the things which their associates are doing. When a child hears that the other children of the state are reading these books, he at once feels that they are desirable books to read. Teachers will find that the circle can be used to bring a new element of interest into school work. The true teacher wishes to put such influences into the lives of his pupils as will mould their characters for good. Here is an opportunity to interest them in a plan to which system, novelty and association lend their charms.

WOMEN'S ROUND TABLE.

The women's round table of Iowa is in nowise connected with the state teachers' association, but for convenience in matters of travel and expense its annual state meetings are held at the same place and on a day prior to the assembling of the association.

The first call, addressed to the women teachers of Iowa, stated that in accordance with a suggestion made by some of our leading school workers, among whom was the superintendent of public instruction, a meeting was held in Des Moines in December, 1888, for the purpose of adopting some plan by which to bring more of our women teachers to the front, and thereby enable them to work more in unison, and in lines wherein they could not work so well if accompanied by their brother workers.

It was further urged that in the profession many women possessed of excellent ideas, lacked the power to express them in the presence of the general association. Another reason for separate organization was found in the fact that many topics pertaining to boys and girls in the schools could be more freely discussed by men and women apart. Therefore, there was organized in the aforesaid meeting a women's round table, wherein women teachers, without embarrassment, might bring forward and discuss such subjects as seemed desirable. The state was divided into five districts, from each of which a vice-president was selected. A yearly membership fee of twenty-five cents was required for defraying necessary expenses.

The first annual meeting occurred December 31, 1889, Mrs. L. T. Weld, president. The topics discussed were as follows: Can women compete with men in school work,—as disciplinarians, Leona Call; as science teachers, Anna E. McGovern; in strength of character, which leaves a life-long impression on pupils, Mrs. Addie B. Billington. How to make teaching a profession for women; time devoted to it, qualifications, Rebecca Greene. Social

position of teachers, Nettie Sawyer. Teacher quacks; in educational qualifications, in moral fitness; in method, Lydia Hinman. Our future profession; teaching to be made a life work, Mrs. M. E. Boynton. Better training for teachers, Alice Lewis. Special lines of work, Elizabeth K. Matthews. The use and abuse of uniformity in education, Carrie Barnard.

Reports were then received from the district meetings and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The second annual meeting, December, 1890, was presided over by Abbie S. Abbott, of Cedar Rapids. The attendance was large, discussion lively, and time well filled.

Reports from the district meetings, now increased to eleven to correspond with the congressional districts, were replete with interest, and it became clearly evident that acquaintance and good fellowship, as well as professional zeal, had been served through these semi-annual gatherings.

While it cannot be claimed for the women's round table that it has accomplished all it sought to bring about, since reading from papers has not yet given way to free speaking, it has both in membership and enthusiasm vindicated the plea for its existence.

OTTUMWA.

Two-room Kindergarten. Size 36 x 48. Cost \$1,950.

SCHOOL LAWS.

THE TEXT-BOOK LAW.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN.

AGE OF ATTENDANCE.

THE TEXT-BOOK LAW.

In accordance with section 9, chapter 24, laws of 1888, the electors of thirty counties in the state voted to adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the public schools.

A carefully compiled synopsis of the contract price paid for each grade of book, as reported by the county superintendents, accompanies this report.

The county superintendents generally report the law as working satisfactorily.

The following are a few extracts from remarks accompanying the reports:

Some publishing houses are furnishing us books at less than the former contract price. They give us one year in which to complete the introduction.

The operation of the new law gives general satisfaction.

There is much less opposition to the new law than we feared.

There was much opposition to the new law, but it has almost entirely died out.

The price of books has cheapened, and the people are well satisfied.

In addition, quite a number of counties have practical uniformity through township adoption. In most of the other counties there are townships and independent districts having contracts for five years.

Over one hundred cities and towns have also a five years' contract for a supply of books.

It is reasonable to estimate that at least seventy per cent of the state has taken advantage of the law, to obtain books at the contract price. The average reduction in the price of the books to the pupils is from thirty to fifty per cent.

The law has not been in operation long enough to judge fully of

its merits or its deficiencies. It will be remembered that county uniformity could not go into actual effect until after March, 1891.

So far, it has resulted in a material reduction in the price of books. The law, however, to be less burdensome to those charged with its execution, should be amended in a few particulars.

The president of the board should not be required, as in section 1, to give a bond of \$500. It is a useless and vexatious restriction, and hinders the efficiency of the law. The directors should have power, however, to engage some one to handle the books, to require from him a suitable bond, and to pay him a reasonable compensation for his trouble.

The requirement in section 5 having reference to advertising in two or more papers, is in many cases, a waste of public money. It should be limited to districts of over 4,000 population, and to the adoption of books for an entire county.

Cities and towns excluded under section 12, from the operation of county uniformity, should have the power granted them to call a special election any time after the annual election in March, and prior to the 1st day of August, for the purpose of voting upon the question of using the same books adopted by the county board of education.

There should also be some definite provision made for paying the dealers who handle the books in cities or towns a reasonable compensation.

With these amendments the efficiency of the law would be greatly increased, without lessening in any degree the precautions necessary for its safe and economical administration.

We are glad to note a tendency on the part of some houses to reduce the price of school books, and to give the districts already holding contracts the advantage of the reduction.

We do not propose in this report to traverse again the field of argument in favor of optional free text-books. If the doctrine of local option is good anywhere, it is good here. The rule of the majority is always safe. The school district is the purest form of a republic in our government.

If the people at a regular election, or at one called for that purpose, say by their ballots that text-books and supplies shall be furnished to the pupils in their schools at the public expense, that ought to be conclusive in the matter.

Again, no child should be kept out of school a day because of the inability of his parents to provide him with the books and materials used by his grade or class. Not only should boards of education be given the power, but it should be made their duty to provide every such child with books and whatever else is needed for the purposes of his instruction.

CONDENSED

as provided for by section 10, chapter 24, laws of 1890, of the list of text-books

TEXT-BOOKS.	Appanoose.	Buena Vista.	Butler.	Oberokee.	Devls.	Emmet.	Greene.	Grundy.	Hardth.	Harrison.	Howard.	Jasper.
READER—First.....	\$.24	.14	.16	.18	.14	\$.20	.18	.18	.18	\$.24	.16	.14
Second .....	.24	.24	.28	.28	.24	.28	.27	.27	.27	.24	.25	.24
Third .....	.34	.30	.35	.40	.34	.40	.35	.35	.35	.34	.35	.30
Fourth .....	.40	.40	.45	.58	.40	.52	.45	.45	.45	.40	.45	+.40
Fifth .....	.58	.72	.60	.72	.58	.72	.68	.67	.68	.58	.60	.72
Sixth .....							.68		.68	.68		
SPELLER—.....	.14	.15	.15	.15	.14	.16		.18	.15	.14	.14	.16
Word Analysis												
WRITING—.....	.77	.84	.77	.77	.84	.77	.84	.72	.77	.72	.77	.84
ARITHMETIC—Primary	+.28	.24	.25	.24	.23		.25	.24	.28	+.20	.22	.28
Intermediate .....	.40				.40			.48	.34	.40	.49	.40
Complete .....	.68	.60	.50	.50	.68	.48	.50	.60	.48	.68		
Best Work												
GEOGRAPHY—Introductory .....	.44	.36	.44	.38	.44	.36	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44
Complete	1.00	.87	1.00	.86	.96	.81	.96	.96	.96	1.00	1.00	.96
Physical .....		.87		1.00	.80		.87	.87	.87			
LANGUAGE LESSONS—.....	+.18	+.31	.32	+.23	+.18		.32				.32	.30
Grammar and Composition .....	.52	.50	.50	.51	.52	.52	.50	.50	.51	.50	.51	.52
PHYSIOLOGY—Primary .....	.24	.24	.24	.24			.24	.24	.24	.24		
Intermediate .....		.40	.40		.48	+.40		.40	+.40	.40	.40	+.40
Advanced .....		.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80		.80	.80		
HISTORY—Primary .....	.48	.48	.48			.48		.48	.48	.48		.48
Advanced .....	.80	.84	.80	.80	.80	.84	.65		.84	.80	.65	.80
General										1.28		

* Primer and first reader together.

† More than one book.

REPORT

selected by the county boards of education, with contract prices of said books.

Johnson.	Jones.	Linn.	Louisa.	Madison.	Mahaska.	Marshall.	Mills.	Mitchell.	Muscatine.	O'Brien.	Plymouth.	Polk.	Ringgold.	Shelby.	Tama.	Winneblesh.	Worth.	Average price.
\$.18	\$.16	\$.15	\$.28	\$.20	\$.16	\$.18	\$.16	\$.20	\$.16	\$.20	\$.20	\$.16	\$.24	\$.16	\$.16	\$.16	\$.20	\$.18
.18	.16	.15	.28	.20	.16	.18	.16	.20	.16	.20	.20	.16	.24	.16	.16	.16	.20	.18
.25	.23	.24	.40	.40	.40	.25	.40	.40	.35	.40	.40	.40	.34	.40	.40	.40	.40	.37
.88	.12	.60	.72	.72	.72	.60	.72	.72	.60	.72	.72	.72	.58	.72	.72	.72	.72	.68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.86	.....	.68	.....	.....	.....	.86	.76
.15	.14	.20	.14	.13	.14	+.14	.20	.20	.....	+.18	+.13	.14	.14	.16	.14	.14	+.16	.15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28
.77	.77	.80	.77	.77	.72	.84	.77	.77	+1.07	.84	.77	+1.04	.77	+1.08	+1.05	.77	.77	.82
.24	.24	.24	+.20	+.24	.28	+.22	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.28	.28	.24	+.28	.24	.24	.25
.....	.48	.....	.40	.48	.....	.....	.....	.48	.....	.48	.48	.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.48	.43
.52	.80	.52	.68	.....	.52	.52	.52	.....	.52	.....	.....	.....	.60	.52	.....	.52	.....	.58
.....	.....	.06	.....	.06	.....	.06	.....	.....	.06	.....	.06	.06	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.06
.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.48	.48	.44	.44	.48	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44
1.00	1.00	.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.00	.96	1.00	1.00	.98
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.94	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.80	1.00	.94	.87	.....	.....	.80
+.24	+.36	+.34	+.28	.....	.34	.30	.30	.32	+.38	.....	+.31	+.18	+.18	.30	.32	.32	.31	.30
.52	.51	.52	.52	.52	.52	.50	.50	.50	.52	.50	.51	.52	.52	.52	.50	.51	.51	.51
.....	.24	.....	.24	.....	.....	.24	.24	.24	.....	.....	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.....	.....	.24
.40	.40	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.....	.40	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.41
.....	.80	.92	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	..	.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.40
.....	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.....	.38	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.....	.48
.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.84	.80	.80	.84	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
.....	.....	1.28	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.28	1.28	.....	.....	.....	1.28

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

It is estimated that 12,000,000 children in the public schools of the United States are receiving instruction in the effects of narcotics and alcoholic stimulants upon the human body.

The results of this instruction, in promoting temperance and sobriety, must be apparent in the lives of the next generation. The blessings which will flow from it cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

If this instruction could be given in the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and made universal, the greatest source of poverty, sorrow, and crime known to our race would be dried up at the fountain-head.

The law, in most counties of this state, is faithfully complied with.

We believe that there is, in fact, no county in which there has not been an honest effort made to observe it. Still, it is true that there are districts in which the law is a dead letter, either through the indifference of the teacher or the unwillingness of school authorities to have the required instruction given. Section 2 of the law, which provides that only schools and institutions reporting compliance with the law shall receive their proportion of the school funds, or allowance of public money, provides no way by which it can be enforced.

This omission should be provided for in some way, in order to make it operative.

The law already requires boards of directors to see to the observance of this statute and make provision therefor.

No doubt the law would be much better observed, in accordance with this provision, if power was given the boards of directors to purchase text-books for the use of the pupils while in school.

This department has uniformly held that the provisions of the law are mandatory, and that boards of directors have no power to exclude such teaching from their schools, or to excuse pupils from

pursuing this study until they have finished it, in the same sense in which they finish any other branch.

We should fail in our duty if we neglected to call attention to the need of a stringent law prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to a minor under sixteen years of age. The evils which come from the use of tobacco by boys not having attained their growth, are so well known that we need not dwell upon them here.

The sale of tobacco to them for their use in any manner, or under any disguise, should, in our opinion, be made a misdemeanor punishable with a heavy fine.

An inspection of the following table will show something of the information gathered from the reports made to this office by secretaries of school boards, as required by the provisions of the law :

SUMMARY

From Cities and Towns, regarding the manner and extent to which the require the teaching and study of the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and said cities and towns, during the school year 1890-91:

TOWNS.	PRIMARY.			
	What method is employed?	Are text-books used by the pupils?	Has a course of instruction been adopted by the board?	Are your pupils subjected to examination in this branch?
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Charts.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
.....	Charts.....	No report.	Yes.....	No report.
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No report.
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
ine.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
ld.....	Object.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
on.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....
.....	Charts.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
ils.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
pids.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
le.....	Book.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
unaries City.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Oherokes.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
larinda.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Cleveland.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Clear Lake.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
ibus Junction.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
ng.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
ctonville.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
on.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
di Bluffs.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
port.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
sh.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Denison.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Des Moines, E.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....

OF REPORTS

ments of Chapter I, Laws of Twenty-first General Assembly, providing for narcotics upon the human system, have been complied with in the schools of

SUMMARY OF

TOWNS.	PRIMARY.			
	What method is employed?	Are text-books used by the pupils?	Has a course of instruction been adopted by the board?	Are your pupils subject to examination in this branch?
Des Moines, W.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
De Witt.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Dubuque.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Dunlap.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Dyersville.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Eagle Grove.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Eldon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Eldora.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Elkader.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Emmetsburg.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....
Estherville.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Fairfield.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Farmington.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Fayette.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Fontanelle.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Forest City.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Fort Dodge.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Fort Madison.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Glenwood.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Grand Junction.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Greenfield.....	Oral.....	No report.	No report.	No report.
Grinnell.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Grundy Center.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Guthrie Center.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Guttenberg.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Hamburg.....	Book.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Hampton.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Harlan.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Humboldt.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Ida Grove.....	Book.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Independence.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Indianola.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Iowa City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Iowa Falls.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Jefferson.....	Book.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....
Keokuk.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Keosauqua.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Knoxville.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lake City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lansing.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
La Porte City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Le Mars.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Leon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Lisbon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Logan.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lucas.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lyons.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Malvern.....	Oral.....	No.....	No report.	Yes.....
Manchester.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Mapleton.....	Book.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Maquoketa.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Marengo.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Marion.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Marshalltown.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Mason City.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
McGregor.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Missouri Valley.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Molingona.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Monroe.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Montezuma.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Monticello.....	Oral.....	No.....	No report.	No.....
Morning Sun.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Mt. Ayr.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....

SUMMARY OF

TOWNS.					Are your pupils sub- ject to examination in this branch?
	Oral	No	Yes	No	
Mt. Pleasant	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Mt. Vernon	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muscatine	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mystic	Oral	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Nashua	Book	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Neola	Oral	No	Yes	No report	No report
Nevada	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
New Hampton	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Sharon	Oral	No	No	No	No
Newton	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northwood	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Odebolt	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oelwein	Oral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ogden	Oral	No	No	No	No
Onawa City	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Orange City	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Osage	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oscola	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oskaloosa	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ottumwa	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Panora	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Pella	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Perry	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Postville	Charts	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Oak	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rockford	Oral	No	Yes	No report	No report
Rock Rapids	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sabula	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Sac City	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sanborn	Book	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Scranton	Oral	No	No	Yes	Yes
Seymour	Oral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sheldon	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Shenandoah	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sibley	Oral	No	No	Yes	Yes
Sidney	Oral	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sigourney	Oral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sioux City	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spencer	Oral	No	No	Yes	Yes
Spirit Lake	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Center	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Storm Lake	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Strawberry Point	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Stuart	Book	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sumner	Oral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tama City	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Tipton	Book	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Toledo	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Traer	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Villisca	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vinton	No report	No report	No report	No report	No report
Wapello	Oral	No	No	Yes	Yes
Washington	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waterloo, E.	Oral	No	No	No	No
Waterloo, W.	Oral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waukon	Oral	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waverly	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Webster City	Oral	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
West Liberty	Book	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Union	Oral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
What Cheer	Lecture	No	No	Yes	Yes
Wilton	Oral	No	Yes	No	No
Winterset	Oral	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

MEMBERS OF BOARD :

Superintendent of Public Instruction, President.
C. A. Schaeffer, President of State University.
H. H. Seerley, President of State Normal School.
County Superintendent J. S. Crawford, Atlantic, 1894.
Miss Lucy Curtis, Secretary, State Center, 1892.

The following circulars were issued in 1891, for the information of those who wish to receive state examination as teachers.

THE STATE CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is good for five years from date of examination, in any county in the state. The candidate must be present at the appointed hour on the first day, and must come prepared for two days' continuous work. It will be the aim of the board of examiners to make the examination reasonably thorough. Time will be given the candidate to do the work with deliberation and thought, so that he may be free from that nervous feeling which accompanies haste and always induces superficial work. It is proper to say as a matter of information that the state certificate is a grade higher than the ordinary county certificate. Teachers who hold a first class certificate *upon merit*, and are prepared in the additional branches required, can come to a state examination with a reasonable prospect of success.

It may not be out of place here to call the attention of young teachers to the fact, that a state certificate is the first step toward professional recognition. By careful study of certain lines of work, a life diploma will be within their reach before the expiration of the five years for which the certificate is issued.

Applicants will please bear in mind that the possession of state certificates or diplomas will not in any sense lessen their duty to comply with all the rules and requirements made by the county superintendent of the county in which they are teaching. They are not required to appear before him for examination, but *in all other respects* they are to be under his guidance and direction, the same as all other teachers in the county.

I. GROUPS OF SUBJECTS FOR CERTIFICATES.

The candidate must write an essay at the time of examination, upon some one of the following topics: a. The origin, progress, and result of the civil

war. *b.* The period of reconstruction. *c.* The revolutionary war. *d.* The articles of confederation and the adoption of the constitution. The topic will be selected by the examiner at the time of examination; the time given to it will be at least one hour. From this paper will be marked history, orthography, and penmanship.

GROUP ONE.

Orthography.
Reading.
Penmanship.
Arithmetic.
Geography.
English Language.
Physiology.
U. S. History.
Didactics.

GROUP TWO.

Algebra.
Botany.
Elementary Physics.
Drawing.
Civil Government.
Laws of Iowa.
Book-keeping.

The board may omit the examination upon any of the above branches, but the candidate must certify that he has studied each branch and is prepared for examination in it.

II. CONDITIONS.

While not absolutely necessary, it is much better for the candidate to send for a registration blank, and to fill it out carefully and return it to this office before the day named for examination. The fee for registration, as fixed by law, is \$3.00, one-half of which is returned to the candidate in case of failure.

The following requirements as to testimonials and credentials are imperative:

1. Written statements from one or more county superintendents or other experienced educators, certifying to the professional success and good moral character of the applicant. *When possible, one of these should be the superintendent of the county in which the candidate is now teaching, or the superintendent who gave the last certificate under which he taught.* The absence of such reference is always to be regretted.

2. Written official statements from school boards, or directors, for whom the candidate has taught, certifying to his success in teaching and government.

3. At the time of registration the names of three disinterested persons of liberal education shall be given as references. In addition, the board hold the right to apply to others for information, if these are not entirely satisfactory.

4. Unless a certificate has been granted in Iowa since July 1, 1887, the candidate will be subject to examination in effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, in compliance with chapter 1, laws of 1886.

EXPERIENCE.

The board will not issue a certificate to anyone having had less than three years' experience, part of which must have been in Iowa. Allowance, however, will be made for those having attended the state normal school, state university, or any accredited institution having a normal department;

but in no case will a certificate be issued to any person having had less than thirty-six weeks of successful experience in actual school work.

The registration blank should be filled out with great care, as the examiners depend upon this record to learn the professional history of the candidate.

VALUE ATTACHED TO CERTAIN CREDENTIALS.

The possession of a diploma from any approved college or state normal school, or of a state certificate from another state, may be accepted in place of the examination in academic studies. The candidate, however, will be obliged to submit his credentials to the board of examiners, together with proof of at least eighteen months' successful work in Iowa. He will also be required to pass an examination in the theory and art of teaching, or such branch of group one and two as the board may designate.

THE LIFE DIPLOMA.

The life diploma is intended as a recognition of professional standing attained by long and successful experience. It is the presumption that those who hold these diplomas have entered upon teaching as a life work and are devoting all their energies to the practice of their profession. The life diploma is received in any county in Iowa as an evidence of ability to instruct the children and youth. The fee, as fixed by law, is \$5.00, one-half of which is returned to the candidate in case of failure.

TESTIMONIALS, CREDENTIALS, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

1. Written professional statements from three or more county superintendents, or professional educators, certifying to the professional success and the good moral character of the applicant.

2. Written official statements from school boards, for whom the applicant has taught, or is now teaching, regarding his success in teaching and government.

3. At time of registration the names of three disinterested parties of liberal education shall be given as references. The board hold the right to investigate further, until fully satisfied.

4. Unless a certificate has been granted in Iowa since July 1, 1887, the candidate will be subject to examination in effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, in compliance with chapter 1, laws of 1886.

5. In his registration blank the candidate must certify that he has taught or studied all the branches named in both groups. He must present evidence that he has taught at least eight years, and three of these in Iowa. He must also satisfy the board that he has a thorough knowledge of the subjects required for a state certificate.

6. He must pass an examination in the Science and Art of Education^a and in two subjects selected by him from the following groups, one of which shall be taken from group A or B, and the other shall be taken from group C.

7. In this examination the candidate may select one of the two subjects, as of primary importance, upon which he may expect a more thorough examination and on which his thesis should be based.

8. He must present an original thesis *in his own hand-writing* of not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 words, upon some special topic embraced in one of the subjects selected for examination. This topic must be submitted to the president of the board for his approval, before the thesis is written. The thesis will be subjected to a critical examination by at least two persons chosen by the board.

9. The credentials required, the registration blank properly filled, and the thesis accompanied by the fee of \$5.00, must be filed with the president of the board at least thirty days before the date fixed for examination.

10. Each paper submitted will be examined with particular reference to the *correct use of the English language*,

11. The candidate must come prepared to do at least ten hours of work. The examination requires the writing of three papers, in addition to the thesis before submitted.

GROUPS OF SUBJECTS.

- A. Geometry, Trigonometry, Astronomy.
- B. Chemistry, Zoology, Geology.
- C. English Literature, Rhetoric, General History, Political Economy, Psychology.

RELATING TO GRADUATES OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE.

In order to meet the wants of teachers who deserve recognition as professional educators, by reason of superior education, and of long and successful experience, the board of examiners have adopted the following rules:

Resolved, That resident teachers of Iowa, graduates of approved institutions either within or without the state, may receive life diplomas under the following conditions:

First: The candidate shall file with the president of the board, at least thirty days before the time appointed for a regular meeting:

1. The required registration blank properly filled out, accompanied by the fee, five dollars, as required by law.
2. A thesis in his own hand-writing, especially prepared for this examination upon a professional subject, selected by the president of the board. This thesis will be submitted to a critical examination, by two professional teachers chosen by the board.

3. The proofs as to experience and success, such as are required of all candidates for life diplomas, but covering an experience of ten years of teaching, three of which must have been in Iowa.

Second: He shall submit, for the approval of the board, his diploma together with a copy of the course of study pursued by him at the institution of which he is a graduate.

Third: He may file with the president of the board any other credentials testifying to his character, his scholarship, and his personal success as a teacher.

*In order to prepare for the examination in the Science and Art of Education, a careful reading of some standard work is recommended. Compayre's Pedagogy, Painter's History of Education, Palmer's Science of Education, Payne's Lectures on Education; or other works of equal merit, acceptable to the board, may be used in this connection.

Fourth: He must receive the unanimous vote of the board of examiners.

HENRY SABIN,

February 2, 1891.

President State Board of Examiners.

RENEWAL OF STATE CERTIFICATES.

The following regulations were adopted by the board of examiners at the meeting in June, 1891.

The board will not re-issue state certificates on the proof being made that the applicant has previously held a state certificate.

Such applicant shall furnish as credentials testimonials from his county superintendent, or a professional educator, and also from the boards of school directors for whom he has taught, certifying that he is successful in government and in instruction, and that his physical condition, mental and moral character are such as to justify this board in granting a state certificate, the right still being held of making further investigation should the board desire.

The applicant shall appear before the board in person and write a paper on didactics and also on such other branches as the board may assign at the time of the examination.

Graduates of the Iowa state normal school who have held state certificates shall be permitted to re-apply for a new certificate, and are required to make proofs in conformity with section two of this report.

At the meeting of the board, held in June, 1891, the subject of holding examinations in various sections of the state, in order to afford better facilities to those who wish to take advantage of the law, was freely discussed.

As a conclusion, the board appointed a committee of their number to prepare a memorial to the legislature, such as the facts and necessities of the case seemed to warrant.

The following is their statement:

The state board of examiners desire to call your attention to these facts:

1. The business of the board has largely increased.
2. The demand for examinations for state certificates comes from all parts of the state, remote from, as well as near the capital.
3. Should the board attempt to meet these demands, their expenses would exceed the appropriation of section 8, chapter 167, laws of 1882.

In the current biennial period the state has received a net income of \$410.00, from applicants for state certificates.

We think this statement of facts would warrant the legislature in appropriating money sufficient to hold examinations for state certificates in different parts of Iowa, and thus satisfy, to a reasonable degree, the demand of that class of ambitious, worthy teachers, who desire to promote themselves in this laudable way. It certainly is not the interest of the state to derive any income from this class of teachers.

We ask, therefore, that the amount of \$300.00, as provided in the law above cited, be increased to \$600.00, and assure the legislature that the examination fees will, in all probability, cover the amount back into the state treasury.

J. S. CRAWFORD,
C. A. SCHAEFFER,
Committee.

The statement of the fees received shows that during the present biennial period the board have received and paid into the state treasury \$1,010, while they have drawn out \$595.67, leaving the expense of the examinations to be held December 28 and 29, 1891, to be provided for almost entirely from next year's appropriations.

The board thus find themselves greatly restricted in their work, which ought to be more extended than it is. We think the amount asked for by the committee is reasonable and in no way in excess of what the examiners really need. We therefore respectfully recommend that the legislature so amend section 8, chapter 167, laws of 1882, that it shall read \$600.00 in lieu of \$300.00.

DATE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

1890.

Mt. Vernon.....	June 2, 3.
Cedar Falls.....	June 4, 5.
Grinnell.....	June 6, 7.
Iowa City.....	June 9, 10.
Des Moines.....	June 24, 25.
Des Moines.....	December 30, 31.

1891.

Mt. Vernon.....	June 2, 3.
Cedar Falls.....	June 4, 5.
Grinnell.....	June 4, 5.
Des Moines.....	June 23, 24.
Des Moines.....	July 31, August 1.
Des Moines.....	December 29, 30.
Atlantic.....	August 7, 8.

FOR LIFE DIPLOMAS.

Des Moines...	{	.....June 24, 25, 1890.
		.....December 30, 31, 1890.
		.....June 23, 24, 1891.
		.....December 29, 30, 1891.

Appended is a list of the names of all persons to whom state certificates, or life diplomas, have been granted since the last report of this department, together with the date of issue and the county in which said applicant resided. We also append a statement of all fees received, which have been covered into the state treasury as the law directs, and of the name of each person in whose favor warrants have been drawn upon the state examiners' fund, and the amount of the same, during the period covered by this report.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
January 1, 1890	Nettie A. Fibbs.....	Ida.
January 1, 1890	Millie M. Cuplin.....	Hardin.
January 1, 1890	L. W. Pollock.....	Cerro Gordo.
January 1, 1890	M. Jennie Mellen.....	Hardin.
January 1, 1890	George F. Thompson.....	Harrison.
January 1, 1890	Anna M. Hurley.....	Hardin.
January 1, 1890	Carrie A. Scott.....	Shelby.
January 1, 1890	P. H. Rolfs.....	Chickasaw.
January 1, 1890	S. A. Darland.....	Buena Vista.
January 1, 1890	A. O. Bakken.....	Worth.
January 1, 1890	H. H. Davidson.....	Emmet.
January 1, 1890	F. A. Lacey.....	Hardin.
January 1, 1890	Samuel W. Beyer.....	Dallas.
January 1, 1890	Ella M. Harrington.....	Jackson.
January 1, 1890	Libbie A. Tower.....	Hardin.
January 1, 1890	Victor L. Dodge.....	Scott.
June 5, 1890	William L. Stevens.....	Mahaska.
June 5, 1890	L. J. Bowman.....	Delaware.
June 5, 1890	Mary E. Chandler.....	Linn.
June 5, 1890	Robert John Boyd.....	Washington.
June 5, 1890	Francis L. Douglas.....	Black Hawk.
June 5, 1890	Gertrude W. Dawley.....	Scott.
June 5, 1890	R. C. Gibson.....	Washington.
June 5, 1890	Alonzo D. Hayes.....	Henry.
June 5, 1890	James K. Mock.....	Monroe.
June 5, 1890	Anna E. Shepherd.....	Johnson.
June 5, 1890	Q. A. Woodward.....	Cedar.
June 5, 1890	H. L. Copeland.....	Johnson.
June 5, 1890	C. Ray Aurner.....	Marshall.
June 5, 1890	Lewis H. Bock.....	Carroll.
June 5, 1890	A. E. Cunningham.....	Black Hawk.
June 5, 1890	M. C. Cunningham.....	Black Hawk.
June 5, 1890	J. F. Doderer.....	Cerro Gordo.
June 5, 1890	Fred H. Dawson.....	Fayette.
June 5, 1890	Bruce Francis.....	Madison.
June 5, 1890	M. C. Gilchrist.....	Linn.
June 5, 1890	Ida L. Grimes.....	Louisa.
June 5, 1890	Carrie B. Hickman.....	Jones.
June 5, 1890	Libbie Hieber.....	Black Hawk.
June 5, 1890	H. B. Lizer.....	Buchanan.
June 5, 1890	Emma S. Mantz.....	Keokuk.
June 5, 1890	James I. Martin.....	Buchanan.
June 5, 1890	Grace E. Milliman.....	Harrison.

STATE CERTIFICATES.—CONTINUED.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE		TO WHOM ISSUED	COUNTY
June	5, 1890	M. E. McCracken.....	Montgomery.
June	5, 1890	F. A. Nimocks	Wapello.
June	5, 1890	Mary Pickrell.....	Mahaska.
June	5, 1890	Etta A. Robinson.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	Ida E. Shaw.....	Butler.
June	5, 1890	Maude Stinson.....	Montgomery
June	5, 1890	J. H. Schroeder	Carroll.
June	5, 1890	G. D. Thompson.....	Hamilton.
June	5, 1890	Ada Williams.....	Cass
June	5, 1890	E. B. Wilson.....	Cass.
June	5, 1890	Susie A. Young.....	Tama.
June	5, 1890	Hannah M. Hess.....	Buena Vista.
June	5, 1890	Ella M. Clark.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	Adelia O. Gregg.....	Montgomery.
June	5, 1890	Gertrude Mitchell.....	Jasper
June	5, 1890	Eunice Overman.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	Nellie M. Stark.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	Janet Wilson.....	Appanoose.
June	5, 1890	Mary L. Stever.....	Jefferson.
June	5, 1890	Ella D. Williams.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	L. W. D. Coombs.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	C. A. Ensign.....	Butler.
June	5, 1890	Alice Hurley.....	Hardin.
June	5, 1890	Mary R. White.....	Hardin.
June	5, 1890	Alice E. Wright.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	M. A. Ainsworth.....	Webster
June	5, 1890	Nellie Anderson.....	Franklin.
June	5, 1890	Wilbur Bender.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	A. E. Felmley.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	Emma L. Funk.....	Buchanan
June	5, 1890	William C. Moyer.....	Dallas.
June	5, 1890	Eva S. Leland.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	Charles C. Miller.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	Hilda G. Lundeen.....	Jackson.
June	5, 1890	Lucy E. Plummer.....	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1890	M. O. Roland.....	Shelby.
June	24, 1890	C. J. Brower.....	Appanoose.
June	24, 1890	Amelia Ehlers	Mahaska.
June	24, 1890	Alice Fulton.....	Cass.
June	24, 1890	Charles Garrett.....	Madison.
June	24, 1890	Laurence T. Kersey.....	Hardin.
June	24, 1890	Herbert G. Lamson.....	Mills.
June	24, 1890	Angus Macdonald....	Wright.
June	24, 1890	Maggie A. Ross.....	Mahaska.
June	24, 1890	Frances M. Wallace.....	Cherokee.
June	24, 1890	Mrs K. E. M. Sartori.....	Plymouth.
June	24, 1890	George A. Bateman.....	Black Hawk.
June	24, 1890	Adolphus W. Wier.....	Cerro Gordo.
June	24, 1890	James F. Hester.....	Fremont.
June	24, 1890	Ella Reed.....	Hardin.
June	24, 1890	David Williams.....	Page.
June	24, 1890	Howard Wilson.....	Page.
January	1, 1891	Ellen M. Austin.....	Cass.

STATE CERTIFICATES.—CONTINUED.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE		TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
January	1, 1891	Amelia M. Allyn..	Woodbury.
January	1, 1891	Anna C. Althouse..	Hardin.
January	1, 1891	Anna S. Aul..	Marion.
January	1, 1891	Samuel G. Burkhead..	Buchanan.
January	1, 1891	Charles K. Dunster..	Adair.
January	1, 1891	Letta A. Davis..	Butler.
January	1, 1891	Walter A. Ferguson..	Osceola.
January	1, 1891	John H. Garber..	Adair.
January	1, 1891	Dennis M. Kelly..	Jasper.
January	1, 1891	Lillie V. Lambert..	Mahaska.
January	1, 1891	Clarence Messer..	Humboldt.
January	1, 1891	Cornelia A. van der Linden..	Marion.
January	1, 1891	James W. Miller..	Shelby.
January	1, 1891	Sadie Nevill..	Marshall.
January	1, 1891	Clara Pugh..	Poweshiek.
January	1, 1891	Alva Pressnell..	Marshall.
January	1, 1891	James L. Rose..	Carroll.
January	1, 1891	Jerome W. Robey..	Appanoose.
January	1, 1891	Lida Styles..	Marshall.
January	1, 1891	Kate Stevens..	Marshall.
January	1, 1891	Hattie B. Shaw..	Marion.
January	1, 1891	Mary Taylor..	Clarke.
January	1, 1891	Jennie L. Tower..	Hardin.
January	1, 1891	Elmer H. White..	Mahaska.
January	1, 1891	Lulu M. Wallace..	Cherokee.
January	1, 1891	Charles L. Wilson..	Adair.
January	1, 1891	Allen T. Whitmer..	Guthrie.
January	1, 1891	Julien W. Case..	Bremer.
January	1, 1891	Warren J. Dean..	Keokuk.
January	1, 1891	Robert A. Jackson..	Story.
January	1, 1891	William L. Veatch..	Marshall.
January	1, 1891	Anna E. Wilson..	Clay.
January	1, 1891	William McC. Martin..	Clinton.
January	1, 1891	Henry S. Edwards..	Hardin.
June	3, 1891	Helen Elliott..	Scott.
June	3, 1891	Nettie A. Kepler..	Linn.
June	3, 1891	Robert C. Lusk..	Buchanan.
June	3, 1891	Frank H. Slagle..	Kossuth.
June	3, 1891	Annie G. Adams..	Muscatine.
June	3, 1891	C. W. Cruikshank..	Lee.
June	5, 1891	Alsina M. Andrews..	Mahaska.
June	5, 1891	Minnie D. Ashbrook..	Marshall.
June	5, 1891	Lillie M. Andrews..	Allamakee.
June	5, 1891	Elmer E. Bartlett..	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1891	Florence McH. Butler..	Grundy.
June	5, 1891	Etta B. Conner..	Black Hawk.
June	5, 1891	Mary A. Crew..	Keokuk.
June	5, 1891	Helen F. Clute..	Poweshiek.
June	5, 1891	Agnes M. Cowan..	O'Brien.
June	5, 1891	Mary E. Drew..	Poweshiek.
June	5, 1891	Mattie E. Emry..	Washington.
June	5, 1891	Mary A. England..	Mahaska.
June	5, 1891	H. Beatrice Evers..	Black Hawk.

STATE CERTIFICATES.—CONTINUED.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED	COUNTY.
June 5, 1891	M. Florence Graham.....	Cass
June 5, 1891	Nell J. Gunn.....	Mahaska.
June 5, 1891	Charles E. Hall.....	Wapello.
June 5, 1891	Clyde C. Hammerly.....	Webster.
June 5, 1891	Mary E. Helphrey.....	Henry
June 5, 1891	Lissa B. Lenocker.....	Dallas
June 5, 1891	Alice Lynde.....	Scott.
June 5, 1891	Anna E. Livingood.....	Clayton.
June 5, 1891	Mary A. Mills.....	Story
June 5, 1891	Minnie M. Moore.....	Floyd.
June 5, 1891	T. Burton Morris.....	Adams.
June 5, 1891	Eva F. Moffit.....	Cedar.
June 5, 1891	E. Linnie Moore.....	Cerro Gordo.
June 5, 1891	Oscar H. L. Mason.....	Johnson.
June 5, 1891	Charles R. Martin.....	Butler.
June 5, 1891	Carrie A. McCausland.....	Taylor.
June 5, 1891	Louis M. Parsons.....	Buena Vista.
June 5, 1891	Alvin E. Reynolds.....	Keokuk.
June 5, 1891	Maud R. Rhoads.....	Greene.
June 5, 1891	Mary O. Stuart.....	Black Hawk.
June 5, 1891	David L. Skiff.....	Hardin.
June 5, 1891	Lurton D. Stubbs.....	Black Hawk.
June 5, 1891	Mollie Schmid.....	Bremer,
June 5, 1891	Sadie M. Seablom.....	Page.
June 5, 1891	Simon B. Stonerook, Jr.....	Cedar.
June 5, 1891	William Douglas Taylor.....	Mahaska.
June 5, 1891	Harvey A. Welty.....	Story.
June 5, 1891	Adam M. Willson.....	Louisa.
June 5, 1891	Dorcas Whitaker.....	Pottawattamie.
June 5, 1891	Charles E. Moore.....	Greene.
June 5, 1891	Bessie Larsen.....	Palo Alto.
June 5, 1891	Mary J. Wilson.....	Black Hawk.
June 5, 1891	Bertha E. Bush.....	Hancock.
June 5, 1891	C. C. Carstens.....	Poweshiek.
June 5, 1891	J. M. Crinklaw.....	Marshall
June 5, 1891	Fred Cole Hicks.....	Hardin.
June 5, 1891	Blanche McMeans.....	Jackson.
June 5, 1891	Isabella E. Powers.....	Chickasaw
June 5, 1891	Nettie Sutliff.....	Poweshiek.
June 5, 1891	L. H. Ozias.....	Scott.
June 5, 1891	George Henry Shulte.....	Clayton.
June 5, 1891	Jessie H. Wilson.....	Lee.
June 24, 1891	William H. Bowser.....	Louisa.
June 24, 1891	Alfred L. Brown.....	Greene
June 24, 1891	Ella C. Blanchard.....	Folk.
June 24, 1891	Harry A. Dean.....	Carroll.
June 24, 1891	Walker R. DeWitt.....	Marion
June 24, 1891	Milan J. Garrett.....	Madison.
June 24, 1891	Charles O. Greever.....	Calhoun.
June 24, 1891	Lyle E. Goodwin.....	Benton.
June 24, 1891	Arthur C. Hutchins.....	Dallas.
June 24, 1891	Margaret E. Lackey.....	Poweshiek.
June 24, 1891	George L. Matson.....	Warren.

STATE CERTIFICATES.—CONTINUED.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
June	24, 1891	J. Calvin Owen.....	Hardin.
June	24, 1891	A. J. Oblinger.....	Dallas.
June	24, 1891	Albert C. Peckham.....	Adams.
June	24, 1891	Alice J. Suydam.....	Carroll.
June	24, 1891	Mary Avis Scott.....	Story.
June	24, 1891	Fanny B. Wilde.....	Hardin.
June	24, 1891	Julia Scurry.....	Hardin.
June	24, 1891	C. N. Brones.....	Cherokee.
June	24, 1891	Bertha Bishop.....	Black Hawk.
June	24, 1891	Ella N. Gibbens.....	Iowa.
June	24, 1891	John A. Kleinsorge.....	Scott.
June	24, 1891	Gertrude L. Leland.....	Black Hawk.
June	24, 1891	Lizzie A. Weinschenk.....	Jackson.
June	24, 1891	Nellie B. Wallbank.....	Henry.
August	1, 1891	Alice Clark.....	Hardin.
August	1, 1891	Esther D. Hunt.....	Mahaska.
August	1, 1891	Frances McWhirter.....	Hardin.
August	1, 1891	Samuel B. Montgomery.....	Jasper.
August	1, 1891	Clara Rice.....	Poweshiek.
August	1, 1891	Alexander A. Taylor.....	Adair.
August	8, 1891	Gertrude Barnard.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Hannah A. Boyle.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	A. F. Burton.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Clarence Henry Carson.....	Iowa.
August	8, 1891	Rachel S. Harris.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Alice E. Havens.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Henry Heaton.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Eliza Emily Lamson.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Frank Budd Lawrence.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	James Arnott McLean.....	Montgomery.
August	8, 1891	Hoyt Bradley Newcomb.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Levaretta M. Northup.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	William N. Orris.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Seeley W. Rowley.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	James Monroe Rooker.....	Cass.
August	8, 1891	Anna O. Temple.....	Cass.

LIFE DIPLOMAS.

DATE OF DIPLOMA.		TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
January	1, 1890	Clarence M. Boutelle.....	Winneshiek.
January	1, 1890	George Chandler.....	Mitchell.
January	1, 1890	William M. Beardshear.....	Polk.
January	1, 1890	Ella H. Durley.....	Polk.
January	1, 1890	J. H. Orcutt.....	Sac.
January	1, 1890	A. B. Carroll.....	Page.
January	1, 1890	William O. Riddell.....	Harrison.
January	1, 1890	Caroline E. Campbell.....	Polk.
January	1, 1890	Jane M. Buchanan.....	Worth.
January	1, 1890	Emma I. Casey.....	Iida.
January	1, 1890	W. M. Wilcox.....	Cerro Gordo.
January	1, 1890	J. Peasley.....	Hardin.
June	24, 1890	David S. Wright.....	Black Hawk.
June	24, 1890	John P. Hendricks.....	Linn.
June	24, 1890	Albert C. Ross.....	Mitchell.
June	24, 1890	Nancy R. Weld.....	Story.
June	24, 1890	Louise E. Hughes.....	Johnson.
June	24, 1890	Kate B. Reed.....	Black Hawk.
January	1, 1891	Horace F. Anders.....	Butler.
January	1, 1891	Chauncey P. Colgrove.....	Allamakee.
January	1, 1891	Charles H. Cole.....	Hardin.
January	1, 1891	Richard E. Call.....	Polk.
January	1, 1891	William J. Dobson.....	Dallas.
January	1, 1891	Henry A. Field.....	Shelby.
January	1, 1891	Alice L. Heald.....	Jefferson.
January	1, 1891	James McNaughton.....	Pottawattamie.
January	1, 1891	Marcellus A. Reed.....	Harrison.
January	1, 1891	Julia J. Sweet.....	Clinton.
January	1, 1891	Susie S. Stivers.....	Dallas.
January	1, 1891	Caroline M. Sheldon.....	Jasper.
January	1, 1891	Cassius M. Wirick.....	Des Moines.
January	1, 1891	William D. Wells.....	Grundy.
January	1, 1891	George W. Young.....	Calhoun.
January	1, 1891	Clara R. Bamber.....	Hamilton.
January	1, 1891	Charles H. Brake.....	Crawford.
January	1, 1891	George W. Bryan.....	Poweshiek.
January	1, 1891	Susan P. Peabody.....	Benton.
January	1, 1891	Mary A. Tanner.....	Hardin.
January	1, 1891	James A. Woods.....	Page.
January	1, 1891	Alvah A. Weaver.....	Hamilton.
January	1, 1891	Alice Wegener.....	Clinton.
June	24, 1891	Josephine B. Burt.....	Des Moines.
June	24, 1891	J. J. Dofflemyer.....	Lee.

LIFE DIPLOMAS.—CONTINUED.

DATE OF DIPLOMA.		TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
June	24, 1891	A. B. Goss.....	Van Buren.
June	24, 1891	G. M. Holiday.....	Wayne.
June	24, 1891	T. H. L. Jappe.....	Scott.
June	24, 1891	Carl L. Suksdorf..	Scott.
June	24, 1891	G. F. Wood.....	Butler.
June	24, 1891	J. L. Buechele.....	Black Hawk.
June	24, 1891	F. B. Cooper.....	Johnson.
June	24, 1891	Rufus H. Frost.....	Cass.
June	24, 1891	J. P. McMurray.....	Mahaska.

STATEMENT

*Showing record of examinations held by the State Board of Examiners,
together with fees received.*

STATEMENT.

PLACE OF HOLD- ING EXAMINA- TIONS.	DATE.		NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.		CERTIFICATES GRANTED.		Number failed.	Fees received.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Des Moines.....	Dec.	31, 1889	12	7	9	7	3	\$ 52.50
Cornell College...	June	2, 1890	2	2	1	1	2	9.00
Cedar Falls.....	June	4, 1890	22	26	22	26	....	144.00
Grinnell.....	June	7, 1890	2	....	2	....	....	6.00
Iowa City.....	June	9, 1890	6	3	6	3	....	27.00
Clarinda.....	June	17, 1890	3	1	3	1	....	12.00
Des Moines.....	June	24, 1890	5	7	5	5	2	33.00
Held over.....	from	1889	2	2	2	2	....	12.00
Des Moines.....	Jan.	1, 1891	15	17	14	16	2	93.00
Cedar Falls.....	Jan.	1, 1891	4	1	4	1	....	15.00
Mt. Vernon.....	June	8, 1891	3	5	3	3	2	21.00
Des Moines.....	June	24, 1891	13	8	12	6	3	58.50
Cedar Falls.....	June	5, 1891	15	30	15	30	....	135.00
Grinnell ..	June	5, 1891	3	5	3	4	1	22.50
Iowa City.....	June	8, 1891	3	1	2	1	1	10.50
Cedar Falls ..	June	24, 1891	2	5	2	5	....	21.00
Atlantic.....	Aug.	8, 1891	9	7	9	7	....	48.00
Des Moines.....	Aug.	1, 1891	3	11	2	4	8	30.00
Totals.....			124	188	116	122	24	\$750.00

LIFE DIPLOMAS.

PLACE OF HOLD- ING EXAMINA- TIONS.	DATE.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.		DIPLOMAS GRANTED.		Number failed.	Fees received.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Des Moines.....	Dec. 31, 1889	8	4	8	4	....	\$ 60.00
Des Moines.....	June 24, 1890	3	3	3	3	....	30.00
Des Moines.....	Jan. 1, 1891	14	9	14	9	....	115.00
Des Moines.....	June 24, 1891	10	1	10	1	....	55.00
Totals		35	17	35	17	....	\$260.00

SUMMARY.

KIND OF TESTIMO- NIAL.	NUMBER OF APPLI- CANTS.			CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS ISSUED.			Number failed.	Fees received.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
State certificates.....	124	138	262	116	122	238	24	\$ 750.00
Life diplomas.....	35	17	52	35	17	52	....	260.00
Totals.	159	155	314	151	139	290	24	\$1,010.00

STATEMENT

Of the expenses of the State Board of Examiners from October 1, 1889, to October 1, 1891.

WARRANTS ISSUED AND TO WHOM.	Amount	
FROM OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1889—		
C. A. Schaeffer.....	\$ 6.00	
H. H. Seerley.....	12.00	
Lucy Curtis.....	19.00	
Minnie D. Nash.....	8.71	
Vina L. Warr.....	6.00	
Total..		\$ 51.71
FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1890—		
F. B. Cooper	\$ 155.55	
Mrs. E. H. Durley	9.00	
J. M. Mehan.....	11.60	
H. H. Seerley.....	43.90	
Lucy Curtis.....	64.50	
Joella F. Gowdy.....	9.00	
Minnie D. Nash.....	6.45	
Total.....		300.00
FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1891—		
H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 24.32	
C. A. Schaeffer.....	41.50	
J. S. Crawford.....	98.00	
Joella F. Gowdy.....	6.00	
J. M. Mehan.....	15.10	
Lucy Curtis.....	83.55	
Mrs. E. F. Sabin.....	27.20	
Total.....		\$ 295.67

SUMMARY.

Number of certificates issued to September 30, 1889.....	23
Number of certificates issued period ending September 30, 1891. . .	23
Total number issued.....	46
Expired by limitation.....	1
Number in force September 30, 1891.....	45
Number of diplomas in force, 1889.....	8
Number of diplomas issued period ending September 30, 1891.....	5
Total number of diplomas in force September 30, 1891.....	13

ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN.

The constitution of the state provides as follows:

The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the general assembly.

This section settles one question, at least. Without an amendment to the constitution the legislature has no power to change the relative ages upon which the proportionate share of the public money is distributed throughout the state.

The constitution, however, reserves to the legislature the power to change the manner of ascertaining the number of youths between five and twenty-one, also of distributing the money. Section 1745, of the school law, needs amending in several important particulars. As it stands at present, the secretary must file his report with the county superintendent, between the fifteenth and twentieth days of September in each year, but there is nothing said as to the time when he shall make the enumeration.

The department has held that it shall be taken between the first and tenth of September, but as a matter of fact it has been taken in some cities in July, in many in August, and in others in September.

Sometimes it is taken by the secretary, sometimes by a boy whom he may employ for that purpose, and sometimes it is estimated in part, care being taken to make it large enough to cover all deficiencies.

There is probably no item in our school statistics more unreliable than that which is designed to show the number of children of school age in each district in the state, and there is none the correctness of which is as important.

This is becoming a very grave evil, working injustice in many cases, as it causes an uneven distribution of the public money not contemplated by the constitution.

In order to remedy this, the law should state definitely between what dates the enumeration should be taken, in all portions of the state. It should, in every case, be taken by the secretary or some one authorized by the board to do it. If necessary, in large cities it might be taken by some one whom the board should appoint in each ward, but in any case, the person so taking the enumeration, should make affidavit that he believes it to be substantially correct.

He should file with the president of the board, the names of the children of school age, male and female, with the names of the heads of families, designating place of residence.

Other items should be added, such as might be useful for the department, for the board of health, or for the labor commission to use in the preparation of reports.

A uniform set of blanks should be prepared at this department and distributed through county superintendents to secretaries of school boards, and no other form should be allowed in the state for purposes of enumeration.

This is a matter worthy of grave consideration. It has been referred to repeatedly in former biennial reports of this department and we feel it our duty to bring it again to the attention of the legislature.

AGE OF ATTENDANCE.

Section 1727 of the code, provides that schools shall be taught in each district for the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years. It is difficult to assign any reason why these ages were selected. Probably the legislature in passing the law followed the usual custom without giving it any particular thought. In Maine and Wisconsin, children may attend school at four years of age. In the remaining New England States, in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, at five ; in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, at six.

The question has often been raised, whether it is wise to admit children into our schools at the early age of five. There are some apparently strong arguments against it, and if the conditions of home life were in all cases favorable, it would not be difficult to reach a conclusion. Under the influence of a refined home, and cared for by a mother whose time and attention is given wholly to her children the little child may well be kept out of school until he is six, or even eight years of age. The instruction of the home becomes that of a private kindergarten.

But there are thousands of homes to which this does not apply. While the father is at his daily work, and the mother is busy with the cares of a large household, the child is left to play in the street, and to grow up with little or no restraint thrown about him. As a consequence when at the age of seven or eight years he comes to school for the first time, he is likely to be restive under necessary rules, and intractable in his disposition.

The fifth and sixth years of a child's life are especially valuable in the formation of habits of discipline, obedience, order, attention, and in the cultivation of those virtues which form the foundation of the future character of the man. In very many cases, particularly in the cities, the school furnishes the only alternative against neglect and the development of vicious traits of character,

which might be eliminated if taken earlier in life. The question often resolves itself into this—

Shall the child attend school during these years, under the care of a wise, judicious teacher, or shall he go to school in the street?

It adds to the argument when we remember that the delay in placing these children in schools adds to the chances of their learning to play truant, to their being attracted by their old associations and to their leaving school at an early age. To shut the doors of the school rooms in Iowa to all children under seven years of age would be an act of injustice, which would affect disastrously the homes of the laborers and of the workingmen, whose children, at the best, can have but limited advantages. It would take two very profitable years out of the four years which the average child spends in school.

In the best primary rooms there are but five school hours out of the twenty-four in the day, and these are broken up by two hours intermission at noon, by recess, marches, plays and songs, and recitations. There are but five school days out of the seven in the week, and but thirty-six weeks out of the fifty-two in the year. Under favorable circumstances there is nothing in these conditions to injure the physical growth or development of the healthy child.

But there is another side to the question. Too many teachers and parents as well, are unwisely ambitious to have their children pushed forward in their work. Too many school rooms are badly lighted, poorly ventilated and over crowded; too many school boards are disposed to assign the primary school to the rooms in the basement of the building. These, however, are faults of the administration of the system, rather than of the system itself. There is a growing tendency in the state to demand of the primary teacher the highest qualifications. Educational men and women are closely studying those laws of growth which characterize the mind of the child. There is more careful study today along the line of primary work, than along that of the high school or college. As a consequence, primary teachers are learning every year to direct the self-activity of the child's mind so as to make it aid, and not to retard, his mental and moral growth. The sharp distinction between work and play is so observed as to render the exercises of the school interesting, while there is enough of mental stimulus to excite and arouse the faculties of the mind.

We believe it to be not only the duty of the state, but for her highest interest to compel in all our school rooms the observance of

sanitary laws, and hygienic conditions as affecting the body and the brain of the child, and then to throw the doors wide open and encourage the children to enter.

The kindergarten has its especial work with little children, and it is not only unjust, but it is poor policy to limit it to those alone who are able to pay for it. It should be a part of the public school system, free to all children of suitable age.

Froebel's noble maxim applies to the whole child—*Come let us live for our children.*

DIST. TWP. MAPLE VALLEY, BUENA VISTA CO.

Two-story Twp. High School.

Cost \$1,500.

SPECIALTIES.

READING FOR TEACHERS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

ARBOR DAY ANNUAL.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

READING FOR TEACHERS.

We have compiled a table, to accompany this report, from estimates made by county superintendents, showing the number of papers in the state that maintain an educational column, and also the number of educational periodicals taken in each county. To this list of papers must be added those that occasionally devote a column to the school news of the county, besides several that are distinctively educational in their nature.

Many teachers subscribe for two journals, and there is often an interchange of papers by those who live near each other.

It would seem, then, that the amount of professional reading of the kind referred to is probably seventy-five per cent larger than is indicated by the number of periodicals taken.

But the value of such reading has its limitations. While much of it is of special worth to the young teacher, the teacher of wider experience finds but little in it to interest or instruct. It is true that many of these journals furnish outlines of new devices in teaching; they provide excellent programs of exercises for noted days in the school calendar, and they contain something of that harmless gossip which characterizes every occupation and goes far to make men akin to each other.

The older teachers cannot well dispense with them. But they fail to reach very deep beneath the surface; they do not provoke and stimulate thought; their contents do not provide the food which ministers to the real strength of the teacher, and makes him self-dependent.

The reading circle usually carries on two lines of reading, one strictly professional, and the other for general culture.

This reading is always purely voluntary, is sometimes only hurriedly done, and is liable to be interrupted and left unfinished. It suffers from want of supervision and of direction towards a specific end. There is no purpose in it.

We do not say this by way of criticising the work of the reading circle, for we are in hearty sympathy with it. It is at present the

best means at our disposal for inducing teachers to enter a line of systematic reading.

We have the rare opportunity to organize in Iowa a system of reading, in connection with the normal institutes, beginning with the first year of the course, and finishing with the last. It should be carefully graded, and a review of the books selected should be made a part of the regular work at each institute session. No greater mistake can be made than to suppose that professional reading alone, that which treats of methods and devices, of the art and science of teaching, of the history of education, is all that is necessary to the successful teacher.

He must have some knowledge of the best prose and poetry, of living authors, of history, literature, and science, of biography, and fiction, that he may be instrumental in guiding the pupils under his care in the choice of books and good reading.

The tastes and habits of the teacher have a very important bearing for good or for harm upon the reading prevalent among the pupils.

No expenditure of the public money would produce richer or more durable returns in the improvement of our schools than to place the direction of the reading by the teachers of the state in the hands of some competent person connected with the department of public instruction. He should have authority to make out the course, to select the books and to inspect at institutes, and at other times, the manner in which the work is performed.

No one should be granted a certificate until he has read at least one year of the course, or its equivalent, and no one should be granted a state certificate until he has completed the entire course.

SUMMARY REGARDING EDUCATIONAL PAPERS.

COUNTIES.		Number of papers containing an educational column		Number of teachers who are subscribers to some educational paper.	
Adair.....			1	75	
Adams.....			1	300	
Allamakee.....			1	312	
Appanoose.....			1	150	
Audubon.....			1	150	
Benton.....			1	240	
Black Hawk.....	4	175	2	200	
Boone.....	1	341		80	
Bremer.....	3	120	3	90	
Buchanan.....	2	150		140	
Buena Vista.....	2	152	1	100	
Butler.....	4	180	4	205	
Calhoun.....	1	162	1	140	
Carroll.....	7	150	1	150	
Cass.....	3	200	1	85	
Cedar.....	1	200		120	
Cerro Gordo.....	1	300	2	120	
Cherokee.....	1	150	1	75	
Chickasaw.....	2	145	1	100	
Clarke.....		75	1	80	
Clay.....	1	100	1	125	
Clayton.....	1	180	2	85	
Clinton.....	3	269	1	170	
Crawford.....	6	175	1	120	
Dallas.....	8	150		200	
Davis.....	3	100	1	110	
Decatur.....	1	150		500	
Delaware.....	1	150	3	561	
Des Moines.....	1	150	1	250	
Dickinson.....		60	1	121	
Dubuque.....		200	3	75	
Emmet.....	1	40		280	
Fayette.....	4	200	2	307	
Floyd.....	3	160		125	
Franklin.....	1	125	1	150	
Fremont.....	4	150	2	200	
Greene.....	4	300		100	
Grundy.....	1	124	2	100	
Guthrie.....	3	125		150	
Hamilton.....	1	160		125	
Hancock.....	5	85	2	125	
Hardin.....	4	150		162	
Harrison.....	4	125	2	180	
Henry.....		70	1	205	
Howard.....		110	3	65	
Humboldt.....	1	90	2	280	
Ida.....		115	3	300	
Iowa.....	1	100	1	80	
Jackson.....	1	180		150	
Jasper.....		200			
Linn.....					
Louisa.....					
Lucas.....					
Lyon.....					
Madison.....					
Mahaska.....					
Marion.....					
Marshall.....					
Mills.....					
Mitchell.....					
Monona.....					
Monroe.....					
Montgomery.....					
Muscatine.....					
O'Brien.....					
Osceola.....					
Page.....					
Palo Alto.....					
Plymouth.....					
Pocahontas.....					
Polk.....					
Pottawattamie.....					
Poweshiek.....					
Ringgold.....					
Sac.....					
Scott.....					
Shelby.....					
Sioux.....					
Story.....					
Tama.....					
Taylor.....					
Union.....					
Van Buren.....					
Wapello.....					
Warren.....					
Washington.....					
Wayne.....					
Webster.....					
Winnebago.....					
Winneshiek.....					
Woodbury.....					
Worth.....					
Wright.....					

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Several years ago we had occasion to write some things concerning the public school library, and we are disposed to reproduce a few thoughts for the benefit of those into whose hands this report may fall. There is no subject of more importance to the welfare of the State than the character of the reading which is placed before the children and youth.

It is true that evil is embalmed in books, the meanest vices of men speak from the printed page. It is equally true, however, that books are the open doors through which the poorest and the humblest enter the inheritance provided for us by the imperial intellects of the world. So that as an old writer says: "Without books God is silent, justice dormant, natural science at a stand, philosophy lame, letters dumb, and all things involved in Cimmerian darkness."

We have fallen upon an age of knowledge. Men are unearthing the buried trophies of old nations, and striving to read the records of the ages before the flood. The explorer is visiting the utmost corners of the earth. Every decade sees new avenues of trade opened with opulent cities. The schoolboy of to-day, who becomes acquainted with the world's great channels of commerce, knows the geography of vast continents, which, on the atlas that his father studied, were marked as "unknown regions."

The last half century has been especially prolific in great names, and history can no longer be taught apart from biography. The nations of the earth, in making history, change not only boundaries of empires, but the habits and customs of whole peoples.

Once science delighted in a few chosen worshipers. Cuvier and Humboldt, Agassiz and Morse, were high priests in the secret places of her sanctuary. Now she throws wide open the gates of her temples, and the great refrain of her praise is full of the voices of the common people. The mechanic or the laborer has more avenues

of scientific investigation opened to him through books and journals, than were known to the professed scientists of the last century.

To impart useful knowledge and to inform the child of the sources of knowledge, are two ends to be kept in mind by the teacher. In both respects the text-book alone is insufficient. In order to bring the text-book within reach of the parent's means, most authors have reduced it to a mere epitome, a compendium, embracing only certain facts or general truths.

Intelligent teaching is not content with this. Geography and biography must both be studied in connection with history. Travels, the lives of eminent explorers, the commercial value of a country, must all be connected with its geography.

With physical geography the child studies the contour of the continent, the supplies of fuel, of building material, the mineral resources, and the products which constitute the wealth of agricultural states.

We have indicated but a few of the many lines which can be successfully followed by the pupil, aided and directed by the teacher. It is impossible to do this without books of reference. They need not be expensive, nor many, but they should be carefully selected with regard to the present wants of the school.

It is one of the great benefits arising from the use of reference books, that they enable the teacher to guide and control the reading of the pupil without lessening his enthusiasm. He is made to feel that he is, in a degree, independent of his teacher, and this feeling acts as a stimulus, increasing with every step of his progress.

The pupil thinks, reasons, investigates, compares, draws his own impressions, make his own deductions. If, in addition to this, he is required to state the results in his own language, he completes the circle of activities. Patience, work, and time, are now the only elements needed to make the child a scholar as well as a pupil.

One other truth should be mentioned in this connection. The time is not far distant when teachers will be examined as to the sources of knowledge. "To what book would you refer the pupil for information on such and such a subject," is more pertinent to the candidate's fitness than a question embracing some mathematical puzzle, or an isolated fact in history or geography.

There is another argument too weighty to be passed over. Character forms itself; it is a thing of inward growth. We can aid its right formation, by instilling ideas of honor and manliness; we can strengthen it by counteracting the bad influences which environ it; but we cannot create character.

The world does not need men of genius so much as it needs men of sense; not so much great men, whom it is fashionable to admire, as God-fearing men, with clean hands and clear heads, whom it is safe to follow.

It is one aim of the school to develop right-mindedness in the pupils. That it fails to do this is the most serious charge of the day. The enemies of the public school system regard this as the vulnerable point, and are massing their forces against it. It does not avail anything that these charges are, in a measure, untrue. The main charge, that we fail to make our teachings reach out into the homes of the pupils, is true. The mental growth of the child at school cannot be separated from his mental growth at home. When they are in the same line of direction the greatest progress is made; when they are in opposing, or diverging lines, one or the other must eventually predominate, and become the character of the man.

The school library promises to furnish the missing link between the school and the home. The book, in the hands of the child, carries on the work of the school in a more attractive form, or silently repeats the same lessons of virtue and morality which the child hears from the lips of the living teacher.

We can not over-estimate the influence of books upon the child's mind. Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* gave tone to the intellectual development of Goethe. Irving, when a boy, read with eagerness *Robinson Crusoe*, and afterward Chaucer and Spenser. William Wirt read in the library of a Presbyterian minister with whom he studied, and Whittier read Shakespeare by stealth, when at work in the fields of his father's farm.

The demands upon us are beyond our resources. It is the old legend over again, of the brick makers and the straw. An exacting public demands the "full tale of bricks," fit for the builder's use. We are not idle, but we ask for material with which to work.

Economy can be practiced in many directions. Less showy and less expensive buildings will answer every purpose; but in those things which underlie the intellectual and moral salvation of the child economy is a sin.

We can not escape the conclusion that the school library is as much a part of the necessary furniture of the school as the seats, the blackboard, or any of the apparatus.

The day ought not to be far distant in Iowa, when every township and every independent district will maintain a free school library, and

will insist upon it, as one of the qualifications of a teacher, that he is capable of directing the reading of his pupils.

The very flood gates of evil are open and are pouring their nauseous streams of impurity and crime into the minds of the boys and girls. If the disposition to enter upon a life of debauchery and criminal adventure, which breaks out here and there among those who are commencing life, could be traced back to its origin, it would too often be found in the dime novel, the police gazette, or the sensational story paper.

A law forbidding the sale of such books will avail but little. We must place the best reading in which our literature abounds, within reach of our children, and we must encourage them to use it.

Other states have generously offered to supplement the amount raised by a district for the maintenance of a school library by a like amount drawn from the public treasury of the state. No more beneficent law could be placed upon the statute books of Iowa.

A short summary of what has been done in this state during the last decade in the purchase of books and apparatus is given herewith.

SUMMARY REGARDING GROWTH OF LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS

COUNTIES.	LIBRARIES.			APPARATUS.		
	1881.	1891.	Increase.	1881.	1891.	Increase.
	Volumes.	Volumes.		Value of apparatus.	Value of apparatus.	
Adair.....	19	607	588	1,323	2,522	1,199
Adams.....	32	281	249	1,346	2,882	1,536
Allamakee.....	19	839	820	1,204	2,324	1,120
Appanoose.....	62	867	805	1,291	1,423	132
Audubon.....	.....	253	253	2,779	6,241	3,462
Benton.....	322	1,056	734	2,730	4,438	1,708
Black Hawk.....	339	1,153	814	3,235	4,001	766
Boone.....	901	2,136	1,335	1,734	4,342	2,608
Bremer.....	119	1,421	1,302	2,140	3,380	1,240
Buchanan.....	198	462	264	1,617	4,783	3,166
Buena Vista.....	202	1,492	1,290	2,378	4,494	2,116
Butler.....	135	519	384	1,247	3,085	1,838
Calhoun.....	20	644	624	1,721	4,432	2,711
Carroll.....	.....	731	731	3,035	6,677	3,642
Cass.....	313	430	117	4,813	3,483	*1,330
Cedar.....	649	1,672	983	2,572	5,449	2,877
Cerro Gordo.....	18	304	286	1,640	5,167	3,527
Cherokee.....	33	752	719	1,855	3,942	2,087
Chickasaw.....	15	619	604	1,350	4,098	2,748
Clarke.....	.....	97	97	749	1,841	1,092
Clay.....	817	128	*689	1,500	2,507	1,007
Clayton.....	588	1,365	767	2,334	5,035	2,701
Clinton.....	254	5,463	5,209	2,234	4,995	2,761
Crawford.....	2,013	1,595	*418	4,146	8,440	4,294
Dallas.....	546	1,102	556	1,890	5,571	3,681
Davis.....	10	142	132	980	1,002	112
Decatur.....	149	270	121	778	1,684	906
Delaware.....	128	463	335	1,620	2,431	811
Des Moines.....	250	762	512	5,431	6,823	1,392
Dickinson.....	110	727	617	1,051	1,777	726
Dubuque.....	949	1,662	713	4,913	6,654	1,741
Emmet.....	332	524	192	974	2,508	1,534
Fayette.....	21	570	549	1,778	3,589	1,761
Floyd.....	50	641	591	1,566	2,783	1,217
Franklin.....	109	788	679	1,720	2,235	515
Fremont.....	507	576	69	3,254	3,901	37
Greene.....	654	1,386	732	2,549	4,390	1,841
Grundy.....	46	3,609	3,563	1,675	3,625	2,150
Guthrie.....	313	1,145	832	2,761	6,517	3,756
Hamilton.....	206	211	5	2,825	5,156	2,331
Hancock.....	70	140	70	1,372	5,272	3,900
Hardin.....	17	1,284	1,267	1,667	4,910	3,243
Harrison.....	565	1,807	1,242	2,664	6,513	3,849
Henry.....	64	437	373	1,210	2,125	915
Howard.....	583	1,310	727	483	2,920	2,437
Humboldt.....	.....	682	682	2,262	2,590	328
Ida.....	357	229	*128	2,782	4,008	1,226
Iowa.....	974	1,417	443	2,349	4,077	1,728
Jackson.....	158	1,035	877	1,156	5,748	4,592
Jasper.....	438	1,423	985	2,281	3,413	1,132
Jefferson.....	220	418	198	980	1,330	350
Johnson.....	71	576	505	1,665	3,478	1,813
Jones.....	44	518	474	1,407	4,975	3,568

GROWTH OF LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LIBRARIES.			APPARATUS.		
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
	Volumes.	Volumes.	Increase.	Value of ap- paratus.	Value of ap- paratus.	Increase.
Keokuk.....	31	912	881	\$ 1,271	\$ 4,923	\$ 3,652
Kossuth.....	1,543	1,115	*428	2,392	5,648	3,256
Lee.....	250	341	91	812	3,237	2,425
Linn.....	446	1,672	1,224	1,729	5,902	4,263
Louisa.....	64	355	156	586	1,323	737
Lucas.....	15	171	156	946	2,387	1,441
Lyon.....		416	416	3,525	4,740	1,215
Madison.....	257	289	32	1,265	2,961	1,696
Mahaska.....	283	1,814	1,531	2,361	4,117	1,756
Marion.....	187	1,114	927	2,266	2,781	515
Marshall.....	673	2,005	1,332	3,197	4,453	1,256
Mills.....	77	1,153	1,081	1,727	4,129	2,402
Mitchell.....	38	556	518	1,856	4,225	2,369
Monona.....	789	842	53	2,769	4,560	1,800
Monroe.....		715	715	580	1,384	854
Montgomery.....	58	1,976	1,918	579	3,726	3,147
Muscataine.....	189	2,015	1,826	2,021	4,296	2,275
O'Brien.....		934	934	707	5,296	4,589
Osceola.....	2	151	149	321	1,843	1,522
Page.....	232	1,007	755	2,430	5,033	2,603
Palo Alto.....	690	1,023	333	2,363	2,160	*203
Plymouth.....	8	1,132	1,124	2,894	6,970	4,076
Pocahontas.....	145	180	35	2,416	4,152	1,736
Polk.....	71	6,476	6,405	2,899	12,003	9,194
Pottawattamie.....	71	859	788	7,529	10,470	2,941
Poweshiek.....	88	1,536	1,448	1,614	3,299	1,685
Ringgold.....	9	319	310	1,185	1,326	140
Sac.....	12	327	315	1,124	2,722	1,598
Scott.....	545	2,005	1,464	3,681	7,033	3,352
Shelby.....	69	845	766	2,429	5,979	3,550
Sioux.....	909	683	*726	2,358	4,210	1,852
Story.....	210	1,161	951	2,135	3,220	1,085
Tama.....	149	1,536	1,387	1,671	4,810	3,139
Taylor.....	10	476	466	2,135	4,225	2,090
Union.....	27	405	378	707	2,252	1,545
Van Buren.....	40	600	560	583	1,795	1,212
Wapello.....	406	3,421	3,015	1,357	4,476	3,119
Warren.....	1,185	339	*840	1,792	2,632	840
Washington.....	49	447	398	1,550	2,284	734
Wayne.....	71	974	903	1,896	2,743	847
Webster.....	326	726	400	4,555	5,718	1,163
Winnebago.....		32	32	2,690	2,321	*369
Winneshiek.....	51	624	723	3,283	3,272	*11
Woodbury.....	34	636	542	4,280	8,382	4,102
Worth.....	84	334	250	787	2,318	1,531
Wright.....	1,347	1,091	*256	2,861	6,096	3,235
Totals.....	26,751	98,701	71,950	\$ 205,130	\$ 404,534	\$ 199,404

*Decrease.

ARBOR DAY ANNUAL.

The celebration of arbor day in Iowa schools, first established in 1887, by Hon. J. W. Akers, superintendent of public instruction, has met with a generous response from patrons and pupils.

The memory of Horace Mann was wrought into the program of 1887. Thus the worthy life and useful deeds of a good man were brought into association with the tender and beautiful in nature, where trees served both as symbols, and as reminders of one who had passed away.

The anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant was chosen as the date for character study in connection with tree planting exercises in 1888. The Grant Tree, planted that day on many school grounds, stands as a living lesson, and brings the school children into a closer knowledge of the period which drew so largely upon the elements of bravery and self-denial, among the people of our land. Tributes of Louisa M. Alcott were also woven into the exercises in 1888.

The third circular issued from the department of public instruction, as a stimulus to the observance of arbor day, April, 1889, was framed in accordance with the national commemoration of the centennial of the United States under a constitution. A vignette portrait of George Washington embellished the first page of the pamphlet, which bore the inscription, *The Loyal Leaflet*. It contained suitable selections, and choice songs set to music.

In 1890, the patriotic sentiment was continued, the title page of the department circular bearing a flag in colors. The blending of the red, white and blue in nature, was appropriately shown by articles on the sky, sunrise, sunset, and in poems about favorite flowers of these emblematic hues. Fully seventeen thousand copies of these arbor day annuals were distributed to secretaries of school boards.

So far the exercises had been of a general order, seeking mainly to awaken in the minds of school children a love for trees and flowers, and an appreciation of the kindred ministry of woodland influences, sunshine and song of birds. In 1891 an effort was made to reach more directly those springs of character which tend to the formation of good citizens. It was thought best to encourage state pride, and foster the feeling of ownership that would arise through a careful study of the resources of Iowa, so richly diversified in soil and surface. Invitations were extended to such persons as were known to be in ready sympathy with nature's moods, and to cherish likewise a fond companionship for all of Iowa's generous products, to contribute some lines of song, or a short sentiment, to be used by the school children of Iowa in celebration of arbor day, April 24, 1891.

This resulted in the compilation of a sixteen page circular entitled *A Forest Festival*, with illustrations in harmony with the subjects treated. Twenty thousand copies were printed.

The introduction was the annual greeting of the state superintendent to the school children of Iowa, in letter form:

My dear young friends:—You may be tired of school and books. It is not very strange if you are. Grown people sometimes are tired of their work and would like to play, as well as you. You are only little "grown up people," and so get weary of that which is real work to you. To-day let us drop school and lessons, and spend the day in the open air, with trees, and fruit, and flowers, and birds.

Bring your teachers with you, it will do them good. Put your books in the desk, you will have no need of them. Here is a book as old as the world and so simple that a little child can learn its lessons. It is so full of truth and knowledge that wise men have spent days and nights, all their long lives, in the study of it.

You have learned much about Iowa. You can draw a good map of the state, and trace its rivers, and locate its large cities and towns. You know what crops grow in the fields, and what can be dug from its mines.

You ought to be proud of Iowa! It is a great state, it is a grand state! There is no state in the union in which the people are happier or more prosperous.

Iowa has a noble history which you ought to know. Years before you were born, when there was a dreadful war in the land, the men of Iowa proved themselves the bravest of the brave. Many of them gave their lives in order that you might have happy homes in a free country.

But this is not all you should know of Iowa. You should learn what trees grow best in Iowa soil, and are of the greatest use to us. When white men first came to live on these wide prairies, there were but few trees. In some parts of the state there were not any. So they went to work at once to plant trees about their homes, and in the yards, and along the sides of their farms.

Men do not like to live where there are no trees to break the force of the winds, to furnish fuel for the fires, and shade and shelter for the cattle in the fields.

Then we have many very beautiful birds that build their nests in the trees and sing their songs to us.

The wild flowers on the prairies and in the groves can teach you lessons, and the birds sing to you, while you gather at noon in the shade of the trees to rest from your work or your play.

You should also learn what fruit grows best in your part of the state. The apple, the pear, the cherry, all the small fruits like the strawberry or blackberry, these will soon be among the products which pay the farmer best to raise on his land. You ought to learn all you can about them; how to plant them and care for them would be a good subject to talk about in school.

This arbor day annual has been made by Iowa men and women, and tells you of Iowa trees and fruits, and flowers and birds.

We hope you will enjoy it, and that you will learn from its use how good it is to live out of doors and open our hearts to learn the lessons of love and trust and beauty, which nature is so ready to teach us.

April 24, 1891.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY SABIN.

This was followed by an outline of work, styled hints and helps.

We designate for especial study this year the trees of Iowa, kinds and habits; also flowers of Iowa, with close observation, to be continued as the season advances; and the birds of Iowa, between the children and whom a loving acquaintance should be established.

These subjects are suitable for every day talks, and the work begun on arbor day may properly run through the year. They are available for town and country alike, the thoughts they give rise to will foster love of home and state, and stimulate patriotic sentiment, while they inculcate a protecting care for the tender and weak, and develop a love for the beautiful.

Where trees are abundant and planting is not desirable, the opportunity for impressive lessons remains. Preparation may be made in advance by assigning lists of words for the writing and spelling exercises, as names, varieties, and uses of trees and woods; nut and fruit bearing trees, etc. Names of birds and flowers may also be brought to notice beforehand, and drawings upon the blackboard will be found ready aids to object lessons. Taking a vote on a favorite tree, calling upon children to choose a national flower, giving the children the names of trees, flowers or birds that each one may represent, will create a strong personal regard for arbor day.

In cases where the provisions of chapter 23, laws of 1882, have been so fully complied with that the planting of large trees, singly

or in groups, is no longer desirable, short exercises of marching among the trees with appropriate song will serve useful purpose. Flags should be freely introduced on this as many other days, the red, white and blue blend harmoniously with nature's coat of green.

Call attention to names given to towns, rivers, lakes, etc. For example, Elm Lake, in Wright county, derived its name from a stately elm standing on its southeast border; again, Oskaloosa, founded on a treeless site, has, by the labors of citizens, become so densely shaded that it is known as the "City of Trees." In Montgomery county, a considerable grove of red oak timber gave the name of Red Oak to a town and to a creek. Lead children to honor the locality of home by investing it with a charm of interest. A pretty incident connecting the life of the authoress, Lydia H. Sigourney, with trees in Iowa, is as follows: Some of the early settlers who greatly admired Mrs. Sigourney's poems, named the county seat of Keokuk county, after that lady—Sigourney. In recognition of the compliment, Mrs. Sigourney furnished trees for planting about the public square.

Over forty different Iowa authors were represented in the *Forest Festival*. Two selections are given:

SOME IOWA FOREST TREES.

Iowa is called a prairie State, and yet we have no lack of native varieties with which to protect her fertile, but wind-swept, area, if properly distributed. It is estimated that there are about two millions of acres of woodland in the State. But that is not enough. It ought to be doubled. If we could not import a single species we should have enough to answer the planter's demand for real beauty and usefulness. Our native trees are not appreciated as they ought to be.

In our natural forests we find such valuable deciduous trees as the oak, elm, maple, black walnut, butternut, ash, hickory, linden, black wild cherry, locust, hackberry and many others.

For roadside planting, the American white elm is not excelled. It is easily transplanted, grows into a grand tree, and will live through many generations. The sugar maple is also a good street tree.

For the school yard the catalpa, box elder, and American linden are good. The first and last are especially fine shade trees. Their large leaves, their luxuriant foliage, their freedom from insect enemies, and their fragrant and abundant blossoms, make them favorites with everyone who knows them.

For the lawn, these and many others of our native trees are worthy of a place. The size of the lawn, its location and natural contour should be considered when selecting trees to plant.

For wind-breaks and groves around the farm house, the varieties named above, or others of less permanent value but more rapid growth, may be selected to suit every soil and every part of the State.

Let us plant trees. Plant them for their beauty, plant them for their usefulness, plant them to encourage the songsters of the forest, plant them to add to the wealth of the state, plant them to make home a loved and sheltered spot, the dearest place on earth.

—*Eugene Secor.*

THE PINE.

My favorite forest tree is the white pine, which has its distinctive characteristic of five needles in a package. It is pretty when young, exhibits its life in winter, sings to the breeze, is a rapid grower, and in age is majestic.

—*James O. Crosby.*

Plant plenty of evergreens, especially white pine, a native of eastern Iowa. It is a beautiful and stately tree, and is longer lived than any other evergreen, living five hundred years.

—*E. F. Brockway*

THE TREE PARTY.

We had a fine party last night on the lawn;
All the trees and the flowers were invited,
It never broke up till the first peep of dawn,
And the guests went away quite delighted.

The maple and pine gave this banquet so fine,
Spread out in the moonlight before us;
The music was planned by a whippoorwill band
With a cricket and katydid chorus.

The jolliest set in the garden had met;
Not a scoffer was there nor a mourner,
Except a rude thorn whom they treated with scorn.
As he grumbled away in his corner.

The loveliest costumes were emerald green,
With dewdrops for jewels resplendent;
But the stately rose queen all in scarlet was seen,
And in purple her lilac attendant.

Now the oak is a hundred years old as they tell,
And very exalted his station;
And so on this midsummer night it befell
That they gave him a royal ovation.

With a dignified grace he arose in his place
And thanked all his neighbors politely,
Described the rough ways of his pioneer days
And the hardships recalled now so lightly.

Then all the night long there was laughter and song.
In a language the trees comprehended,
Until daylight fell strong on the mirthmaking throng.
And the famous tree party was ended.

—*A. L. Shattuck.*

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Iowa is very deeply interested in the approaching Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago, 1892-93. Our nearness to Chicago, the relations which Iowa bears to surrounding states, and the necessity of making a most creditable exhibition of our educational and material interests, cannot fail to impress every thoughtful observer of the course of events.

At the meeting in December, 1890, the state teachers' association took a very lively interest in the educational exhibit, which it is hoped Iowa will be able to make. We issued the following circular in February, 1891, and the subject has been brought to the notice of institutes, and various gatherings of teachers, throughout the year.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

To the Members of Teachers' Round Tables or of Teachers' Associations of any kind in Iowa:

The state commission to prepare an Iowa exhibit at the Columbian Exposition have charged this office with the general oversight of the educational department,

In order that the matter may be thoroughly discussed and an interest awakened commensurate with the greatness of this undertaking, we ought to begin our preliminary work at once.

It would be well if at the next meeting of your body, this subject could be placed upon the program, and some time given to its consideration.

If the officers of any association will designate the time and place of the next meeting, and inform us, we can give them suggestions, upon which we should be glad of counsel and advice.

HENRY SABIN,

February 20, 1891.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We deem it well that the plans for the educational exhibit, as far as they have been formulated, should be laid before the legislature, in order that they may judge of their practicability.

First, Whatever material is placed on exhibition must be so arranged as to show the general character of the entire educational work of the state, and also the special features which may characterize any particular portion of it.

The educational forces of the state may be divided into three groups:

Public schools, including all institutions under state control.

Private schools, and denominational colleges.

The special, and industrial schools.

No school of any kind, which has for its purpose or object the education of children and youth, should be excluded.

This refers to the school work which it may be desirable to display. This work must be so arranged for purposes of examination and study, that each section may be taken as an entirety, and yet bear such a position relatively to others, as may be useful for purposes of comparison and competition.

Second, There must be a very complete display of statistical history, showing the growth and development of educational progress, along each of several lines, since the formation of Iowa into a separate territory. This, if carefully done, will be a work of great magnitude, but at the same time it will prove exceedingly instructive.

Third, The material educational resources of the state must be given prominent attention. This part of the exhibit should consist of photographs of school buildings and grounds, of the interior of school rooms, with schools in active operation, or without, as may best suit the purpose in hand, of pieces of apparatus, of college and university buildings, making in all a complete display of our resources in this department.

This collection should also embrace photographs, plans of buildings, cost of structure, number of sittings furnished, and other items necessary to display fully the accommodations afforded. Maps, charts, and apparatus, of all kinds, may be exhibited in this division. School publications by Iowa authors, school journals, catalogues, etc.

Fourth, There should likewise be a statistical statement of our available financial resources. The amount of school funds, and how raised, the actual amount expended, the cost of teachers, of buildings, of libraries, the outlay for incidental expenses, and all that goes to make up the grand total cost of the schools of the state, should be clearly indicated in some striking manner.

Fifth, We must show the means of preparing teachers for their work, including the growth of the normal school, and the present condition of the county institute, with the amount of money annually expended to sustain it.

Sixth, The results must be carefully tabulated so as to show the attendance of pupils, the number of teachers employed, the condition of schools in our large cities, the number of school officers, and the school organizations, by districts, in each county of the state.

These are only a few of the particulars to be considered, but they ought to be sufficient to convince the legislature that the subject needs careful and generous treatment. To carry out the work as indicated will, of necessity, require the preparation of large tablets, maps, and charts, such as would be worthy a great state, and serve properly to represent us before the rest of the world.

CONCLUSION.

IN MEMORIAM.

REMARKS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

IN MEMORIAM.

“ We leave our holy dead
To rest in hope. From this world's sufferings
Their souls have fled.”

J. A. NASH.

The subject of this brief notice was born in Chenango county, New York, July 11, 1815. As a lad he received the advantages of a country school. In 1842 he graduated from Madison university, a leading Baptist school, and from the theological department in 1844. With his family, he came to Des Moines in 1851, and identified himself intimately with the educational and religious history of Iowa. More than thirty Baptist churches were assisted in their organization by this active missionary.

In 1853 Mr. Nash opened a little private school. Schools were different then, but their gentle master ruled the sturdy pioneer boys with love and kindness. From these beginnings, through successive enterprises, grew what is now Des Moines college.

Mr. Nash also served one term as county superintendent of Polk county, and afterwards was deputy superintendent of public instruction, from 1875 to 1877.

To those who knew Father Nash so long and so well he will ever stand forth as a pre-eminently great and good man. No misfortune, no pain, no disappointment, could rob him of those christian graces, or cause him for a moment, in his intercourse with his neighbors, to forget his sweet, courteous, gentle manner, or to utter an unkind or thoughtless word.

The death of Father Nash was the result of a serious accident. Boarding a moving train, he sustained injuries which caused his death February 14, 1890, in his seventy-fifth year.

R. G. SAUNDERSON.

Since the last biennial report of this department the cause of public education has suffered a great loss, in the death of R. G. Sanderson, superintendent of the Burlington schools.

R. G. Saunderson was born in Ireland in 1848, and graduated from the state university of Iowa in 1872. In the same year he commenced his work in Burlington as principal of the high school, and was elected superintendent of the city schools in 1873, in which position he continued until his death in 1890.

He was a man of sterling integrity, of tireless perseverance, and withal of a kind and gentle disposition which strongly attracted to him both teachers and pupils. Rarely was a man so beloved by his associates.

The work which he did in Burlington was of a very lasting character, there was nothing showy or superficial about it.

Himself frank and open to a marked degree, he could not endure anything in the nature of a sham or a pretense in others. His death was greatly lamented by the teachers of the state.

He was chosen president of the state teachers' association in 1879, and presided at the meeting held in Des Moines the following year. His inaugural address was one of the most able papers ever delivered before that body.

On an accompanying page of this report is a cut of the Saunderson school building, which thus becomes a lasting and fitting memorial of his work and of the esteem and love in which his memory is held by the citizens of Burlington.

AMOS DILLEY.

Very much of the present efficiency to which the schools of Dallas county have attained is due to the labors of superintendent Dilley. He possessed that strong native common sense, connected with a rare judgment of practical school affairs, which commended his administration highly to the people of that county.

Amos Dilley was born in Ohio in 1831. He enlisted in the service of his country early in 1861, and remained until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, with the rank of captain. After teaching some time in Adel, he was elected county superintendent in 1868, and held the office almost continuously until his death, in 1890. His memory is fondly cherished by those who were scholars in his school, or were teachers in the county under his charge.

He was interested in the welfare of every school in the county, and no labor was too great for him to undertake, if it seemed to be for their benefit.

He rarely, if ever, failed to be present at the meetings of county superintendents, and his counsel and advice at such times were highly prized. He was honest in his dealings with men, faithful to his trust as an officer, and death found him at his post of duty, patient, heroic, faithful to the end.

W. C. PRESTON.

W. C. Preston was born in Ohio in 1837, and at the time of his death was principal of one of the Davenport public schools.

He was a graduate of the state university, and for thirteen years was instructor in the chemical laboratory of that institution.

In his methods of teaching he was progressive and eminently practical. As a lover of natural science he was untiring in his efforts to interest his scholars in the study of nature. He recognized the highest duty of a teacher as a builder of character, and thus impressed upon all under his instruction lessons which they can never forget.

He met his death on the morning of September 1, 1890, in the collision of an electric car, in Davenport, with a freight train.

“To him death came swift and painless,
He found himself translated into life eternal.”

J. M. M. CONNER.

J. M. M. Conner was born on a farm in Wayne county, Iowa, November 5, 1864. His early educational advantages were such as the farm and the rural schools of Iowa offer to the farmer boys. He graduated from the Allerton high school in 1883. He taught successfully in the schools of his own county, and in 1886 entered college in Quincy, Illinois. His college course was soon stopped by sickness.

His nomination to the office of county superintendent came unsought and unexpected, and his election, against a strong opposition majority, showed the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office with energy, and his administration gave promise of great benefit to the schools of the county; but early in his second year in office he was again prostrated by sickness. A visit to the mountains partially restored his health, and he resumed his work;

but in the spring he suffered a relapse from which he never rallied. He died in Corydon, May 31, 1891.

The life of superintendent Conner deserves a higher tribute than this brief sketch can pay. A career that promised great usefulness to his fellow men was cut short by an untimely death. But length of days is not a just estimate of a life that had already borne fruit in a noble character. His heart was pure and his conduct exemplary. He was loved by all who knew him well, and his life left an impress for good upon all with whom he came in contact.

REMARKS.

We have not failed, whenever we have had occasion to address teachers, to urge upon them the necessity of inculcating in the minds of their pupils love of country, reverence for the flag, and obedience to law. In many cases the public schools afford the only opportunity to implant right ideas concerning the duties of citizenship, and the responsibilities inseparable from it.

We have brought to their notice that the schools must be American, in tone and in their instructions, that the English language is the only language in which the common schools are authorized by law to be taught and that the necessities of those children who are compelled to leave school at an early age, and go to work, should be regarded in the instruction given in the common English branches.

We have not neglected to call the attention of teachers to the necessity of carefully watching over and guarding the morals of their pupils. The state cannot exist without free schools. But free schools cannot fulfill their purpose except as they give the children ideas of right living and right doing.

The church and the Sunday school teach religion. They touch upon the side of the child's immortality. The common school should teach morals, thus touching upon the side of his humanity. The one regards the future life of the child, the other regards his relations to this world, to himself, and to his neighbors. The aim of the one is to make a good christian of the child; of the other, to make him a good citizen. The good citizen need not, of necessity, be a good christian; but the good christian must, perforce, be a good citizen. When the framers of the constitution of Iowa inserted in the preamble to that instrument the lines:

We, the people of the state of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuance of those blessings—

They committed the state to the doctrine which is at the foundation of all religion, no matter by what name it may be called, and without which no civilized state can exist for one generation.

The essence of all moral training is in cultivating the conscience of the child. It is not love, it is not fear, but that approval of his conscience, which comes with the abiding consciousness that "I am right" that has sustained the prisoner in his dungeon, and the martyr at the stake.

The free school, in its relations to a free state, has a duty to perform in the field of moral instruction, which it is criminal to neglect.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It does not seem to us appropriate to make any extended allusions to the labors of the last four years.

They have fallen very far short of the expectations cherished when we entered upon the office, and yet we are conscious of having been actuated by no other motive than to promote the welfare of the educational interests of the state. We are willing to leave the future to judge of our work.

There has been marked progress in every line of educational activity, but it would be presumptuous to claim that it is due in any large degree to our influence. The institute instruction is of a higher grade and better suited to the purpose of preparing teachers. The state normal school has grown with every succeeding term, in point of numbers, in the character of its instruction, in the equipment of the school, in everything which makes it a desirable school for teachers.

The state university has prospered under the administration of its president and professors, and offers more substantial attractions to the young men and women of Iowa than at any previous period in its history.

The work of the state board of examiners has been systematized and brought very prominently to the notice of the teachers of the state.

The country schools are better classified, there is a growing interest taken in their improvement, school-houses are in better condition, and, above all, the teachers are more enthusiastic, and parents are more zealous in their desire to provide the best advantages for their children.

Eight thousand teachers are included in the reading circle membership, and ten thousand children are reading the books of the pupils' reading circle. The city schools are providing themselves with libraries, apparatus, and needed appliances. They are demanding every year higher qualifications of teachers, and exacting more profitable, because more intelligent, work.

As we look back on the field we see signs of progress on every hand, and if our efforts have hastened or helped it, we rejoice in this.

We should be wanting in gratitude did we not, before we close, pay a tribute to the teachers of Iowa. We have worked in their ranks for over twenty years. County superintendents, as well as teachers, college professors, as well as workers in the rural districts, have been lenient with our mistakes, tolerant of our views and more ready to praise than to censure. They have bestowed upon us the highest honor within their gift, and aided us in our duties by an earnest, hearty support. May the consciousness of work well done in the cause of learning and the education of the people abide with them always.

The statistics which accompany this report we believe will be found correct and valuable. Whatever merit there is in them is due largely to the skill of the Hon. C. W. von Coelln, who has made their compilation a study for many years.

My thanks are due to my deputy, Mr. Ira C. Kling, for his patient persistence in well doing. With an unsurpassed knowledge of the intricacies of our school laws, with a true devotion to the interests of Iowa schools, and with an undisguised loyalty to this office, he has been of inestimable service to me in the discharge of my duties.

I have been greatly aided by my secretary, Mrs. A. B. Billington. She has taken a landable pride in the work of the office, and has relieved me of many burdens. Her acknowledged literary ability has impressed itself upon much of the work of the office.

For my successor, Hon. J. B. Knoepfler, I ask the same patient forbearance, the same broad charity, the same hearty support which has been so generously accorded me by the teachers and people of Iowa.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY SABIN,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL, CEDAR RAPIDS.

CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

WEST DES MOINES.

President of board.....	D. D. FLEMING
Secretary of board.....	J. M. St. JOHN
Superintendent.....	F. B. COOPER
Salary of superintendent.....	\$2,250.00
Principal of high school.....	CELIA FORD
Salary.....	\$1,700.00
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	116
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 4 at	\$96.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	67.06
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	33
Total enumeration, 1890.....	7,101
Total enrollment for school year.....	4,226
Total average attendance.....	2,974
Number of months in school year.....	9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$ 132,758.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	8,928,910.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....	153,000.00
Number of school houses.....	12
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$ 18,545.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....	480,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	5,000.00
Number of volumes in libraries.....	1,000
Value of libraries.....	\$ 2,000.00
Number of kindergartens proper.....	8
Number of teachers employed in kindergarten work.....	15
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	\$.75
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	1.10
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	4.50

Instruction in the public schools of West Des Moines covers a period of thirteen years; kindergarten, one year; elementary, eight years; and high school, four years.

The kindergarten was established in January, 1883, in one of the buildings of the city, and has grown steadily since, until now there are eight kindergartens in the system employing besides a supervisor, sixteen directors and paid assistants, together with twelve to fifteen assistants in training, called volunteers who receive regular instruction and training in kindergarten and give their services without other pay. Experience has proved that those pupils received into the primary schools from the kindergarten are better prepared for school instruction and make better progress with less effort than those who have not had the advantage of such training.

For four years past a teacher of physical culture has been employed in the schools with beneficial results. Penmanship and drawing are also under the direction of special teachers, the former having been a special feature for four years past, and though the latter has had but a single year's trial, the wisdom of its adoption is already apparent.

Industrial training was introduced into the high school in 1890. Two courses are offered, one for girls in domestic economy and manual training, one year in each, and the other for boys in manual training, at present covering two years and including drawing, joinery and wood turning. Pupils taking either of these courses are permitted to substitute for indicated subjects in the other course of which there are five: A business course of two years, an English course, a scientific course, a Latin course, and a classical course, four years each.

No plan for recess is general throughout the city. At some of the buildings having ample play ground, the out-door recess is given, at others physical exercise or a brief in-door recess takes the place of the out-door intermission. Where the conditions are favorable for holding the out-door recess, that plan is as satisfactory as any so far as discipline and morality are concerned, and offers advantages over others from the hygienic standpoint.

Formal examinations are held at the close of the year only, and they are given only to those pupils whose work for the year, as shown by the estimates of the teachers recorded four times each term, has not been satisfactory. Written reviews or tests are given occasionally, at convenient points in the work, to assist the teacher in forming a judgment upon the efficiency of her own and the pupils' work.

At present, no provision is made for fitting teachers for future work in the school room beyond what is done in the kindergartens.

EAST DES MOINES.

President of board.....	G. D. ELLYSON	
Secretary of board.....	W. N. HEATON	
Superintendent.....	AMOS HIATT	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,800.00	
Principal of high school.....	F. E. PLUMMER	
Salary.....	\$1,500.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		84
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 1 at	\$	100.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		44.82
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school		50
Total enumeration, 1890.....		5,237
Total enrollment for school year.....		3,634
Total average attendance.....		2,521
Number of months in school year.....		9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	98,300.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....		2,804,950.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....		115,500.00
Number of school houses		10
Amount paid during the year for building	\$	48,600.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....		251,500.00
Value of apparatus.....		1,500.00
Number volumes in libraries.....		1,089
Value of libraries.....	\$	1,000
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades .....		.84
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		1.42
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		3.14

The following facts will show the growth of the schools of East Des Moines during the past six years:

	1885.	1891.
Enumeration.....	4,641	5,267
Enrollment... ..	3,000	3,684
Enrolled in high school.....	138	242
Number of teachers.....	55	80
Number of school buildings.....	6	10
Number of school rooms.....	49	71
Value of school buildings and grounds.....	\$171,500	\$251,500
Number volumes in libraries.....	120	1,069
Value of apparatus.....	\$ 750	\$ 1,500

Music is taught as a regular study, and is under the direction of a special teacher. Physical culture is systematically taught, and is of material interest and benefit to the pupils.

A fifteen minutes' recess is given each session of school when the weather permits. The pupils are all marched to the playground, where they enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. At the close of the fifteen minutes they are formed in line and marched to their rooms.

Our method of preparing young teachers for their work is to give those members of the senior class who expect to teach, instructions in psychology and didactics through the year; also, training in observation and practice two hours a week, and lessons in method, management and preparation of daily lessons.

After graduation those selected by the board are placed on the supply list, to do supply duty for six months or a year, and during that time they continue the study of psychology and didactics.

SIOUX CITY.

President of board	A. W. ERWIN	
Secretary of board	H. C. McNEIL	
Superintendent	C. W. DEANE	
Salary of superintendent	\$2,200.00	
Principal of high school	W. F. CRAMER	
Salary	\$1,800.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent		115
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 4 at.	\$	60.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent		56.75
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school		30
Total enumeration, 1890		9,690
Total enrollment for school year		5,306
Total average attendance		3,484
Number of months in school year		10
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891	\$	189,189.00
Present assessed valuation of district		16,000,000.00
Present bonded indebtedness		127,600.00
Number of school-houses		28
Value of all buildings and sites		518,000.00
Value of apparatus		3,000.00
Number volumes in libraries		1,000.00
Value of libraries		1,000.00

The same intensely active, progressive spirit manifest in business enterprises in Sioux City also characterizes the actions of the board of directors. New buildings and additions, with all the latest improvements, are springing up all over the city.

The same liberality is manifest in providing first class teachers and specialists to supervise them. In addition to the general superintendent, there are supervisors of primary work, music and drawing, who are doing highly commendable work.

Primary work is presented after the most approved methods. Music and drawing were only introduced last year, yet surprising results are already manifest. The suggestions and inspiration of these specialists justify the conclusion that a high degree of excellence will soon be attained.

Other features deserving of special mention are the high school, with its three courses of study, fitting for the state university, the training school, furnishing us a supply of well trained teachers, and a commercial department for business training.

In the training school the students pursue the first five months of the year the theory of teaching, interspersed with some practice derived from substituting in the city schools. During the last five months, practice work under a training teacher with some substituting forms the chief work. Our experience has shown that highly efficient teachers are thus developed, who are wholly in sympathy with all our methods and plans of work. A supply of the best teachers, trained elsewhere, contributes fresh blood sufficient to prevent deterioration.

The high school has a well selected library, which will be largely increased as soon as the new building for the high school will be ready for occupancy. Some of the other schools also possess libraries. The training school has some quite choice volumes along professional lines.

A teachers' library, supported by a 2 per cent contribution of one month's salary of each member, is growing rapidly and proving a very helpful factor in developing a higher standard of work among the teachers. It already contains many of the leading pedagogical works.

In addition to the six or seven buildings and additions erected last season, a site costing \$70,000 has been secured for a high school building. Plans and specifications have already been agreed upon for a structure to cost about \$100,000, which is to be second to none in the northwest.

DUBUQUE.

President of board.....	B. DANIELS
Secretary of board.....	THOMAS HARDIE
Principal of high school.....	DAVID COMPTON
Salary.....	\$1,800.00

Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	94
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 4 at	\$ 75.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	47.70
Number of teachers who are graduates of our high school	85
Total enumeration, 1890.....	10,852
Total enrollment for school year.....	4,799
Total average attendance.....	3,271
Number of months in school year.....	10
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$ 68,213.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	7,494,867.00
Number of school houses	13
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$ 6,370.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....	230,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	3,000.00
Number of volumes in libraries.....	2,150
Value of libraries.....	\$ 1,570.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades .....	.49
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	1.27
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	4.80

The people of Dubuque are satisfied with our public schools and have always given them their cordial support.

A distinguishing feature in the Dubuque schools is the absence of a city superintendent, the board itself taking the general supervision and establishing rules which provide for uniformity in the course of study and text-books. Each principal is held responsible for the conduct of his own school, his time being divided between teaching the highest class and superintending the various departments under his charge.

No especial methods have been adopted here to prepare young teachers for their work. Pupils in our schools are promoted on the result of their examination at the close of the term, and their general term standing.

Of the teachers employed in our public schools in 1863, few if any were educated in the city, whilst of the ninety-six teachers now in the regular corps, eighty-five have been educated in the public schools of this city, and six of these hold principal positions.

The examination questions are prepared by the principals and are the same in all the schools. An average of 70 on examination and term standing entitles the pupil to a certificate of admittance to the high school. An average of 80 entitles them in addition to a teacher's honorary certificate of the secondary grade on completion of the Latin, scientific or four years' course in the high school, and to a grammar certificate if they reach 90 on entering the high school and complete the four years' course. Of these pupils no further examination is required. This rule has had a very salutary effect, not only in causing pupils to be diligent in study in the grammar schools, but to hold them steady to the Latin scientific course.

In our schools some attention is given to physical culture, such as marching, deep breathing, gymnastics, etc. These exercises are given as often as once or twice each day from five to ten minutes, some of them accompanied by spirited songs.

There is a recess of fifteen minutes morning and afternoon. The pupils are encouraged to spend the same, if the weather is favorable, on the play ground under the care and oversight of the principals. Teachers are not allowed to deprive pupils of any portion of their recess for any purpose whatever.

There are two divisions of the lower primary classes, one division attend school in the morning, the other in the afternoon.

Drawing was tried for a few years, but has been dropped from our course of study as not having given satisfactory results for the time consumed. Manual training has not been considered.

DAVENPORT.

President of board.....	J. C. BILLS	
Secretary of board.....	E. WEINGARTNER	
Superintendent	J. B. YOUNG	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$2,000.00	
Principal of high school.....	F. E. STRATTON	
Salary.....	\$1,500.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent....		108
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 14 at	\$	70.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		58.55
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....		72
Total enumeration, 1890.....		9,654
Total enrollment for school year.....		4,758
Total average attendance		3,602
Number of months in school year.....		10
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	79,059.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....		4,662,235.00
Number of school houses		11
Value of all buildings and sites.....	\$	300,000.00
Value of apparatus		3,000.00
Number of volumes in libraries.....		1,700.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....		.90
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		2.88
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school.....		4.62

The Davenport public schools were organized into an independent school district and the graded system inaugurated there in 1857. The next year the high school department was established. The grammar school course includes the common branches and embraces nine years of study. In the high school there are three courses, the classical, the literary, and the English, the first two requiring four years each and the latter three years for completion.

In 1868 a training school for the preparation of young teachers for their work was instituted. It is still maintained, and has contributed in no small degree to the efficiency and success of the schools. Only graduates of the high schools or those of equivalent education are admitted. The course embraces one year. The first four months are devoted to reviews and visitation of schools, the remaining six months are devoted to the study of school economy, methods of instruction, and to actual practice in teaching, under the supervision and criticism of the principal.

Early in the history of the schools drawing was made a part of the course. It is taught by the regular teachers in the primary and grammar grades, but by a special teacher in the high school.

Four years ago physical culture was introduced, and a teacher employed who is specially qualified in this line. He spends all his time in the schools. In his absence, the teacher of the room directs the exercises. They are given twice a day regularly in all the rooms. In addition to the free gymnastics of the system, dumbbells, Indian clubs and wands are used in the upper grades.

Three years ago a cooking school was established, and a competent and specially educated teacher put in charge. Little beyond ordinary plain cooking is attempted. The science is taught as well as the art. All other lines of kitchen and dining room service receive due attention. Attendance is optional and limited to girls of the ninth grade and the high school, 236 being the number that took lessons last year.

The next year manual training for boys was instituted. The course embraces work in wood with all the ordinary wood-working hand tools, lathe work, pattern making and moulding. Other work in metals may be added later. The pupils are trained in the use and care of tools, in the execution of typical forms of construction, and in the practical application of these forms. Drawing constitutes an important feature of the instruction. Boys of the high school and those of the grammar school who are 14 years of age or over are admitted. Membership is voluntary, but once made, must be continued for the year, except for good reasons. One hundred and fifty-five was the attendance last year.

BURLINGTON.

President of board.....	A. M. ANTROBUS	
Secretary of board.....	H. A. KELLEY	
Superintendent.....	ROBERT McCAY	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,800	
Principal of high school.....	E. POPPE	
Salary ..	\$1,500	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		86
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 2 at.	\$	90.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		57.00
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high schools.....		60
Total enumeration, 1890.....		8,461
Total enrollment for school year.....		3,985
Total average attendance.....		2,997
Number of months in school year.....		10
Total expended for all purposes, from 1890 to 1891..	\$	59,170.00
Number of school-houses		11
Amount paid during the year for building.....		50,000.00
Value of all building and sites.....		175,000.00
Value of apparatus		4,000.00
Number volumes in libraries		800
Value of libraries.....		1,200.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades.....		.65
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades		2.05
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		8.00

Our schools consist of eight grades in the elementary school, four in the high school, and one in the training school for teachers, making thirteen in all. Semi-annual promotions occur in all grades, but the commencement exercises of the high school occur in June only.

Our training school has a special principal instructing the pupil teachers in didactics and methods of teaching, and requiring them to do actual teaching under her eye for the entire year. The instruction and discipline are now confined to the lowest three grades, but the department will shortly be transferred to the fine arts building in this part of our state when their work will be extended to at least three more grades. None but high school graduates are matriculated and of those graduated none but the best are chosen for positions in our schools.

Writing, drawing, music, and physical culture are now supervised by three special teachers, and with the exception of the fine arts, which is not in the high school, are taught throughout the thirteen grades.

I have tried the no-recess plan and abominate it. It is in the interest of lazy teachers, and not of the children; for whom alone the school exists. Nor is calisthenics, which, according to Dr. William T. Harris, "is worth training to a greater extent than physiological training," much, if any, better. We have too general (or door) recesses daily, during which all pupils are required to refrain from study.

Each of our twelve buildings has a principal—ten are men—while though teaching much of their time, is required to give a number of minutes equal to ten times the number of his assistants to daily visitation, and to report the same monthly to the superintendent.

Our schedule of salaries for assistants below the high school, with \$50 added for teachers of the lowest grade, and \$70 for the highest, based upon years of *successful* experience, is as follows: First year, \$300; second, \$375; third, \$425; fourth, \$455; fifth, \$485; sixth, \$500.

Under our present plan of promotion, about seven hundred fifty grade pupils were promoted solely upon the judgment of the teachers and principals. In other grades from five to twenty per cent were examined in one or two subjects, and about seven per cent in all. Out of two hundred and ten high school pupils remaining until the close of the year but three or four failed in two or more studies, while but eight or ten others failed in even one.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

President of board	LUCIUS WELLS	
Secretary of board.....	E. E. WRIGHT	
Superintendent.....	H. W. SAWYER	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$2,000.00	
Principal of high school.....	E. H. EASTMAN	
Salary.....	\$1,200.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		89
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 2 at.....	\$	65.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		56.20
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.		35
Total enumeration, 1890.....		9,505
Total enrollment for school year.....		3,758
Total average attendance.....		2,725
Number of months in school year.....		10
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	96,974.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....		5,610,325.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....		110,000.00
Number of school houses		18
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$	19,126.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....		310,000.00
Value of apparatus.....		1,000.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....		.61
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		2.92
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		5.19

The attendance in the Council Bluffs schools for the past year shows an increase of 528. Two modern brick buildings have been erected within the year, at an aggregate cost of \$20,000. Fourteen teachers have been added to the corps. The board have also been compelled to rent three buildings.

Special teachers in drawing, music and penmanship are employed.

The Delsartean system of physical culture is taught in every school in the city.

In each building a ten minute recess is given, morning and afternoon, during which the school grounds are under the supervision of a teacher designated for the purpose.

Promotion is dependent upon the record of the pupils' daily work. The learner should know many common place facts that are found in no text-book. This information is supplied in general information lessons.

Daily instruction in moral training is also given.

Two half days in every semester each teacher in the city is permitted, under the direction of the superintendent, to visit other teachers in the same grade, one of the substitute teachers taking charge of her room.

The high school work embraces three courses of study—English, the Latin, the business—but it is a requirement of the school that, while a pupil *may* study Latin or German, he *must* study English.

Stenography and type writing have been added to the business course with the hope of holding in school that class of young men who, prompted by a desire to engage in business, or to be independent and have money of their own, drop out of school into the world whose full magnitude dawns upon them too late.

So many graduates devote their lives to teaching—thirty-six the present corps being alumni of the city high school—that a course in didactics has been added to the work of the twelfth year.

Literary and debating societies are conducted in the grammar and high schools.

The high school is provided with excellent physical and chemical laboratories.

The high school is conducted on the college plan—all the pupils, 200 in number, collecting in a large assembly room for morning exercises, from which they are dismissed to their respective recitation rooms.

President Wells in his annual report says: "The members of the board have a feeling of satisfaction arising from the belief that our schools have improved much during the last year, notwithstanding the fact that there were many obstacles in the way of their progress and will compare favorably with those of any other city."

CEDAR RAPIDS.

President of the board.....	J. S. ANDERSON	
Secretary of board.....	A. B. VAN ALBADA	
Superintendent.....	J. T. MERRILL	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$2,000.00	
Principal of high school.....	ABBIE S. ABBOTT	
Salary	\$1,200.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		89
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	\$	46.50
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.. ..		54
Total enumeration, 1890.....		5,635
Total enrollment for school year.....		3,964
Total average attendance		3,075
Number of months in school year		9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	143,400.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....		3,405,200.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....		145,000.00
Number of school-houses.....		14
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$	55,000.00
Value of buildings and sites		250,000.00
Value of apparatus.....		1,300.00
Number volumes in libraries.....		1,000
Value of libraries.....	\$	1,000.00
Number of kindergartens proper		12
Number of teachers employed in kindergarten work..		12
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades .....	\$	.73
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		1.29
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades		4.54

There were enrolled in the public schools of Cedar Rapids during the year 1890-91, *seventy* per cent of the enumeration.

No city in the country, so far as known, with a population as great as that of Cedar Rapids, enrolls so great a proportion of her school enumeration in the public schools.

Total enrollment in public schools of Cedar Rapids...3,964

Enrollment in private and parochial schools..... 577

Total number under instruction in city.....4,541

Enumeration for 1890.....5,675

Number of school population not enrolled in school
in Cedar Rapids.....1,134

The major part of this number could be accounted for if an accurate census could be obtained of the following classes:

Those who have passed through the public school and graduated therefrom and are carried on the enumeration lists for four years after the school course ends.

Those who are absent from the city pursuing courses of instruction.

Those who are still of school age but are engaged in the various manufacturing establishments and other business enterprises of the city.

Those whose parents think five years of age too young for school attendance.

An out-door recess of fifteen minutes is given to all the pupils in the grades—each session. There is no systematic physical training in the grades. The high school has no out-door recess but a few minutes rest at the close of each recitation, during which the classes are changed from room to room.

In physical training the high school has a four years' course:

For girls—First year, Swedish gymnastics (Ling), without apparatus; second year, American, with apparatus; third year, Advanced Swedish; fourth year, Delsarte.

For boys—Military drills and manual of arms.

For the purpose of preparing young teachers for their work, there is a one year normal course, not a part of high school but post-graduate. All who enter the normal class must have finished the four years' course of the high school.

During the year they must prepare and recite daily lessons in pedagogic literature for five months, and do experimental teaching four months.

KEOKUK.

President of board.....	S. M. CLARK
Secretary of board.....	W. W. JAMIESON
Superintendent.....	W. W. JAMIESON
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,500
Principal of high school.....	G. E. Marshall
Salary.....	\$1,300
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	52
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 1 at.....	\$ 111.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	58.81
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	35
Total enumeration, 1890.....	4,674
Total enrollment for school year.....	2,350
Total average attendance.....	1,803
Number of months in school year.....	9
Present assessed valuation of district.....	\$3,202,489.00
Number of school houses.....	8
Amount paid during the year for building.....	1,500.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....	140,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	400.00
Number volumes in libraries.....	300
Value of libraries.....	600
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	1.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	2.44
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	5.49

The principals, under the direction of the superintendent, act as a board of consultation in determining the policy and conduct of the ward schools.

The course of study covers eight years of work, primary two years; intermediate four years; grammar course two years.

In the first and second years very little number work is attempted and very little is done in applied numbers before the sixth year. Through the four years of the intermediate course language is taught, and the study of grammar as a science is begun in the seventh year.

Drawing is taught by the regular teachers; penmanship is taught by a special teacher.

The work of the first seven years is done in the different buildings in the various parts of the city, then classes are all brought together in the grammar school for the eighth year's work preparatory to entering the high school.

In the ward schools the classes are promoted twice a year for the first seven years, once a year to the grammar school, and once a year to the high school. Individual promotions and demotions occur whenever the interests of the pupil demand them. Promotions are determined almost wholly by the daily work of the pupil and the personal judgment of the teacher, who acts with the advice and consent of the principal. The discipline of the schools is kind but firm. Corporal punishment is administered only when the parent gives his consent in writing, and then it rests with the discretion of the principal.

The recess system is partially abolished. Short recesses are given in the lower grades, but in the higher grades they are almost wholly dispensed with.

The principals have about one-half of their time to give to supervision of their schools. The majority of the assistant teachers are graduates of the high school. There is no provision for training young teachers until they enter upon the actual duties of the school room.

In the high school our classical course is four years, which was found was longer than the majority of boys remained. To meet this defection we organized the scientific course, covering three years. This course gives more time to history, mathematics, natural science, and English, to the exclusion of Latin, German and some other studies.

The plan of no recess has been tried and permanently adopted. We have reduced all examinations to a minimum.

OTTUMWA.

President of board.....	DWIGHT BANNISTER
Secretary of board.....	W. H. FETZER
Superintendent	A. W. STUART
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,900
Principal of high school.....	F. C. WIXOM
Salary.....	\$1,200
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	60
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 1 at.....	\$ 50.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	46.75
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	39
Total enumeration, 1890.....	3,847
Total enrollment for school year.....	3,009
Total average attendance.....	2,151
Number of school months in school year.....	9.5
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$ 52,000.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	3,427,771.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....	52,000.00
Number of school houses.....	7
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$ 4,000.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....	145,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	1,000.00
Number volumes in libraries.....	1,000
Value of libraries.....	\$ 2,000.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	.40
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	2.06
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	4.08

The Ottumwa schools are classified as elementary schools and a high school. The elementary schools are divided into eight grades and each grade into four quarters as nearly equal as possible. The high school consists of four classes or grades and it requires about four years to complete the course. Latin is required three years of those who receive a diploma. French is studied the last year of the course. Ottumwa schools abolished the recess ten years ago—except that the children of the three lowest grades are permitted to leave the room for five minutes each half day under the eye of their teacher, but no two schools in the same building, are out at the same time. Marching and physical exercises take the place of the former recess. Drawing in connection with form study and modeling is an important feature of the course. Music has been a regular study in all the schools for twenty years under the direction of a special teacher, although the instruction, except in the high school, is given by the regular teachers. The only special opportunity afforded to prepare for teaching is in connection with the lowest grades as assistants of the regular teachers. First grade teachers, who have more than sixty pupils, are given an assistant, who receives \$20 a month.

This plan affords an opportunity for training and testing candidates for permanent positions, while returning nearly full value for the expenditure. Ottumwa schools are growing even faster than the city, and the accommodations are always inadequate to the demands. Two large school buildings are being built, which, when completed, will doubtless accommodate all the pupils. A plan of furnishing additional room for crowded buildings has been to build small houses for the lowest grade upon the same lot. One such has just been completed. This building contains two rooms, and will accommodate about one hundred pupils, and cost \$2,000. The school system is somewhat more elastic than most others of the state. Pupils are thus given an opportunity for frequent promotion. The school buildings are among the best in the state, and Ottumwa is justly proud of its schools.

CLINTON.

President of board.....	M. M. TIFFANY
Secretary of board.....	A. H. PADDOCK
Superintendent.....	O. P. BOSTWICK
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,800.00
Principal of high school.....	JULIA J. SWEET
Salary.....	\$1000.00
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	57
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each.....	\$ 32.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	49.00
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	36
Total enumeration, 1890.....	4,714
Total enrollment for school year.....	2,808
Total average attendance.....	2,018
Number of months in school year.....	9.5
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$ 41,376.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	1,990.090
Present bonded indebtedness.....	60,000.00
Number of school-houses.....	10
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$ 4,240.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....	100,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	1,000.00
Number volumes in libraries.....	4,300
Value of libraries.....	2,500
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	.75
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	1.80
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	6.72

The public schools of Clinton are organized in two departments: elementary, embracing a nine years' course of study; and the high school with course of four years. In the elementary department no time is fixed for the completion of a grade, but classes of average ability usually advance in regular order from year to year. The time for promotions and general re-classification is at the close of the school year, although promotions are made at any time a class may have completed the work assigned them.

Drawing is one of the established branches, and its introduction has proved a great advantage to the pupils.

Vocal music was introduced one year ago, under the direction of a special teacher, employed two days each week.

The high school offers three courses, Latin, German, and English, each requiring four years. Graduates of the Latin course are prepared to enter any course of the state university. High school graduates receiving appointments to teach, serve one year in the training school under the direct supervision of a skillful teacher, who gives them instruction in primary methods.

The new high school building furnishes elegant and commodious accommodations for the library and the high school. It was erected at a cost of over \$40,000, and is one of the finest school buildings in Iowa.

The public school library has over 4,000 volumes, and is open to the members of the high school and the three upper grades of the elementary department. The pupils are guided largely in their reading by a fixed course, supplemented by the judgment and advice of their teachers. The high school also has the exclusive use of the Irving library, comprising 800 volumes carefully selected for their especial use. This library, augmented by numerous reference books, represents the product of various entertainments given by the pupils during the past ten years. A record is kept of the books read by each pupil, in accordance with a prescribed course of study.

The schools are well supplied with aids for teachers in all departments. The high school possesses a complete electrical apparatus, a good air pump, one good compound microscope, and a fair supply of appliances needed for purposes of illustration or experiment. Twenty-six pupils can do individual work at once in the chemical laboratory.

MUSCATINE.

President of board.....	F. REPPERT	
Secretary of board.....	J. H. LUKENS	
Superintendent.....	F. M. WITTER	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,500.00	
Principal of high school.....	E. F. SCHALL	
Salary.....	\$1,000.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		49
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each.....	\$	63.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		50.70
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....		42
Total enumeration, 1890.....		3,391
Total enrollment for school year.....		2,162
Total average attendance.....		1,581
Number of months in school year.....		9.5
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	33,695.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....		2,037,600.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....		14,500.00
Number of school-houses.....		8
Value of all buildings and sites.....	\$	110,185.00
Value of apparatus.....		1,450.00
Number volumes in libraries.....		320
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	\$	.52
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		1.83
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		3.93

Muscatine owns four fine brick school buildings, each having an average capacity of four hundred. These are all seated with the best modern school furniture, and have a liberal supply of apparatus and appliances. Nearly twenty-two hundred children were enrolled in 1890-91, in charge of forty-nine teachers, with one superintendent. The course of study adopted in 1864 has been slightly altered in all the grades, but most in the higher grades. Our course now covers twelve years. For the past eight or nine years we have had a special teacher in writing and drawing, for which the outlay seems well expended. Music has also been taught, although not at present in our course.

Physical culture has received considerable attention during the past six years. Teachers and pupils in all grades enjoy these daily exercises.

Children in the first, second and third grades are released morning and afternoon after a session of one and three-quarter hours.

It has always been a weak point in our school system that the good and vicious are thrown together away from parents, or teachers, away from all restraining care. The recess was the one great opportunity, and many a pure little girl and boy were led astray.

It seems to be an axiom, that either the children must be carefully supervised by the teacher at recess, or there should be no recess. To the recess was charged much of the disorder in the school, and it is believed a considerable part of sickness, especially colds and all kindred disorders are directly traceable to the recess. Had the recess enough redeeming qualities to justify its continuance? It was deemed wise to make a trial to abandon recess. Six years ago we ceased to have recesses, gave the children the fifteen minutes by closing earlier, and finally all grades closed together in the afternoon at 3:15, beginning the session at 1:30. Almost every child goes home to its dinner. The people of the city whose children are in the schools appear to be well pleased, and it seems to me doubtful if we could return again to a recess.

It has been the policy of the school management for many years to retain the able and efficient teachers as long as they desire to stay. Teachers are required to hold a first-class certificate from the county superintendent, and in addition to this to pass an examination in algebra, physical geography, physics, general history or botany. Eighty per cent of our teachers at this time are graduates of our own schools.

MARSHALLTOWN.

President of board.....	A. F. HARADAN
Secretary of board.....	J. G. TROTTER
Superintendent.....	C. P. ROGERS
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,800.00
Principal of high school.....	BERTHA L. BROWN
Salary.....	\$900.00
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	57
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 3 at.....	\$ 60.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	55.80
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	13
Total enumeration, 1890.....	2,663
Total enrollment for school year.....	2,049
Total average attendance.....	1,566
Number of months in school year.....	9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$ 42,688.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	1,539,359.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....	57,000.00
Number school houses.....	7
Value of all buildings and sites.....	\$ 118,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	200.00
Number volumes in libraries.....	400
Number of kindergartens proper.....	2
Number of teachers employed in kindergarten work.....	4
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	\$ 1.09
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	2.24
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	4.44

The schools of this city have made steady increase in attendance for the past five years. We have found it necessary to open from one to three additional schools each year. The present facilities are ample and probably will meet all requirements for some years to come. The course of instruction now includes the special branches of drawing, penmanship and music. Physical culture receives attention in an incidental way, and is combined as far as possible with instruction in hygiene. After a brief experience in omitting recess, the program for the day now includes a regular out-door recess each half day session. Out-door exercise under favorable conditions of weather, does much to remove the necessity of physical exercise in the school room and under the restraints of class methods.

Drawing has been maintained under a special teacher for the past three years. The Prang system has been adopted, and very gratifying results have been obtained. Music is under the direction of a special teacher. Instruction in penmanship receives special supervision by the teacher of the commercial department of the high school.

No special provision has been made for instruction in manual training. Much of the instruction in drawing takes the form of handicraft work, which is done out of school hours.

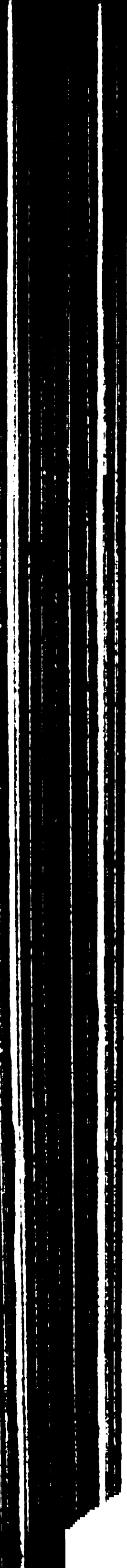
A large majority of the teachers selected have received preparation in colleges or normal schools.

About one quarter of the present corps are graduates of the high school here, without any additional preparation for teaching except that afforded in the county institute. As a condition of employment in the city schools the board require at least one year's successful experience after having graduated from the high school. This experience is usually obtained in rural districts.

The teachers employed in the kindergarten department are all under pay, no volunteers being accepted or permitted.

FORT MADISON.

President of board.....	P. FRAILEY	
Secretary of board.....	J. EINSFANGER	
Superintendent.....	O. H. DYE	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,250.00	
Principal of high school.....	CHARLES CRUIKSHANK	
Salary.....	\$630.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		26
Number of special teachers and monthly salary paid each, 1 at.....	\$	50.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not including superintendent.....		42.00
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....		10
Total enumeration, 1890.....		2,292
Total enrollment for school year.....		1,500
Total average attendance.....		1,300
Number of months in school year.....		9
Number of school-houses.....		7
Value of all buildings and sites.....	\$	40,000.00
Value of apparatus.....		300.00
Number volumes in libraries.....		30
Value of libraries.....	\$	50.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	\$	.60
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		3.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		5.00



CRESTON.

President of board.....	ROBERT BISSET
Secretary of board.....	J. M. SCURR
Superintendent.....	H. B. LARRABEE
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,400.00
Principal of high school.....	O. E. FRENCH
Salary.....	\$1,100.00
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	33
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 2 at.....	\$ 60.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	49.34
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	12
Total enumeration, 1890.....	2,345
Total enrollment for school year.....	1,872
Total average attendance.....	1,266
Number of months in school year.....	10
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$ 32,903.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	1,000,000.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....	50,000.00
Number of school houses.....	7
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$ 2,000.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....	125,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	2,000.00
Number volumes in libraries.....	1,000
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	\$.40
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	2.80
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	3.50

The public schools of Creston have not attained their pre-eminence among the excellent school systems of Iowa by giving undue attention to specialties or to novel methods of instruction, but because of acknowledged honest, thorough, and systematic effort along all lines of school work. The plan of grading and classification is sufficiently systematized to secure economical expenditure of teaching force, yet elastic enough to allow each pupil to do his best.

The discipline of all the schools is excellent and the good will and cordial co-operation of the people most gratifying. The high school has a fine building, a large enrollment and is a strong factor in the educational work of this section of the state.

There are no distinctive kindergartens; but kindergarten material and methods are employed as far as practical, in the primary grades.

Earnest efforts are being made, with some evidences of success, to strengthen what is believed to be, at present, the weakest feature of the graded school systems of America, viz.: the grammar grades.

The teaching of music, drawing and writing is supervised by special teachers.

Fifteen minute recesses are given during the fall and spring months, five minutes during the winter months. No recess is given any time in the high school building.

It is the policy of the board to retain competent and faithful employes, hence the term of office of teachers is considered secondary when they have once proved themselves to be worthy of confidence and support.

IOWA CITY.

President of board.....	J. W. LEE	
Secretary of board.....	W. T. JACKSON	
Superintendent.....	W. T. JACKSON	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,600.00	
Principal of high school.....	E. L. PORTER	
Salary.....	\$1,200.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		35
Number of special teachers 2, monthly salary paid each.....	\$	55.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		49.75
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....		15
Total enumeration, 1890.....		3,642
Total enrollment for school year.....		1,432
Total average attendance.....		941
Number of months in school year.....		9.5
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	30,014.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....		7,664.598.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....		25,000.00
Number of school-houses.....		8
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$	6,830.00
Value of buildings and sites.....		80,000.00
Value of apparatus.....		600.00
Number volumes in libraries.....		500
Value of libraries.....	\$	250.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....		.72
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		1.84
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		5.23

The close of the year was marked by the retirement of superintendent W. A. Willis, after seven successful years of service.

In his last report he expresses satisfaction with the work of schools in general and with the employment of a special teacher in drawing and penmanship during the past two years. He recommends the employment of a special teacher in music, as well as the adoption of the synthetic method of teaching reading.

These suggestions met with a hearty response from the board. The synthetic system has been introduced with satisfactory results and a special teacher of music employed with equal gratification to all concerned. Liberal appropriations have also been made for the purchase of the Prang models in wood.

Perhaps the most important event in our school history the year was the appropriation of \$25,000 for the erection of a new high school building, an improvement greatly needed. The building will be a credit and ornament to the city. A small but tasteful four-room building has also been erected in the extreme northeastern part of the city.

The course of study has been thoroughly revised; the high school course extended to four years and closely adapted to the requirements of the university.

The university exerts a salutary influence on the public schools of the city, not only by its elevated standards of scholarship, but by the presence of the faculty and students and the large number of graduates resident here. It is to be hoped that our schools will feel more and more this potent stimulus to sound scholarship and our whole public school system be brought into close and harmonious union, feeling the healthful current of a common life-blood through all its parts.

OSKALOOSA.

President of board.....	W. H. SHAW
Secretary of board.....	I. W. COOK
Superintendent.....	O. C. SCOTT
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,500
Principal of high school.....	G. H. STEMPLE
Salary.....	\$900
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	34
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 2 at.....	\$ 70.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	51.66
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	16
Total enumeration, 1890.....	2,132
Total enrollment for school year.....	1,678
Total average attendance.....	1,241
Number of months in school year.....	9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$ 28,151.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	1,321,441.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....	10,000.00
Number of school houses.....	5
Value of all buildings and sites.....	\$ 120,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	1,150.00
Number volumes in library.....	1,487
Value of libraries.....	\$ 1,500.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	.78
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	1.37
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	5.42

Oskaloosa has five school buildings, named Lincoln, Jefferson, Webster, Grant, and Whittier. Estimated value of buildings and grounds, \$120,000. The school grounds are large. School hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 1:30 to 4:00 P. M., with a recess of fifteen minutes near the middle of each session, primary and grammar grades going out separately. The high school has no recess, and is excused twenty minutes earlier each session, for this reason.

Oskaloosa has employed only seven superintendents in a term of thirty years. Present number of teachers, thirty-seven.

Much attention and thought has been given to the high school. The course of study prepares for the university. Number of graduates: Eighty-three boys, two hundred and forty-six girls, total, three hundred and twenty-nine.

Physical culture receives daily attention, under a special teacher. Music has become a required branch in our schools, and great credit is due the efficient instructor. A special teacher of drawing and penmanship entered upon the work in September, 1898. Manual training, the teaching of sewing and baking, has been conducted with excellent results by the ladies' society of the city, aided by an appropriation of \$200, granted by the school board at its annual meeting. This industrial school meets in rooms fitted for the purpose, from 2 to 4 P. M., Saturdays.

A class in didactics is organized each year from members of the senior class in the high school. Their course embraces study and visitation of schools. After one year's successful experience in country schools, these pupil teachers are favorably considered for the selection of new teachers in the city schools. Grade meetings are an important feature of the work of the schools.

Kindergartens have been established in Jefferson and Grant buildings.

The teachers' literary social, an organization of the teachers of the city schools, holds stated meetings of a literary and social nature, to which patrons and citizens are invited. The ties of acquaintance and friendship here formed, unite people and schools. Out of these meetings grew the Annual Educational Banquet. This has been a strong factor for the moulding of public sentiment in the interests of the schools.

BOONE.

President of board	J. B. CLAPP	
Secretary of board	J. J. SNELL	
Superintendent	G. I. MILLER	
Salary of superintendent....	\$1,500	
Principal of high school.....	SADIE RICE	
Salary.....	\$700	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		23
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 1 at	\$	40.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		51.40
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....		5
Total enumeration, 1890.....		1,523
Total enrollment for school year.....		1,251
Total average attendance		1,090
Number of months in school year		9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	17,891.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....		800,000.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....		18,000.00
Number of school houses.....		4
Value of all buildings and sites.....		50,000.00
Value of apparatus		400.00
Number of volumes in libraries.....		1,800
Value of libraries.....	\$	1,500.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades .....		.47
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		2.05
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in high school grades		4.00

A wide-awake and public spirited school board assisted by an appreciative and intelligent public makes the Boone schools strong in all kinds of school work. In selecting teachers the utmost care is taken to secure none but the best—teachers who know their work before going into the school room. Our teachers are continued in service just as long as they wish to be, the only requirement being good, honest, faithful work. No teacher has been retained or engaged in these schools for the last six years through any social, religious or political influence whatever. The motto of the board is “do good work or resign.”

Our high school with full four years' course, prepares pupils for admission in most of the eastern colleges. Having now two at Wellesley, one in Vassar, one in the Polytechnic of Boston, and scores of others in other colleges, all entering *without examination*. Twenty-eight pupils left Boone for college work last September.

The high school library, with about eighteen hundred volumes of choicest works on travel, science, fiction, etc., is open to pupils above the fifth grade. The value of these books to our pupils cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Our ward buildings are well supplied with cyclopedias, dictionaries, charts, maps, globes, and everything necessary for a successful prosecution of school work.

Music is a regular study—the same as geography. The percentage of pupils who cannot learn music is about the same as that of any other branch of study. With the proper care and training all pupils do good work in music. The study has assisted us in making better readers, and the influence over pupils toward better discipline cannot be questioned.

About one fourth of our teachers are graduates of our schools, having been fitted for the work they are now doing.

Fifty per cent of our high school pupils are boys. Twelve boys in our present graduating class of eighteen.

LYONS.

President of board.....	S. W. GARDINER
Secretary of board.....	I. N. MANVILLE
Superintendent.....	H. E. ROBBINS
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,500
Principal of high school.....	MARY J. PALMER
Salary.....	\$700
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	23
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 3 at.....	\$ 46.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....	41.00
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	14
Total enumeration, 1890.....	1,972
Total enrollment for school year.....	1,172
Total average attendance.....	761
Number of months in school year.....	10
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$ 13,606.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	689,006.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....	6,000.00
Number of school houses.....	4
Value of all buildings and sites.....	\$ 45,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	300
Number of volumes in libraries.....	247
Value of libraries.....	\$ 380
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	.50
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....	1.41
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in high school grades.....	4.17

The school population of Lyons is 2,118 of which some 1,200 are enrolled in its public schools. We have four school buildings all of brick and all are well filled, so that we shall be obliged to erect another house in the near future.

Our school year consists of ten months. Each day is divided into two sessions, the first beginning at 9 A. M. and closing at 11:30 the second beginning at 1 P. M. and closing at 3:30 the year around.

We have no stated recesses, having abolished them some nine years since and should be unwilling to return to the old plan of stated fifteen minute recesses. Space will not permit a full discussion of the subject here but I shall be glad to correspond with any teacher who desires to know more of the details of the plan.

Our sessions for chart classes close at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. for first grade at 10:45 and 2:45; second grade 11:00 and 3:00; third grade at 11:15 and 3:15; fourth grade at 11:20 and 3:20; fifth grade at 11:25 and 3:25; from the sixth to eleventh inclusive, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. By this plan the younger pupils are home before the older ones are dismissed.

Instead of recess we have free gymnastic exercises in each room at about the middle of the session, with the windows open so as to secure a complete change of air.

We have a special teacher of drawing and one of penmanship. The instruction in these branches from the fourth to eighth grade inclusive, is all given by these special teachers. These teachers alternate with each other so that the pupils in a given room have drawing one day and penmanship the next. We like the plan and hope in time to extend it to the primary grades.

The number of pupils in our schools has more than doubled in the last ten years. The increase has been steady and our growth has been a healthy one. The educational sentiment of the city has kept pace with the needs of the schools and we are reasonably well supplied with supplementary reading matter, libraries and apparatus.

With earnest faithful teachers, a progressive school board and an appreciative public, Lyons schools have been enabled to take and maintain an honorable place among the leading schools of our state.

FORT DODGE.

President of board.....	D. K. LINCOLN	
Secretary of board.....	D. A. WELLER	
Superintendent.....	F. C. WILDES	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,500	
Principal of high school.....	IDA L. SCHELL	
Salary.....	\$810	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		23
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 1 at.....	\$	45.00
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		44.00
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....		2
Total enumeration, 1890.....		1,763
Total enrollment for school year.....		1,144
Total average attendance.....		800
Number of months in school year.....		9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	17,967.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....		832,243.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....		20,000.00
Number of school houses.....		8
Amount paid during the year for building.....	\$	3,573.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....		65,000.00
Value of apparatus.....		1,000.00
Number volumes in libraries.....		500
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.....		.55
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		1.84
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		5.10

The high school building is a twelve room brick structure and there are five other buildings, ranging from one to four rooms, use for school purposes. The district is completing and will have ready for occupancy after January, 1892, a model eight room building with all the latest improvements for heating, ventilation, basement, playrooms, etc., at a cost of about \$15,000.

The enrollment in our public schools for 1890-91, was 1,14

Physical culture is not included in the school exercises, the natural location of Fort Dodge and its healthful environment afford to our youth the necessary amount of physical exercise.

Drawing is not made a special feature, but practice is given the illustration of daily work from the first to the twelfth year inclusive.

From December to April the recess period is shortened to fifteen minutes' duration.

There is no teaching which could be classed under the head of manual training, in the general acceptation of the term.

Teachers' grade meetings are held at the call of the superintendent.

In all centrally located buildings only one year grade, or class is assigned to the teacher. Opportunity is thus afforded for individual assistance during the study hours, and the teacher is not obliged to hasten from one recitation to another.

Our teachers are not hampered by hourly, daily, weekly, monthly reports. A term report of the attendance is all that is required.

Pupils are promoted, or remanded to former grades, at any time during the school year.

There are two recitations daily in mental arithmetic, in the primary classes, and daily drill in all other grades to the high school.

Business forms are taught daily in the sixth grade, twice a week in the seventh grade, and single entry book keeping is given for fifteen minutes twice each week in the eighth grade. Double entry book keeping and commercial law are given daily recitations of fifteen minutes each, in the second year of the high school course.

As a rule, in grades below the high school, reading lessons are "at sight." Reading for eighth grade from English Classics, Riverside literature series, and historical classic series.

ATLANTIC.

President of board	T. G. STEINKE
Secretary of board	F. E. WHIPPLE
Superintendent.	J. J. McCONNELL
Salary of superintendent	\$1,600
Principal of high school	ELLEN M. AUSTIN
Salary	\$900
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent	23
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent	49.25
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high schools	4
Total enumeration, 1890	1,636
Total enrollment for school year	1,299
Total average attendance	931
Number of months in school year	9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891	\$ 26,318.00
Present assessed valuation of district	821,813.00
Present bonded indebtedness	40,000.00
Number of school-houses	4
Amount paid during the year for building	\$ 6,508.00
Value of all buildings and sites	60,000.00
Value of apparatus	225.00
Number volumes in libraries	200
Value of libraries	\$ 300.00
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades .....	.80
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades	1.40
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in high school grades	2.90

The schools of Atlantic have grown as the city has grown. Reference to old reports reveals the fact that the teaching force has been more than doubled within the past twelve years. School attendance has increased in about the same proportion. The aim in the administration of the schools has been to emphasize the work in the common branches. The high school, however, has not been neglected. The graduating class of 1891 numbered twenty-six.

Four substantial steam heated brick buildings serve to furnish accommodations for the children of the district. At the present rate of growth, however, another building will soon be needed.

The recess, by a process of evolution, has nearly been eliminated. In the higher grades it has been abandoned entirely, but in the primary grades short intermissions are allowed. The change has been satisfactory to teachers, pupils, and to most of the people. A close observation of results warrants the statement that the movement has been a wise one. It has promoted continuity of work, economy in time, as well as good deportment among pupils in the building and on the grounds, and so far as can be seen no detrimental effects have resulted.

In instruction no effort has been made to specialize any branch of work, but rather to give to each branch in the curriculum its due proportion of time and attention.

Drawing only has received less attention than the other branches while especial prominence has been given to mental arithmetic in the grammar grades and in the lowest class in the high school.

The school board has adopted the plan of selecting one member of the graduating class each year, who, after serving one year as a supply teacher without salary from the district, if successful receives a position as teacher.

The policy pursued in the administration of the schools has been conservative rather than radical.

LE MARS.

President of the board.....P. F. DALTON
 Secretary of board.....FRANK KOOB
 Superintendent.....J. W. LOVE
 Salary of superintendent.....\$1,400
 Principal of high school.....FRANCES MAGNESS
 Salary.....\$600

Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....	19
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....\$	54.43
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....	1
Total enumeration, 1890.....	1,438
Total enrollment for school year.....	980
Total average attendance.....	718
Number of months in school year.....	9
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....\$	20,910.00
Present assessed valuation of district.....	582,840.00
Present bonded indebtedness.....	29,000.00
Number of school-houses.....	3
Amount paid during the year for building.....\$	2,748.00
Value of all buildings and sites.....	50,000.00
Value of apparatus.....	550.00
Number volumes in libraries.....	445
Value of libraries.....\$	400.00

EAST WATERLOO.

President of board	F. M. SHOEMAKER	
Secretary of board.....	LEWIS LIGHTY	
Superintendent.....	F. J. SESSIONS	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,500	
Principal of high school.....	LYDIA HINMAN	
Salary.....	\$855	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 2 at	\$	50.
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		47.
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....		
Total enumeration, 1890.....		1,3
Total enrollment for school year.....		9
Total average attendance.....		7
Number of months in school year.....		
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	14,957.
Present assessed valuation of district.....		701,422.
Present bonded indebtedness.....		22,000.
Number of school houses.....		
Value of all buildings and sites.....	\$	54,000.
Value of apparatus.....		500.
Number of volumes in libraries.....		4
Value of libraries.....	\$	300.
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades.....	\$	1.
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		1.
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		3.

Our school conveniences are good, though not the most modern.

Last year out of a school population of one thousand, three hundred and fifty-seven there were nine hundred and fifty-seven pupils enrolled in the schools. Ten years ago the school population was one thousand, one hundred and twenty-two and the enrollment six hundred and forty-nine.

Something more than a year ago vocal music was added to the course of study; with few exceptions pupils enjoy this branch. This study tends to develop the chest capacity and lung power of pupils; it is helping to soften and modulate harsh voices; it is making school more attractive; it is stimulating a desire for culture of other kinds. As an aid to proper expression in reading it has more than repaid the cost.

Recently, industrial drawing, under the direction of a special teacher, has been introduced. The new study is popular and the outlook is promising. It is hoped that out of it something more advanced in the way of manual training may develop.

Up to the beginning of the present year the board of education had made no provision for preparing teachers for the work in our schools. With the opening of the present school year three cadet teachers were placed in charge of a principal who devotes three-fourths of her time to training them. The cadets were selected from the graduates of our high school. They receive small pay only, but are held responsible for the discipline and instruction of their pupils. Thus far the results have been quite satisfactory.

The recess question has been the cause of much anxiety to us. We have settled down to the policy of having out-door recesses at all buildings where the grounds are sufficiently large to accommodate the pupils at play. At the high school building the grounds are small and the pupils number between four and five hundred. Under these conditions it is impossible to have a general recess, so all pupils above the "A" class, fifth grade, take indoor physical culture drills instead. These drills are conducted by the regular grade teachers, who have had no special preparation for them. This work is not entirely satisfactory because of a lack of unity of purpose and plan of application of principles. With a special instructor these objections might be easily overcome, but I am satisfied that no in-door drills can be as conducive to the health of pupils and the general good of the schools, as can properly regulated out-door recesses. The only excuse for abandoning the out-door recess it seems to me is a lack of proper grounds for pupils to play and exercise upon.

MASON CITY.

President of board	H. M. BAKER	
Secretary of board.....	DUNCAN RULE	
Superintendent.....	WILLIAM WILCOX	
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,500	
Principal of high school	T. R. AMLIE	
Salary.....	\$675.00	
Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.....		
Number of special teachers, and monthly salary paid each, 2 at.....	\$	45
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, not includ- ing superintendent.....		43
Number of our teachers who are graduates of our high school.....		
Total enumeration, 1890.....		1,5
Total enrollment for school year.....		1,5
Total average attendance.....		
Number of months in school year.....		
Total expended for all purposes, from September, 1890, to September, 1891.....	\$	18,483
Present assessed valuation of district.....		663,117
Present bonded indebtedness		13,000
Number of school houses		
Value of all buildings and sites.....		65,000
Value of apparatus.....		500
Number volumes in libraries		
Value of libraries.....	\$	200
Estimated yearly average cost of text books only, per pupil in primary grades.....		
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.....		1
Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.....		3

Our people are loyal and enthusiastic in their support of our schools; the authorities are especially considerate and generous in anticipating every need. All our teachers appreciate that the quality of their work is fairly judged.

Each department has an average of fifty-five pupils on the enrollment; on attendance, less. Two grades are assigned to each room, and twelve and one-half years for the completion of all grades. Classification is strictly adhered to, and a pupil's place is determined, above fourth grade, by class work supplemented by semi-annual examinations.

Awake to the fact that pupils, as a rule, find their way into our high school at too early an age, we have organized a grade which we are pleased to call preparatory high school, where pupils are to spend a half year in review work and such other as will more amply prepare them for the high school. We have promise of gratifying results therefrom.

No pupil is allowed to graduate from our schools who has not, in his senior year, taken a review of all common branches. Each pupil is required to pass an examination on such common branches from a state list of questions obtained from the county superintendent's office. The grades are placed on record. This arrangement, recently inaugurated, must result in great good; the effects are already manifest.

Realizing the unrighteous influence of the old time recess we have abolished this time-honored institution in grades above fourth. No teacher who has tried this change would, for a moment, feel satisfied to have it reinstated. Much more work is accomplished, and many patrons have said to us that the objection they had harbored so long was at last removed, and that they felt no hesitation in placing their pupils under the influence of our public school.

Music, penmanship and drawing are regularly taught. As yet instruction in physical culture is left to the discretion of the teachers, many of whom are competent to instruct, and do give the subject a share of attention. Except that in the high school and its preparatory, a company has been organized and instructed in military tactics. The company is uniformed, equipped, and under excellent drill. The free use of our large armory building makes this possible at all times.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FROM CITIES IN IOWA

YEAR COMMENCING

NAMES OF CITIES.	Population, census of 1890.	Salary of superintendent	Salary of principal.	Number of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.	Number of special teachers.	Salary paid special teachers.	Average monthly salary paid.
Des Moines, W.	50093	2,250	1,700	116	4	98	86
Des Moines, E.	37806	1,800	1,500	84	1	100	4
Sioux City	37806	2,200	1,800	115	4	80	5
Dubuque	30311	1,800	1,800	94	4	75	4
Davenport	26872	2,000	1,500	108	14	70	5
Burlington	22585	1,800	1,500	86	2	90	5
Council Bluffs	21474	2,000	1,200	80	12	65	5
Cedar Rapids	18020	2,000	1,200	89	1	4	4
Keokuk	14101	1,500	1,300	52	1	111	5
Ottumwa	14001	1,900	1,200	60	1	50	4
Clinton	13619	1,800	1,000	57	1	32	4
Muscatine	11454	1,500	1,000	49	1	63	3
Marshalltown	8914	1,800	900	57	3	60	5
Ft. Madison	7901	1,250	630	26	1	50	4
Oreston	7200	1,400	1,100	33	2	10	4
Iowa City	7016	1,800	1,200	35	2	55	4
Oskaloosa	6658	1,500	900	34	2	70	5
Boone	6520	1,500	700	23	1	40	5
Lyons	5790	1,500	700	23	3	46	4
Ft. Dodge	4871	1,500	810	23	1	45	4
Atlantic	4351	1,600	900	23	1	4	4
LeMars	4036	1,400	600	19	1	5	5
Waterloo, E	4012	1,500	855	22	2	50	4
Mason City	4007	1,500	675	22	2	45	4

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Percent assessed valuation of district.	
158.8	8.925
200	2.204
1,189	15.000
2,212	7.49
78,889	4.8
58,170	...
16,974	5.
103,400	3.
...	2.
92,000	4.
41,376	...
23,625	...
12,886	...
...	...
22,903	...
20,014	...
23,151	...
17,291	...
12,006	...
17,967	...
26,318	...
20,910	...
14,95	...
43.48	...

STATISTICS.

1890-1891.

ABSTRACT [A]

SCHO

COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.			
	District townships.	Independent districts.	No. of subdistricts.	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.	Number employed.		Av. monthly compensation.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adair	15	15	120	137	12	7.8	64	271	32	28
Adams	9	32	76	106	16	8.1	53	207	32	80
Allamakee	9	68	58	123	24	7.1	31	120	36	40
Appanoose	13	30	95	119	31	6.8	76	167	33	18
Audubon	12	2	108	108	13	8.0	76	169	33	20
Benton	10	97	84	170	47	7.9	65	284	37	20
Black Hawk	11	53	86	130	54	7.9	61	256	35	00
Boone	11	55	97	147	42	7.6	62	262	34	50
Bremer	6	61	43	100	24	7.4	30	163	34	28
Buchanan	9	62	78	134	35	7.9	53	190	34	15
Buena Vista	15	9	116	122	24	7.8	41	208	35	16
Butler	11	47	92	130	32	7.9	61	264	36	20
Calhoun	16	5	127	132	22	7.6	25	128	36	15
Carroll	13	27	109	136	34	7.7	71	208	35	20
Cass	15	15	130	130	42	8.3	56	183	37	00
Cedar	12	43	97	123	35	7.9	64	241	41	43
Cerro Gordo	13	18	105	123	33	7.9	29	221	30	51
Cherokee	10	5	128	132	23	7.6	76	205	35	28
Chickasaw	5	63	52	112	21	7.6	34	180	36	66
Clarke	9	27	75	98	19	7.9	34	179	30	94
Clay	16	2	103	103	11	6.8	30	152	32	43
Clayton	18	32	137	163	42	7.7	68	246	38	80
Clinton	17	38	130	156	103	8.7	41	221	46	04
Crawford	20	6	161	161	28	8.1	67	201	36	45
Dallas	12	31	115	143	44	7.7	74	256	37	12
Davis	6	68	38	98	22	6.5	61	124	32	76
Decatur	9	52	65	109	20	7.2	60	186	35	83
Delaware	14	23	108	124	31	8.1	42	234	36	48
Des Moines	6	58	26	82	93	8.7	46	186	61	53
Dickinson	6	9	22	49	6	6.8	20	54	36	80
Dubuque	10	52	66	122	95	8.8	30	210	53	95
Emmet	11	1	42	47	5	6.6	15	54	36	26
Fayette	12	78	105	176	37	7.2	72	308	31	80
Floyd	11	15	90	108	34	7.9	31	207	36	84
Franklin	12	34	93	127	19	7.6	40	205	34	31
Fremont	11	18	102	115	34	8.2	65	220	38	20
Greene	14	13	120	136	29	7.9	56	291	34	00
Grundy	11	35	91	120	18	8.1	46	171	36	55
Guthrie	14	20	124	136	43	7.6	90	245	34	22
Hamilton	15	23	107	127	22	7.6	47	232	34	10
Hancock	16	3	92	92	9	7.4	31	115	32	16
Hardin	9	50	78	132	41	7.7	70	245	37	78
Harrison	16	30	104	130	44	8.1	67	261	42	30
Henry	11	73	32	104	24	7.7	51	213	35	67
Howard	11	10	81	88	16	7.5	26	135	33	52
Humboldt	10	14	79	96	12	7.0	26	154	31	20
Ida	12	3	102	104	16	8.1	72	168	34	02
Iowa	10	45	76	131	37	8.0	60	231	32	00
Jackson	14	46	105	143	42	8.0	30	221	40	37
Jasper	17	30	155	178	42	7.7	68	315	36	94

REPORTS FOR 1890.

STATISTICS.

ABSTRACT [A

SCHC

REPORTS FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

STATISTICS.

ABSTRACT [B

SCHO

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.							
	DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.			
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for school-houses and sites.	Paid on bonds and interest.	Paid for libraries and apparatus.	Paid for other purposes.
Adair....	2002 76	3505 50	98 77	5007 12	798 87	1005 56		542 50
Adams....	647 52	2350 85	271 26	3269 63	1225 83	1206 34		619 41
Allamakee..	673 35	3134 01	1008 28	4815 64	812 04	1704 20	4 00	268 21
Appanoose..	1555 44	3155 10	598 48	5309 02	1471 08	850 00		50 10
Audubon ..	1490 90	2228 57	40 00	3759 47	570 62	1221 35		1065 71
Benton....	2857 44	3850 50	607 73	7121 67	3135 55	798 79	64 26	820 81
Black Hawk	1601 00	4300 10	10883 94	16785 13	7131 02	8080 59		568 45
Boone.....	3222 20	5802 18	083 71	9108 09	1140 71	3763 48		930 63
Bremer....	1116 27	3000 22		4116 49	192 42	2392 74		137 27
Buchanan..	1224 46	5198 33	366 40	6789 19	2320 60	1712 20		656 04
Buena Vista	12009 15	9823 27	6991 28	28823 80	13063 04	12064 45	287 95	1090 70
Butler	2707 23	8734 67	422 18	9864 08	2244 98	1750 80		1147 10
Calhoun....	6000 05	5395 58	420 76	11876 39	6638 49	1016 93		1006 12
Carroll....	1677 70	7343 35	10840 26	20661 40	1323 20	14924 03	182 15	2260 94
Cass.....	1812 79	5563 77	17134 88	24511 44	7291 04	8166 02	136 06	1830 61
Cedar.....	1167 00	3354 03	190 33	4711 43	867 53	1447 13		605 46
Cerro Gordo	10402 93	6562 63	2182 50	19207 46	13102 09	1733 15	10 00	1366 35
Cherokee...	2241 64	10600 83	11257 49	24109 96	10199 80	2729 50	174 47	2868 35
Chickasaw..	1100 48	5210 24	2419 53	8730 25	2157 76	4906 75		500 72
Clarke.....	4160 08	3824 74	1019 08	9004 90	2821 26	4063 86		745 22
Clay.....	1827 48	4798 17	327 66	6953 31	3581 28	707 64		1152 13
Clayton....	3029 78	2291 75	103 90	5425 52	1471 45	657 50	69 68	566 77
Clinton....	3358 74	11508 48	3576 35	18533 57	8678 67	6203 32	6 50	1795 34
Crawford..	5030 52	4496 80	13811 84	23339 16	13087 57	584 45	531 25	1451 26
Dallas.....	3194 80	4246 34	929 16	8370 30	2539 22	2676 22		681 37
Davis.....	138 96	799 26	8 92	947 14	573 27	65 77		172 51
Decatur....	408 02	3787 26	1162 16	5447 44	1612 70	1574 60	37 55	719 87
Delaware ..	1819 33	3139 00	709 07	5667 40	2742 53	178 05	112 08	454 84
Des Moines..	1109 73	6192 30	3924 13	11226 16	4479 50	4597 76		1668 16
Dickinson..	2719 78	2090 00	470 34	6170 10	2904 83	487 52	117 65	1537 43
Dubuque ..	8074 53	6063 47	81 52	15089 52	11406 50	727 32		420 26
Emmet.....	2178 45	2208 56	78 12	4465 13	1525 75	426 56		111 11
Fayette....	1501 57	4504 87	435 44	6531 38	914 52	3076 11		1354 33
Floyd.....	1900 08	3244 19	1754 47	6908 74	2663 50	1029 00		64 75
Franklin...	2743 90	4861 77	082 97	8588 64	3902 51	739 53		111 11
Fremont ..	2198 64	3157 90	5 00	5361 44	560 05	1982 15		540 73
Greene.....	10368 43	3336 86	2677 20	16382 49	9406 35	1626 25	20 00	1906 56
Grundy.....	1468 52	3977 40	1156 43	5602 43	1947 07	866 03	76 60	1642 88
Guthrie....	2353 20	10763 68	1812 41	14930 38	4079 44	4700 28		1509 16
Hamilton ..	2713 71	6212 06	1942 55	9908 32	2479 38	2617 27	48 85	849 07
Hancock...	4787 18	3725 15	363 97	8876 30	2290 02	67 06	257 06	319 02
Hardin.....	3257 33	7875 08	4188 93	15322 24	4977 40	3455 02	47 00	626 06
Harrison...	3197 31	8757 00	2741 74	14696 05	5606 69	3505 04	49 62	855 41
Henry.....	1516 63	1660 04	37 52	3214 19	845 46	1624 13	6 85	386 63
Howard....	1349 23	2132 00	405 55	3886 78	1561 40	660 33	278 62	239 45
Humboldt..	1908 25	2939 75	1800 40	6728 40	2490 08	1404 62	46 00	927 96
Ia.....	2650 29	2251 52	3 55	4914 36	114 35	1103 20		1496 19
Iowa.....	1287 07	3027 26	7 67	4322 00	2473 27	816 90		905 17
Jackson....	7127 57	7129 07	3886 45	18143 09	7378 40	4143 22		4790 47
Jasper	5441 47	4925 90	4506 83	14874 20	5060 89	1555 62	250 20	1963 14

REPORTS FOR 1890.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.											
DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.							
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for fuel, rent, repairs, insurance, and janitors.	Paid secretaries and treasurers.	Paid for records, dictionaries, and apparatus.	Paid for text-books and supplies to be resold.	Paid for general supplies.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.	
5000 04	12782 05	668 96	18550 05	8067 47	1108 51	343 90	125 87	1386 37	1503 42	5024 51	
3190 20	7343 18	1035 34	11768 81	5712 88	982 53	660 55	74 96	645 86	785 03	2006 10	
2747 63	8231 11	961 97	11940 71	5150 78	1072 29	518 69	40 50	865 46	1741 93	2551 06	
2308 85	9528 82	622 67	13860 34	6202 98	829 26	257 35	.....	827 68	600 44	4042 63	
4008 28	10626 62	1173 75	16408 65	7762 83	995 84	455 50	100 00	1691 76	900 26	4502 46	
11365 51	15873 84	1551 93	28811 28	11231 60	1629 09	319 79	6 20	786 77	2636 83	12200 94	
8778 31	10968 60	805 84	20552 75	10857 14	1135 96	253 13	51 00	2713 09	1983 49	9551 94	
6588 87	14199 39	1336 30	22174 56	7647 85	1450 65	1613 09	9 00	2149 68	1773 81	7530 98	
5073 98	9597 59	289 50	15863 07	5515 91	1057 92	167 18	.....	665 72	842 33	7614 01	
3767 22	11586 22	4898 22	20251 66	10260 32	1217 79	341 16	29 04	2220 22	1508 03	4675 10	
5416 53	12958 75	1138 57	19513 85	7967 37	1076 60	542 20	.....	1148 18	2373 14	6406 36	
722 78	12491 17	983 58	21197 53	7153 68	1585 75	858 85	.....	1514 66	1583 87	8500 72	
5031 67	12340 25	871 72	18252 64	7353 14	1460 97	408 57	.....	1845 10	1725 81	5459 05	
6475 19	13500 90	2380 47	22356 56	8137 71	1712 65	825 34	140 63	1113 49	4106 02	6320 72	
5068 87	16420 98	1519 14	23028 99	10110 38	1440 52	1175 68	36 00	2801 46	1634 83	6730 12	
7361 40	12018 02	1189 42	20568 84	7685 39	1520 81	814 60	27 50	1002 91	1574 41	7853 22	
4505 57	14343 88	3836 67	22770 12	12534 98	939 72	740 87	210 06	800 01	1247 03	6303 45	
6968 33	11613 91	303 59	20885 83	9323 47	1500 75	740 01	6 58	1006 19	1382 14	6925 79	
6798 03	8872 51	274 17	15944 71	5298 73	1136 30	173 05	35 81	1055 29	958 17	7287 36	
1570 34	6850 67	243 44	8664 45	4008 99	811 39	420 09	.....	1043 09	909 47	1462 42	
4661 58	8752 81	692 56	13926 95	4472 69	1031 84	404 77	.....	944 99	947 09	6125 57	
6640 95	12144 69	896 67	19682 31	6580 31	1728 21	313 05	17 26	1252 69	1858 07	7932 12	
10331 89	20940 67	2772 86	34045 42	15750 46	1812 18	940 44	.....	2140 88	4904 85	8496 61	
7381 69	14210 51	1784 30	23276 70	10544 15	1743 38	2402 03	25 00	1890 40 *	1351 92	5319 82	
6567 57	14906 55	1016 99	24491 11	8873 90	1698 85	628 05	.....	2659 86	1858 51	8771 94	
3534 60	4965 99	346 13	8846 72	3971 98	909 88	209 71	.....	460 67	284 12	3030 36	
4703 80	7127 70	372 91	12204 41	4382 69	923 05	275 15	1 55	859 74	728 14	5034 09	
7321 44	9611 26	349 59	17482 29	6434 66	1224 15	253 52	5 00	1861 39	606 73	7096 84	
2375 08	17377 21	2180 04	21032 33	16088 55	1175 82	478 61	167 59	710 36	594 74	2716 66	
2362 54	3684 41	333 15	6580 10	2390 31	651 35	242 53	100 04	240 44	621 62	2133 81	
0032 75	25395 08	334 81	31762 64	14166 05	3105 55	266 48	46 85	1334 48	5385 10	7458 13	
273 77	3243 22	301 97	5908 96	2485 09	532 67	100 30	20 30	406 17	142 50	2221 84	
7094 24	9723 04	1367 68	18184 94	6023 25	1342 44	1141 14	11 05	1211 39	1607 78	6847 89	
4626 41	10453 82	1238 90	16619 13	7450 05	770 77	251 14	734 77	1167 85	960 49	5284 06	
6949 84	12961 50	1032 14	20943 48	7954 20	1327 89	557 52	.....	2431 41	1844 76	6827 70	
5796 84	9274 52	562 94	18634 30	7088 32	1113 82	1292 31	.....	1345 64	1080 83	6713 38	
5398 44	14207 43	741 44	20347 31	8932 90	1395 09	970 27	90 70	1709 37	1311 60	5937 38	
4782 50	9851 14	807 11	15440 75	5046 07	1245 04	706 50	4 25	754 77	1224 95	5559 17	
5252 17	12283 45	2566 40	20102 02	9531 25	1163 06	640 68	.....	1749 49	742 22	6275 32	
0064 59	11300 38	412 99	17777 96	4480 52	1169 52	685 97	5 96	2782 09	1798 28	6855 62	
4672 14	8039 88	304 84	13216 86	3997 27	906 01	603 59	675 51	835 79	927 22	5271 47	
5668 78	14691 02	1820 96	22400 76	8384 95	1535 64	1161 23	216 93	1075 21	2387 08	7639 72	
5746 50	16256 98	1767 01	26770 49	9153 62	2007 86	1799 38	.....	2501 27	3051 52	8166 84	
3341 28	11811 15	851 57	16004 00	8255 29	1093 54	177 63	1 50	1151 32	1736 83	3587 89	
3041 17	8196 39	593 21	11830 77	6465 49	870 27	833 73	.....	380 16	397 96	2883 16	
4566 22	6141 00	970 44	11677 66	3841 64	841 91	314 55	24 00	736 54	1530 29	4388 73	
6441 20	8456 60	704 92	15602 81	6308 56	1017 25	758 60	.....	662 19	675 28	6180 84	
6727 78	12622 76	1201 65	20552 19	7589 30	1491 03	858 21	320 40	1037 24	2254 63	7001 38	
7173 57	12555 09	1297 42	21026 08	8679 69	1455 18	937 67	83 65	1377 24	2196 21	6296 44	
5222 65	15192 99	1135 27	21650 91	8333 37	1583 58	257 68	25 00	1655 26	1496 67	8299 35	

* Partly defalcation of a former treasurer.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.							
	DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.			
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.					
Jefferson ..	573 00	1148 20	615223 95	17045 15	61			
Johnson	908 02	7004 06	2256 20	10228 28	1775 88	5188 47	.....	1954 97
Jones	1119 34	1666 06	98 80	2883 79	97 10	1562 28	.....	958 40
Keokuk	3298 58	7622 66	4385 82	15307 06	2833 65	115 13	.....	909 33
Kossuth	4057 70	10415 55	2080 39	16553 64	9064 73	1270 67	508 93	1522 29
Lee	908 51	3106 15	12494 36	16594 02	9618 25	6162 07	.....	132 14
Linn	2468 81	21959 06	4364 40	28792 27	13559 73	7402 68	200 40	3574 73
Louisa	357 80	2342 03	100 62	3000 54	345 68	1422 50	275 58	169 13
Lucas	1539 30	5079 65	9534 81	16253 76	4972 84	1400 00	.....	683 02
Lyon	5506 60	14240 15	1208 24	20954 99	7299 45	3638 45	225 97	2037 85
Madison	1953 25	2409 77	198 21	4566 23	2043 59	559 00	.....	530 20
Mahaska	3043 14	7106 98	7732 12	16882 22	2361 83	1180 28	.....	4117 71
Marion	3123 19	5464 30	3183 11	11780 60	2828 41	5201 40	.....	1495 79
Marshall	1869 37	12228 13	11247 94	25355 44	14212 62	7591 90	31 25	1509 06
Mills	3511 48	4648 60	2624 75	10782 92	3015 60	3650 78	120 45	1629 27
Mitchell	517 24	1193 26	485 75	2196 35	622 75	786 06	58 65	289 61
Monona	2280 98	6358 63	2556 02	11175 78	4847 51	2627 87	.....	428 61
Monroe	378 01	1997 94	122 41	2509 26	558 17	605 00	.....	814 93
Montgome'y ..	2231 43	10753 78	955 84	13941 05	2920 09	7818 55	.....	1599 36
Muscatine ..	778 76	5684 72	223 73	6667 21	409 26	4717 85	.....	717 99
O'Brien	4523 92	9796 30	6137 39	20457 61	7843 99	2403 41	282 61	2806 72
Osceola	2075 96	4446 76	1222 04	7744 76	916 11	3652 01	.....	1092 31
Page	4075 82	9238 72	2896 55	16211 09	3827 11	7585 50	37 98	1850 25
Palo Alto	2215 06	4258 91	78 87	6552 84	2088 49	1907 45	183 75	1439 81
Plymouth	6434 07	11138 24	7503 88	25076 19	9915 83	1744 98	155 71	4066 50
Pocahontas ..	2297 95	6328 26	5304 79	13931 00	8265 53	436 92	50 80	165 28
Polk	3227 85	36792 96	108402 93	148423 26	73350 56	29357 10	148 94	13036 77
Pottawat'le ..	5856 26	12753 20	5051 00	23160 46	4919 19	9195 49	260 50	594 79
Poweshiek ..	2539 13	3250 61	2566 90	8356 64	3236 78	1951 36	6 60	444 04
Ringgold	4355 68	3630 28	675 02	8661 18	4781 77	1032 26	344 41	907 78
Sao	1704 79	3797 16	2466 14	8068 09	1481 68	1036 72	174 34	3333 62
Scott	1030 13	3780 82	28 88	4839 83	1006 85	927 58	.....	472 81
Shelby	3106 95	4402 45	1749 44	9258 84	2198 73	4276 48	.....	711 69
Sioux	4987 56	14396 32	4944 15	23628 03	11728 63	3015 80	665 02	3146 33
Story	3698 37	6937 69	1099 57	12035 63	2961 87	4137 72	271 80	524 48
Tama	4046 04	7708 69	8155 65	19910 38	588 88	12520 17	18 45	1115 75
Taylor	3402 18	5152 08	2114 25	10668 51	1057 81	1117 11	.....	3372 88
Union	2153 31	10249 14	6026 50	18428 95	501 32	10436 51	3 68	1736 27
Van Buren ..	1784 34	3488 69	2975 35	8248 38	3915 02	1213 38	.....	1699 45
Wapello	3238 68	12613 80	966 06	16818 50	8702 06	5129 83	46 83	180 61
Warren	686 69	2174 43	1812 38	4673 50	1707 62	828 40	.....	421 43
Washington ..	1418 02	4731 21	3702 59	9851 82	5339 58	2611 63	51 32	832 14
Wayne	1014 20	3743 17	901 99	5659 36	772 60	2369 47	34 50	929 74
Webster	614 28	10152 20	.....	10766 48	1737 96	1929 08	53 47	1019 98
Winnnebago ..	1702 21	5481 58	490 10	7673 89	2629 32	1093 37	472 69	1304 61
Winneshiek ..	1528 79	2260 58	94 26	3889 63	1637 73	83 82	.....	539 92
Woodbury	8402 07	34379 91	47561 83	90343 81	46229 40	9670 65	1175 55	8310 81
Worth	821 94	1530 48	411 17	2763 59	1097 23	966 05	.....	287 00
Wright	2537 52	5748 90	108 07	8394 49	1792 89	2652 49	21 05	726 73
Totals	276410 77	612226 06	427256 21	1315995 64	509204 72	327362 76	6745 86	135682 37

*Including \$50,623.52 transferred from school-house funds to other funds.

REPORTS FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.										
DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.						
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for fuel, rent, repairs, and insurance, and janitors.	Paid secretaries and treasurers.	Paid for records, dictionaries, and apparatus.	Paid for text-books and supplies to be resold.	Paid for general supplies.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
3465 05	7388 30	1216 83	11050 18	5550 71	941 63	102 55	22 45	947 59	1204 87	2190 38
6513 83	15847 31	1678 79	24044 93	8978 97	1291 16	1061 12	.....	2203 27	2149 76	8360 65
6550 50	15002 48	997 81	22610 79	9968 42	1227 58	337 00	.....	946 80	1903 07	8227 92
5343 12	12788 06	1258 06	19389 24	8561 03	1635 28	219 85	22 52	1200 19	1773 57	5076 80
5700 27	11728 47	785 04	18273 78	7446 94	1421 27	259 40	121 81	1331 16	1041 71	6651 49
3820 10	22153 68	2020 19	28098 97	16109 25	1140 69	922 02	16 50	1069 24	4802 69	4033 58
6687 45	37684 90	1609 00	45981 35	24575 65	2499 05	614 43	37 90	2406 72	6641 68	9205 92
2897 40	5430 53	269 27	8307 29	3954 52	784 54	574 13	.....	429 07	299 87	2265 16
3444 84	7538 81	2206 84	13190 49	5659 34	1193 61	606 59	.....	588 16	1824 68	3321 11
1905 10	7137 09	484 61	9526 80	4067 59	1403 98	837 32	76 62	639 29	664 70	1837 30
6853 53	10550 84	1169 02	18674 29	8333 33	791 80	423 52	10 00	750 32	857 88	7498 44
4679 76	15440 15	5170 54	25490 45	9372 76	1471 01	417 57	4 00	592 18	8331 30	5301 63
4540 22	14287 24	2874 75	21702 21	7512 82	1599 43	819 93	442 34	1750 91	4719 93	4856 85
7897 32	21306 43	684 08	29678 03	13762 79	1599 28	876 91	.....	1962 35	2913 26	8763 44
4290 04	8867 29	1422 51	14578 84	4740 24	1376 60	482 48	6 51	933 83	1722 14	5317 04
2863 65	8833 65	1244 03	12961 33	5392 23	823 31	453 96	4 50	961 45	1497 59	3828 29
4439 25	10571 03	643 89	15654 17	7165 97	851 62	237 09	34 09	1509 89	1155 46	4700 05
3923 66	5536 10	427 41	7992 17	3776 65	915 60	225 14	.....	144 43	939 54	1990 81
6058 50	10673 20	1921 75	18853 45	9559 19	1004 25	885 56	108 32	1234 85	2068 84	3992 44
2869 13	15294 90	222 82	17606 85	9674 39	1234 17	628 84	.....	2896 78	407 41	2765 26
3677 86	11714 66	2300 24	17692 78	7224 01	1213 69	1300 67	61 06	1837 45	2487 90	3568 00
2497 38	7777 53	1135 61	11410 47	3176 48	751 25	464 55	.....	690 23	1631 51	4996 45
7043 65	12347 31	1847 77	21238 73	9025 32	1622 19	291 00	7 50	1499 80	1658 19	7134 73
3159 57	8275 89	359 79	11795 25	4048 79	937 12	382 03	.....	483 15	585 04	5359 12
6506 73	16453 38	922 34	23882 45	8516 63	2199 13	1209 55	100 00	1966 52	1743 85	8146 77
4112 35	8280 86	237 21	12930 42	4846 33	1008 43	140 65	50 00	1511 66	1973 86	3399 49
11513 35	60194 24	3145 46	74853 05	43065 71	3092 27	1690 98	672 23	5734 39	5748 18	14849 29
2492 02	41162 30	1786 18	67849 50	28122 41	2215 38	1256 96	54 30	6883 22	6174 19	23143 04
9456 27	15566 18	107 27	25159 72	9492 37	1286 93	619 06	.....	1599 13	1113 02	11049 21
3540 61	8679 87	986 43	13406 91	6156 48	1064 97	136 01	.....	1999 61	350 06	3699 78
7692 30	9938 01	114 94	17745 25	6874 46	1206 50	800 96	106 00	975 96	361 55	7330 80
16477 10	21158 71	487 26	38123 07	13820 04	2489 97	994 47	15 25	1291 44	3257 08	16254 82
9021 46	10584 83	1544 09	21150 35	7190 44	1553 20	664 78	8 20	2071 92	769 01	8892 80
5421 42	15028 40	707 00	22056 82	8699 54	2080 86	994 60	45 39	1739 63	1431 53	7065 27
8306 47	10899 20	1099 38	20298 14	7790 03	1460 69	582 70	16 05	960 22	948 96	8539 49
6502 64	16886 68	878 37	24067 69	10558 91	1802 43	158 35	.....	1588 94	1511 33	8447 73
5079 17	11334 91	3327 28	19741 36	6736 46	1412 66	516 33	.....	1947 34	1136 91	7991 66
4014 61	12937 75	572 09	17524 45	10287 40	1002 99	279 56	447 98	1028 03	1169 49	3399 00
2859 05	7173 74	699 87	10732 66	2952 01	998 69	855 47	... ..	662 21	1203 67	3060 61
3335 19	18335 61	1344 23	23015 03	11000 53	1179 65	569 03	51 10	2064 19	4020 39	4130 14
3975 55	9377 48	607 07	13960 10	5945 97	1341 61	405 13	31 42	1575 07	860 78	3800 12
4637 79	9616 79	517 81	14972 30	7040 46	1181 80	568 94	.....	748 20	755 61	4668 29
4891 64	6326 80	930 67	14059 11	4459 25	960 57	245 20	.....	938 53	653 92	6801 64
9195 97	13740 89	897 00	23833 86	8371 70	1527 85	540 87	20 00	1834 99	2369 81	9168 64
2241 57	5263 76	254 45	7759 78	3187 74	757 50	470 20	.....	560 85	580 78	2202 71
6206 73	9874 88	505 12	16188 75	9275 67	1117 02	653 00	10 50	589 42	1170 72	6372 42
12423 73	30908 03	2028 48	51360 24	23536 06	2355 82	3273 13	60 46	2937 68	6323 84	12873 23
2463 14	5315 88	114 65	7913 67	2995 18	610 23	549 72	.....	506 77	363 18	2798 59
8064 81	9563 89	855 23	18503 93	5723 80	955 00	942 11	.....	2157 28	1040 49	7685 25
37616 91	1282416 89	* 115545 50	1975540 21	834891 73	130314 39	64640 45	6224 46	141770 62	178664 84	619233 72

* Including \$3,801.86 received from sale of text-books.

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS' FUND.									
						Total debit or credit.	CREDIT			On hand.
							Paid teachers.	Paid for other purposes.		
Adair...	21602 46	36530 72	6081 42	358 85	64562 45	38338 01	197 02	3004		
Adams...	17172 51	24460 81	5127 09	187 60	46948 01	30270 92	104 18			
Allamakee...	8124 74	23881 02	5337 13	1065 71	38408 60	29630 84	1124 96			
Appanoose...	14014 55	21872 01	8207 51	306 05	46590 12	31101 72	227 80			
Audubon...	14508 60	26223 31	4981 00	231 85	45947 22	33006 15	8 00			
Benton...	37724 52	52050 30	11267 45	650 69	101710 98	57015 70	1304 75			
Black Hawk...	29190 71	45781 01	10312 05	430 67	85723 44	56413 71	93 45			
Boone...	23200 82	37071 06	9740 03	1977 07	72065 48	40851 97	1401 34			
Bremer...	18064 31	24781 48	6267 63	638 13	48051 55	27249 58	729 08			
Buchanan...	22850 50	31448 38	9287 40	2138 27	65734 55	43293 79	807 32			
Buena Vista...	21072 11	33443 02	5426 00	157 10	60098 83	36793 02	480 27			
Butler...	27666 37	33203 78	7907 30	556 76	69424 21	40357 16	385 26			
Calhoun...	22426 50	27753 50	4636 11	233 30	55053 50	36442 49	120 32			
Carroll...	28012 14	34452 83	6704 80	1290 69	68450 46	44814 81	1134 24			
Cass...	36509 41	30008 70	9401 12	606 98	85376 30	55438 09	9 81			
Cedar...	29470 04	37218 62	10973 38	1030 38	70127 42	46711 81	365 57			
Cerro Gordo...	22375 12	34062 43	6184 25	503 46	63278 26	30846 88	742 17			
Cherokee...	16403 13	30793 81	7442 50	2870 20	68311 73	42970 36	748 85			
Chickasaw...	13663 87	26203 44	5064 14	621 21	45044 68	29620 10	790 49			
Clarke...	12031 06	17680 29	4542 70	891 19	33065 24	24458 45	558 16			
Clay...	18040 18	20114 65	2926 73	864 73	31946 20	24452 19	402 35			
Clayton...	20436 35	42627 38	9461 04	1475 09	70040 76	51809 53	621 24			
Clinton...	36881 87	63698 03	14028 81	6208 95	123465 66	82341 60	1028 07	4011		
Crawford...	35121 50	30280 10	8782 08	566 04	81749 78	51815 50	785 83	296		
Dallas...	21820 55	38832 09	9186 65	1695 00	71534 89	52526 44	368 40	186		
Davis...	6262 25	14732 52	5581 46	250 23	26826 46	22889 95	121 10	381		
Decatur...	17031 52	21450 95	6300 01	411 82	45264 20	28536 10	350 57	152		
Delaware...	23000 03	32176 61	7306 01	365 46	63508 11	40474 23	133 91	228		
Des Moines...	20367 27	57063 50	10924 80	317 54	94673 20	72278 96	44 00	223		
Dickinson...	6178 20	6082 08	1833 65	361 40	18355 83	12340 28	132 25	58		
Dubuque...	12980 83	61118 92	17638 80	821 44	92548 99	75538 73	700 33	162		
Emmet...	9489 62	5770 10	3721 78	84 07	19065 57	10668 52		83		
Fayette...	18313 30	36430 50	9430 79	638 31	64812 99	42997 49	336 37	214		
Floyd...	8496 67	32546 14	6197 05	197 80	47458 50	35001 68	1874 12	106		
Franklin...	15464 62	29556 30	4798 33	424 17	50243 32	30056 42	84 55	141		
Fremont...	24909 75	35035 30	8541 83	1509 45	60096 20	43450 60	6 60	265		
Greene...	18313 30	35674 38	6190 15	806 62	59063 54	41894 70	275 18	171		
Grundy...	18923 33	30324 55	5632 28	581 42	55461 58	37530 44	60 30	176		
Guthrie...	25583 32	32047 70	7812 76	387 70	65831 48	45533 97	75 00	202		
Hamilton...	16224 89	31706 13	6086 00	525 36	55244 28	37320 03	178 61	173		
Hancock...	8707 63	21248 58	3320 80	100 00	33376 81	21152 35	161 50	120		
Hardin...	24181 24	38919 15	7701 80	951 86	70754 05	48392 58	300 03	290		
Harrison...	40180 23	36335 67	11185 50	938 48	88617 68	54757 12	336 20	335		
Henry...	20488 22	22271 08	7297 96	630 77	50097 03	33677 31	363 70	166		
Howard...	9682 61	19427 18	4526 06	114 97	33651 42	24111 06	228 00	93		
Humboldt...	10414 16	23917 90	1007 36	225 20	36164 08	23325 48	419 22	124		
Ia...	30847 89	28266 08	5108 00	772 10	54794 15	33950 75	125 00	307		
Iowa...	15401 25	33740 33	9199 13	3009 32	62746 03	42453 61	369 52	190		
Jackson...	22637 31	39417 08	9743 03	2268 44	74066 46	47286 09	536 13	302		
Jasper...	25638 43	47116 61	11435 00	524 48	84914 52	59051 13	273 10	253		

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS' FUND.							
	DEBIT.				Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.		
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from semi-annual apportionment.	*Received from other sources.		Paid teachers.	†Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Jefferson	11944 73	17023 31	9105 00	136 66	38209 70	25062 78	51 56	12195 36
Johnson	30290 64	35344 82	13041 65	1236 88	79913 99	51750 07	1078 15	27076 77
Jones	13623 25	33871 29	8647 73	3128 67	59270 94	43994 50	919 40	14357 04
Keokuk	17808 41	30817 57	9860 02	1881 43	69376 43	47195 54	1247 22	20933 67
Kossuth	12587 58	36769 37	4840 20	1296 86	55503 01	39546 42	823 28	15133 31
Lee	22521 14	47994 06	15391 29	919 53	86826 02	59068 11	4660 02	23097 89
Linn	54809 28	71306 49	20706 22	1812 68	148634 67	91994 48	1195 75	55444 44
Louisa	12602 62	22607 85	6055 93	583 48	41939 88	26613 67	78 15	15248 06
Lucas	13641 31	19643 43	6319 00	446 72	40050 46	26111 34	221 51	13717 61
Lyon	6350 60	20316 64	3150 38	1227 21	31053 83	23298 72	770 63	6964 48
Madison	19214 41	31596 91	5851 25	580 41	57232 98	34797 30	913 64	21522 04
Mahaska	29512 90	43505 65	10297 57	1006 10	84412 22	55006 68	953 73	28451 81
Marion	17799 57	32891 23	10026 66	2628 79	63346 25	43063 94	420 45	19891 86
Marshall	40753 50	63494 02	11257 30	1240 82	116746 54	74588 50	935 99	41222 05
Mills	20438 66	28477 87	8192 80	1004 76	58114 09	35653 92	1174 02	21286 15
Mitchell	8950 04	21767 65	5397 80	757 16	36872 65	27967 21	264 71	8640 73
Monona	16752 81	34337 19	6221 69	603 59	57915 28	39819 60	911 15	17184 53
Monroe	10341 71	16695 10	5385 45	783 41	33205 67	23068 38	284 77	9852 52
Montgomery	22493 71	32550 82	7621 66	691 14	63366 13	43787 76	41 50	19536 87
Muscatine	18772 95	44716 91	9872 14	2192 67	75554 67	57260 49	1428 55	16865 63
O'Brien	16113 46	35807 97	3921 89	2114 13	57957 45	37080 67	435 38	19541 40
Oscola	9062 50	17970 60	3559 54	590 00	31182 64	18483 39	411 35	12287 90
Page	27972 59	39122 05	9609 53	877 31	77581 48	50563 39	174 48	26843 61
Palo Alto	10276 76	20692 42	3508 20	1147 81	35425 19	22892 98	.....	12532 21
Plymouth	22972 12	39686 58	8405 09	3149 73	74414 42	50943 52	233 09	23237 81
Pocahontas	12977 90	18954 55	3637 80	200 48	35770 73	26176 98	628 63	8965 12
Polk	65965 45	114574 10	31576 59	546 33	212662 47	151246 51	729 96	60686 00
Pottawattamie ..	68652 02	100995 05	12267 91	415 25	182330 23	110508 67	488 47	62333 09
Poweshiek	25421 01	44846 61	8501 96	1338 16	80107 74	49997 28	423 79	29686 67
Ringgold	16303 02	24550 60	4702 02	323 77	45879 41	30968 83	44 10	14866 48
Sac	20714 09	30525 09	5071 53	655 67	56966 38	38823 73	41 74	18100 91
Scott	37147 90	95649 66	17297 55	1512 35	151607 46	103813 58	211 32	47582 56
Shelby	31594 26	42107 07	5062 31	1393 30	81076 94	49058 51	3879 09	27239 34
Sioux	19025 53	41675 73	7185 64	2261 57	70148 47	48609 62	724 52	20614 33
Story	18393 58	37571 35	7512 20	304 72	63781 85	41804 77	211 29	21765 70
Tama	34223 95	43196 02	9780 26	1220 51	88429 74	57611 79	239 18	30578 77
Taylor	21681 88	29213 70	6841 72	8029 51	65766 81	41140 80	184 47	24441 54
Union	27494 01	32541 64	6457 44	741 50	67234 59	42996 11	56 13	24180 35
Van Buren	12378 21	24321 22	7886 20	2422 28	47007 91	30276 73	299 19	16431 90
Wapello	29619 69	43666 89	11225 40	770 75	82282 73	56646 01	38 41	25596 31
Warren	16185 78	27081 70	7711 46	983 89	51962 83	34781 73	614 01	16567 09
Washington	18405 88	29177 01	9533 30	657 85	57774 04	35677 44	235 53	21861 07
Wayne	20645 97	25126 05	5059 95	2283 29	53115 26	30681 78	179 11	22254 37
Webster	27926 04	38021 32	9402 57	1948 15	77298 08	49149 66	228 95	27919 47
Winnebago	12812 23	10293 78	1039 77	309 85	24455 61	13150 05	599 28	10706 30
Winnebago	17777 43	26515 89	10475 73	584 39	55353 44	36043 55	88 25	19221 64
Woodbury	56485 88	85734 80	20963 37	661 48	163865 53	99465 58	1015 32	63384 63
Worth	3378 55	16782 97	3226 78	795 65	24183 95	18671 48	438 02	5074 45
Wright	22446 45	29513 82	4706 45	443 47	57110 19	33699 33	451 14	22959 72
Totals	2122645 88	3490770 79	790578 21	109081 64	6522076 52	4318870 87	53903 50	2149302 15

*Including \$27,083.64 received from school-house fund.

†Including \$9,750.22 paid other districts for tuition.

ABSTRACT [O

EXAMINAT

COUNTIES.	1st grade certificates issued.		2d grade certificates issued.		3d grade certificates issued.		Total number issued.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adair	47	91	36	167	.....	.....	83	.....
Adams.....	38	94	44	235	.....	.....	82	.....
Allamakee	11	51	8	63	2	44	21	.....
Appanoose.....	23	44	9	53	2	5	34	.....
Audubon	28	27	14	97	.....	.....	42	.....
Benton	30	140	28	190	.....	1	58	.....
Black Hawk	18	87	40	163	.....	.....	58	.....
Boone.....	20	114	17	102	.....	.....	37	.....
Bremer.....	17	79	13	61	4	31	34	.....
Buchanan	29	27	27	135	.....	.....	56	.....
Buena Vista.....	22	94	11	68	6	13	39	.....
Butler.....	26	61	30	68	7	40	63	.....
Calhoun	14	60	23	94	10	41	47	.....
Carroll	17	66	27	70	15	66	60	.....
Cass	19	72	21	127	7	40	47	.....
Cedar	18	110	23	105	.....	.....	41	.....
Cerro Gordo	21	140	31	84	.....	14	52	.....
Cherokee	23	60	40	96	12	56	73	.....
Chickasaw	15	86	17	70	4	38	36	.....
Clarke	16	91	23	62	.....	.....	39	.....
Clay	30	94	19	63	.....	.....	49	.....
Clayton.....	20	58	32	140	.....	.....	52	.....
Clinton.....	22	154	25	123	.....	.....	47	.....
Crawford.....	19	96	27	111	3	17	49	.....
Dallas.....	23	108	17	120	.....	.....	40	.....
Davis.....	23	50	30	45	4	11	57	.....
Decatur.....	16	57	23	106	6	26	45	.....
Delaware.....	8	36	18	102	.....	.....	26	.....
Des Moines	35	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Dickinson.....	6	21	4	29	2	9	12	.....
Dubuque.....	15	94	19	117	1	14	35	.....
Emmet.....	5	30	6	19	1	13	13	.....
Fayette.....	30	60	60	123	.....	.....	90	.....
Floyd.....	11	60	13	97	.....	.....	24	.....
Franklin	14	56	12	66	2	45	34	.....
Fremont	12	68	10	96	.....	.....	22	.....
Greene	24	114	11	99	.....	.....	35	.....
Grundy.....	18	78	6	74	5	54	29	.....
Guthrie.....	54	160	33	143	.....	.....	67	.....
Hamilton	9	63	8	73	.....	15	17	.....
Hancock	14	45	2	47	.....	20	16	.....
Hardin.....	29	93	22	100	17	91	68	.....
Harrison.....	33	96	13	90	6	56	52	.....
Henry.....	22	57	35	126	.....	.....	57	.....
Howard.....	17	40	16	49	20	31	53	.....
Humboldt.....	9	46	12	60	2	48	24	.....
Ida.....	33	48	13	57	19	20	55	.....
Iowa	18	123	24	60	8	75	56	.....
Jackson.....	22	117	19	160	.....	.....	41	.....
Jasper.....	29	66	56	201	.....	.....	87	.....

REPORTS FOR 1890.**OF TEACHERS.**

ABSTRACT

EXAMINA

COUNTIES.	1st grade certificates issued.		2d grade certificates issued.		3d grade certificates issued.		Total numb issued.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Jefferson.....	141	211	141	101	5	60	34
Johnson.....							
Jones.....							
Keokuk.....							
Kossuth.....					5		
Lee.....					5		
Linn.....							
Louisa.....							
Lucas.....							
Lyon.....							
Madison.....							
Mahaska.....							
Marion.....							
Marshall.....					6		
Mills.....					6		
Mitchell.....					10		
Monona.....							
Monroe.....					10		
Montgomery.....					15		
Muscatine.....					1		
O'Brien.....							
Oceola.....							
Page.....							
Palo Alto.....					3		
Plymouth.....							
Pocahontas.....							
Polk.....					2		
Pottawattamie.....							
Poweshiek.....							
Ringgold.....							
Sac.....					11		
Scott.....							
Shelby.....							
Sioux.....					6		
Story.....							
Tama.....							
Taylor.....							
Union.....					2		
Van Buren.....					5		
Wapello.....							
Warren.....							
Washington.....					2		
Wayne.....					3		
Webster.....					2		
Winnebago.....					6		
Winnebago.....					11		
Woodbury.....							
Worth.....					3		
Wright.....							
Totals.....	2226	7740	2141	10413	283	1000	4449

REPORTS FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

OF TEACHERS.

Applicants rejected.		Applicants examined.		Certificates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experience in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding state certificates or diplomas.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
12	42	37	242	.....	.....	24.0	22.0	4	25	3	20	1	1
12	45	32	325	.....	.....	25.2	22.1	2	15	4	30	1	0
12	36	49	265	.....	.....	28.0	22.0	7	37	6	31	1	2
15	20	53	281	.....	.....	23.0	20.0	30	100	10	100	3	.....
15	22	60	255	.....	.....	26.0	20.0	9	26	5	12	1	.....
1	2	46	183	.....	.....	32.0	27.0	5	33	5	38	7	.....
13	40	56	409	.....	.....	32.0	22.0	14	69	9	45	3	2
6	18	49	205	.....	.....	25.4	22.2	7	51	11	38	.....	.....
5	55	36	214	.....	.....	23.0	23.0	3	10	8	27	1	.....
4	25	18	125	.....	.....	22.0	19.0	3	10	2	25	.....	.....
6	111	68	334	.....	.....	26.0	20.0	3	18	5	35	.....	.....
4	37	53	265	.....	.....	27.0	19.0	5	14	6	30	2	3
2	9	67	188	.....	.....	25.0	24.0	13	31	15	63	2	1
21	111	103	417	.....	.....	23.7	23.0	9	38	17	52	4	5
1	21	74	159	.....	.....	25.9	22.5	5	24	9	42	.....	.....
4	33	44	220	.....	.....	22.4	20.9	8	40	10	35	2	.....
4	35	50	253	.....	.....	28.0	21.0	6	42	2	32	.....	.....
3	50	31	174	.....	.....	24.0	22.0	12	36	13	40	1	.....
12	8	52	152	.....	.....	21.3	20.2	12	28	17	46	.....	2
2	24	46	212	.....	.....	29.0	24.0	4	26	4	16	2	1
7	46	48	212	.....	.....	27.0	21.0	2	26	1	23	1	1
5	22	23	102	.....	.....	23.0	21.0	3	14	.....	13	.....	.....
15	63	88	281	.....	.....	26.7	22.6	9	40	16	29	3	.....
6	33	28	177	.....	.....	30.0	21.0	1	15	1	20	2	.....
3	27	26	171	.....	.....	29.0	28.0	3	20	8	30	1	.....
3	37	34	185	.....	.....	23.6	22.0	7	22	5	24	.....	.....
5	13	103	455	.....	.....	23.0	22.0	8	72	5	50	2	5
4	43	68	519	.....	.....	25.5	21.6	5	83	6	86	1	.....
1	25	63	235	.....	.....	24.0	22.0	16	34	18	38	2	2
2	32	62	190	.....	.....	27.0	21.0	11	43	8	26	.....	.....
5	23	64	193	.....	.....	27.3	20.6	11	26	6	15	1	1
10	11	50	275	.....	.....	28.0	25.0	11	40	4	17	5	1
10	44	77	269	.....	.....	27.0	22.0	10	40	16	67	1	2
10	21	80	230	.....	.....	23.0	22.0	13	33	6	12	.....	1
23	58	104	273	.....	.....	25.0	22.0	10	16	4	21	4	1
12	90	67	337	.....	.....	26.0	22.0	10	44	11	41	3	1
3	32	54	204	.....	.....	24.0	19.0	5	32	7	30	.....	.....
6	41	60	256	.....	.....	28.0	20.0	6	16	12	47	1	.....
3	17	61	186	.....	.....	25.1	21.7	11	49	13	28	1	.....
2	27	34	215	.....	.....	26.0	21.0	5	75	12	104	1	1
3	11	34	197	.....	.....	24.0	21.0	5	15	3	25	.....	1
1	28	38	261	.....	.....	23.0	22.0	3	30	1	29	1	.....
6	30	78	221	.....	.....	27.0	22.0	6	15	9	19	2	1
2	18	41	262	.....	.....	25.1	20.9	5	23	7	16	.....	3
2	4	32	44	.....	.....	27.0	26.0	3	7	3	4	.....	.....
2	9	32	220	.....	.....	24.0	22.0	16	46	5	29	1	.....
10	13	28	256	.....	.....	29.0	20.0	10	30	11	61	2	.....
7	15	42	118	.....	.....	23.5	22.1	4	24	3	5	.....	1
2	34	51	198	1	.....	27.0	21.0	8	21	5	22	2	.....
645	3404	5294	23256	2	1	*25.6	*21.7	803	3133	791	3315	153	114

* Average age.

ABSTRACT [D]—CONTINUED.

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1890.

ABSTRACT [E

TEACH

COUNTIES.	WHERE HELD.	SESSIONS.			TEACHERS ATTENDANCE		
		Commencing.	Continuing weeks.	Number daily.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adair.....	Greenfield	March 17	3.0	1	73	188	261
Adams.....	Corning	July 21	3.0	1	20	132	152
Allamakee..	Waukon	July 14	3.0	2	13	154	167
Appanoose..	Centerville.....	August 18	2.0	2	47	138	185
Audubon ..	Audubon	August 11	3.0	2	27	128	155
Benton	Vinton	July 28	3.0	2	23	175	198
Black Hawk	Waterloo	August 11	2.4	1	47	227	274
Boone	Boone	August 11	3.0	2	52	286	338
Bremer.....	Waverly	August 4	3.0	2	13	128	141
Buchanan.....	Independence	*July 28	6.0	2	33	134	167
Buena Vista	Storm Lake	July 14	2.0	2	8	121	129
Butler.....	Allison	August 4	3.0	2	33	131	164
Calhoun	Rockwell City.....	July 14	2.0	2	19	134	153
Carroll.....	Carroll	August 11	2.0	2	34	143	177
Cass	Atlantic	July 21	3.0	1	28	232	260
Cedar.....	Tipton	August 4	2.0	2	23	155	178
Cerro Gordo.....	Mason City	*Sept'mb'r 1	4.0	2	33	205	238
Cherokee.....	Cherokee	August 11	2.0	2	36	171	207
Chickasaw.....	New Hampton	July 14	3.0	2	11	137	148
Clarke.....	Osceola.....	August 11	3.0	1	17	207	224
Clay.....	Spencer	August 18	2.0	2	16	100	116
Clayton.....	Elkader	July 28	3.0	2	31	149	180
Clinton.....	Clinton	August 11	2.0	2	24	234	258
Crawford.....	Denison	August 18	2.0	2	31	151	182
Dallas	Adel	August 11	3.0	2	56	231	287
Davis.....	Bloomfield	August 11	2.0	2	43	113	156
Decatur	Leon	June 16	2.0	1	19	124	143
Delaware	Manchester	August 11	2.0	2	25	200	225
Des Moines.....	Burlington.....	August 11	2.0	2	26	112	138
Dickinson ..	Spirit Lake	April 1	2.0	2	10	50	60
Dubuque.....	Dubuque	August 11	2.0	2	19	169	188
Emmet.....	Estherville.....	August 4	2.0	2	3	36	39
Fayette	West Union	August 4	3.0	2	50	131	181
Floyd.....	Charles City.....	August 4	2.0	2	29	155	184
Franklin.....	Hampton.....	August 18	2.0	2	23	130	153
Frederick.....	Sidney.....	August 11	2.0	1	17	106	123
Greene	Jefferson	July 21	3.0	2	28	157	185
Grundy	Grundy Center.....	July 28	2.0	2	30	122	152
Guthrie.....	Guthrie Center.....	August 18	2.0	3	31	141	172
Hamilton	Webster City	August 4	2.0	2	10	176	186
Hancock.....	Garner	August 11	2.0	2	9	70	79
Hardin	Eldora	*August 4	3.0	2	30	194	224
Harrison	Logan	July 7	2.0	2	31	172	203
Henry.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	August 11	3.0	1	35	152	187
Howard.....	Cresco	March 31	2.0	2	61	110	171
Humboldt.....	Humboldt.....	August 11	2.0	2	17	124	141
Ida	Ida Grove	July 7	3.0	2	25	107	132
Iowa	Marengo.....	August 4	2.0	1	40	176	216
Jackson.....	Maquoketa.....	July 21	2.0	2	21	182	203
Jasper	Newton	August 4	3.0	1	78	271	349

*Including a spring institute.

REPORTS FOR 1890.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.								
RECEIPTS.					Total.	EXPENDITURES.		
On hand at last report.	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State appropriation.	County appropriation and sundries.		Instruction and lectures.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.
\$ 280 77	\$ 379	\$ 261	\$ 50	\$	\$ 950 77	\$ 489 00	\$ 127 77	\$ 334 00
172 53	446	152	50	.....	820 53	368 00	99 85	352 68
240 08	241	167	50	.....	698 08	495 00	49 85	153 43
43 45	177	185	50	116 50	571 95	330 00	69 05	172 90
110 61	181	155	50	.....	496 61	411 50	41 35	43 76
107 99	442	198	50	.....	797 99	569 75	49 90	178 34
484 75	391	274	50	.....	1199 75	746 50	48 55	404 70
195 13	235	338	50	.....	868 13	681 13	150 50	36 50
345 91	222	141	50	.....	758 91	386 00	50 05	313 86
15 11	228	167	50	.....	460 11	317 00	113 85	29 26
78 78	233	129	50	.....	490 78	340 00	72 25	78 53
426 15	322	184	50	.....	982 15	633 00	64 60	284 55
42 58	271	153	50	.....	516 58	379 00	13 50	124 08
17 49	313	177	50	.....	557 49	405 00	133 25	19 24
166 00	341	260	50	.....	760 00	544 77	188 99	28 24
260 96	292	178	50	.....	780 96	520 00	43 60	217 36
36 44	310	238	50	2 00	636 44	526 50	79 20	30 74
407 20	315	207	50	.....	979 20	370 00	27 00	582 20
40 48	276	148	50	.....	514 48	420 00	41 00	53 48
104 25	220	224	50	.....	598 25	451 00	57 25	90 00
252 06	251	118	50	.....	671 06	381 50	28 45	261 11
197 73	320	180	50	.....	747 73	485 00	49 95	212 78
60 29	400	258	50	.....	768 29	480 50	127 08	160 71
30 55	296	182	50	41 50	600 05	508 50	50 00	41 55
18 45	348	287	50	.....	703 45	546 00	118 00	39 45
90 97	210	156	50	17 88	524 85	288 00	92 25	144 60
254 70	267	143	50	.....	714 70	415 00	64 00	235 70
19 17	304	225	50	.....	598 17	452 00	90 17	58 00
29 20	215	138	50	60 00	492 20	330 00	144 80	17 40
56 09	79	60	50	.....	245 09	147 30	35 20	62 59
109 55	274	208	50	23 25	664 80	485 00	35 85	143 95
.....	77	39	50	50 00	216 00	170 00	13 25	32 75
250 69	351	181	50	.....	941 60	555 00	87 75	298 85
91 56	197	184	50	.....	522 56	391 50	52 00	79 06
17 90	233	153	50	22 00	475 90	423 50	35 50	16 90
122 50	230	123	50	.....	525 50	310 00	42 80	172 70
35 80	359	185	50	.....	629 80	529 00	30 00	70 80
179 98	293	142	50	.....	655 98	285 00	84 15	286 83
568 76	413	172	50	.....	1203 76	555 00	104 15	544 61
44 56	251	186	50	.....	531 56	336 00	42 50	153 06
.....	138	79	50	37 50	304 50	286 50	16 00	.....
445 80	409	224	50	64 50	1193 30	687 17	147 85	358 28
410 62	345	203	50	.....	998 62	550 00	35 25	413 37
12 29	274	187	50	12 73	536 02	460 25	75 77	.....
71 45	198	171	50	.....	490 45	312 50	64 35	113 60
43 12	211	141	50	4 70	449 82	301 50	63 30	85 02
471 14	201	132	50	42 74	896 88	441 50	109 76	345 62
48 99	373	216	50	7 10	696 09	530 00	75 11	89 98
7 92	291	203	50	58 48	610 40	527 00	83 40	.....
348 99	577	349	50	.....	1324 99	575 00	392 50	357 40

ABSTRACT [E]

TABLE

* Including a spring institute.
† Including school of methods, June 23.
‡ Average length of institute.

REPORTS FOR 1890.—CONTINUED.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.								
RECEIPTS.					Total.	EXPENDITURES.		
on hand at last report.	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State app- ropriation.	County ap- propriation and sun- dries.		Instruction and lectures.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.
\$ 235 20	\$ 279	\$ 184	\$ 50	\$ 132 80	\$ 748 20	\$ 365 00	\$ 85 80	\$ 297 40
88 75	357	176	50		782 55	675 00	107 55	
1 08	314	208	50		573 68	535 00	37 30	1 38
118 30	334	229	50	13 24	744 44	505 00	120 44	20 00
118 21	315	187	50		670 21	500 00	79 50	90 71
219 85	229	138	50		636 85	405 00	70 16	161 69
16 40	465	317	50	12 60	861 00	618 00	243 00	
255 50	254	149	50	9 00	717 50	429 00	129 35	159 15
142 25	250	156	50		598 25	380 00	87 40	130 85
5 25	143	55	50	55 00	308 25	295 00	13 00	25
102 46	402	242	50	12 00	808 46	483 00	172 60	152 86
206 15	316	240	50		872 15	565 00	135 27	151 88
196 50	255	178	50		679 50	402 00	51 75	225 75
50 00	520	236	50		856 00	610 00	196 00	50 00
234 45	233	124	50		641 45	340 05	58 75	242 65
169 97	264	217	50		700 97	465 00	75 95	160 02
305 31	303	145	50		803 31	385 00	36 80	381 51
33 79	205	123	50		411 79	340 00	31 90	39 89
572 90	204	227	50		1,053 90	506 50	93 00	454 40
5 00	258	179	50		492 00	440 00	51 70	30
122 65	260	132	50	9 00	573 65	455 00	67 90	50 75
6 00	125	113	50		204 00	225 00	53 40	15 60
56 01	369	192	50		667 01	493 00	61 51	112 50
230 45	205	120	50		614 45	330 00	27 72	256 73
18 50	197	230	50		495 50	433 00	61 90	60
106 22	219	129	50		504 22	329 50	91 48	83 24
217 33	558	538	50		1,363 33	1,050 05	110 65	193 63
140 85	587	350	50	55	1,128 40	600 00	51 15	477 25
.....	296	200	50		548 00	407 00	109 00	32 00
.....	261	188	50		499 00	468 85	27 30	2 85
297 96	257	143	50		747 99	460 00	45 53	242 46
149 97	325	154	50		678 97	460 00	70 55	148 42
74 25	346	228	50		698 25	475 00	93 00	130 25
367 73	310	180	50		907 73	575 00	64 50	268 23
194 38	377	217	50		838 38	479 00	85 95	273 43
28 36	404	327	50	17 00	826 36	615 00	207 16	4 20
.....	258	167	50		475 00	308 15	97 50	69 35
105 00	316	170	50		641 00	296 64	42 20	302 16
269 67	247	172	50		738 67	435 00	61 10	242 57
46	249	203	50	109 72	612 18	473 80	21 50	116 88
16 45	231	169	50	29 75	496 20	435 00	35 25	25 95
434 13	299	191	50		974 13	565 00	54 60	354 53
79 90	299	146	50		574 90	352 50	38 10	184 30
26 30	303	235	50		614 30	503 10	88 75	22 45
36 15	76	77	50		239 15	160 00	10 50	68 65
90 25	311	254	50		705 25	417 00	92 95	195 30
25 10	284	204	50		563 10	345 00	108 65	109 45
1 02	160	105	50	35 00	351 92	298 00	35 50	18 42
119 62	249	116	50		534 62	430 00	55 82	48 80
\$ 14,220 86	\$ 285 50	\$ 185 21	\$ 4,950	\$ 996 54	\$ 67,238 40	\$ 44,367 51	\$ 7,769 73	\$ 15,101 16

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CONDUCTORS.	INSTRUCTORS.
Adair	Dan Miller	J. H. Garber, M. A. Gettles, I. N. Beard, Mary Harm
Adams	Ira P. Clark	Robert Turney, A. C. Peckam, Carrie Aldrich.
Allamakee	O. P. Colgrove	J. A. Lapham, G. S. Dick, J. B. Knoepfler.
Appanoose	H. C. Hollingsworth	G. W. Bryan, A. R. Morgan, Sallie E. Crouch.
Audubon	C. H. Gurney	A. C. Hart, A. L. Shattuck, Ada M. Funk.
Benton	John McCarty	H. S. Welton, A. W. White, Geo. W. Ridge.
Black Hawk	J. L. Buechele	O. J. Laylander, F. J. Sessions, Ella W. Noble, E. Eastman, Sara M. Riggs, Lydia Hinman, Mrs. Mary
Boone	A. W. Rich	C. J. Conner, C. O. Carter, J. L. Cunningham.
Bremer	S. F. Flester	James Lawrey, S. H. Sheakley, G. G. Sampson.
Buchanan	W. E. Parker	T. H. McBride, C. M. Travis, Mrs. E. Higgins.
Buena Vista	Thos. Walpole	Geo. Chandler, Leslie Greenwood, C. A. Whiting.
Butler	M. F. Arey	L. T. Weld, W. B. Moffett, Mrs. J. L. Cutler.
Calhoun	L. L. Taylor	J. Breckenridge, J. F. Lavender, W. F. Cole, A. Adams, E. L. Coffeen.
Carroll	H. A. Kinney	Geo. I. Miller, H. Olerich, Miss L. L. Garrett.
Cass	J. J. McConnell	W. C. Moyer, J. H. Garber, A. F. Burton.
Cedar	Wm. Wilcox	A. T. Hukill, C. M. Bardwell, J. J. Doffmeyer.
Cerro Gordo	A. R. Sale	Geo. Chandler, Wm. Wilcox, L. W. Pollock.
Cherokee	Eva L. Gregg	Olive A. Evers, L. B. Elliott, J. O. Yocum, O. N. Bro
Chickasaw	A. W. Rich	Mrs. A. W. Rich, S. H. Sheakley, H. F. Kling.
Clarke	O. A. Shotts	G. W. Cowden, Mary Taylor, J. A. Stewart.
Clay	D. S. Wright	W. H. Brittain, Mrs. P. Lincoln, F. E. Willard.
Clayton	H. C. Bishop	W. H. Butler, J. B. Knoepfler, Mrs. J. E. Light, F. Merritt, J. D. Manser.
Clinton	C. E. Shelton	Ida Crowell, Maggie Buchanan, C. E. Schlabach.
Crawford	W. O. Riddell	E. N. Coleman, C. K. Dukes, C. H. Bruke.
Dallas	W. M. Beardshear	C. M. Pinkerton, W. J. Dobson, L. E. Moyer, J. Eppstein, C. H. Beaver.
Davis	O. W. Martindale	R. S. Galer, R. W. Anderson, J. W. Bence, Allie Ra
Decatur	A. A. Roy	R. A. Harkness, G. W. Samson, E. W. Beard.
Delaware	A. O. Stanger	H. H. Freer, Jennie E. Fair, S. N. Fellows.
Des Moines	R. S. Davis	Alice E. Hopper, Wm. J. Samson, R. Anna Morris.
Dickinson	R. B. Young	C. J. Conner, F. E. Palmer.
Dubuque	J. G. Regan	Anna E. McGovern, D. Compton, Jas. E. Welch, C. Kretschmer, T. M. Irish.
Emmet	H. H. Davidson	J. Pensley, May Williams, H. J. Bennett.
Fayette	A. L. Colgrove	J. W. Dickman, H. F. Kling, J. F. Smith, Miss P. son, F. P. Hocker.
Floyd	L. B. Sunderlin	C. P. Colgrove, J. A. Lapham, G. S. Dick.
Franklin	Wm. Wilcox	F. B. Cooper, S. S. Townsley, Miss M. Paxson.
Fremont	J. J. Harris	F. W. Fairfield, H. A. Simons, J. Morrissey.
Greene	H. A. Kinney	M. A. Reed, W. H. Bender, E. F. Bell, Anna Potts.
Grundy	W. D. Wells	H. A. Wright, E. H. Griffin, Miss H. L. Simpson.
Guthrie	W. G. Ray	R. D. Jones, F. C. Wildes, A. W. McPherson, H. A. F
Hamilton	Wm. Anderson	A. A. Weaver, W. F. Cole, Miss C. R. Bamber.
Hancock	J. Wernli	C. H. Gove, A. M. Deyoe, Miss B. Bush.
Hardin	F. B. Cooper	W. O. Riddell, E. N. Coleman, C. F. Woodward.
Harrison	M. L. Dakan	H. A. Kinney, E. N. Coleman, J. D. Hornby, C. C. M ter, M. A. Reed, W. O. Riddell.
Henry	J. F. Riggs	C. M. Grumbling, M. J. Pusney, Miss E. K. Matthew
Howard	J. C. Webster	Geo. Chandler, F. J. Sessions, Ella D. Williams.
Humboldt	L. W. Parish	A. C. Page, B. M. Simmons, C. Messer.
Ida	L. T. Weld	A. L. Brower, S. Yates, Marian Ross.
Iowa	E. G. Cooley	D. W. Evans, Geo. H. Mullin, Miss S. Rice.
Jackson	W. M. Ward	D. Compton, H. A. Hollister, Mrs. A. B. Darling.
Jasper	Dan Miller	I. N. Beard, D. M. Kelley, J. A. Callison, E. L. Cob

REPORTS FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CONDUCTORS.	INSTRUCTORS.
Jefferson.....	R. A. Harkness.....	J. E. Williamson, L. Derby, L. T. Hill, C. J. Conner.
Johnson.....	W. A. Willis.....	Ellen M. Rich, Miss M. Tague, M. A. Mullin, L. B. Elliott
Jones.....	E. R. Moore.....	Geo. Chandler, Leslie Greenwood, W. A. Doron, J. A. Bishop, A. Palmer, Kate E. Shimmin.
Keokuk.....	O. C. Scott.....	W. J. Dean, W. O. Mullin, S. S. Wright, J. P. Dodds.
Kossuth.....	A. B. Carroll.....	B. F. Reed, Ellen M. Rich, Anna Goodrell, M. E. Lumbar.
Lee.....	A. L. Shattuck.....	R. S. Davis, Miss O. Benson, N. C. Campbell.
Linn.....	F. J. Sessions.....	J. A. Bishop, J. J. Dofflemeyer, H. A. Bancroft, W. H. Butler, Cora E. Lewis.
Louisa.....	J. J. Dofflemeyer..	G. H. Mullin, W. B. Moffett, Lydia Hinman.
Lucas.....	C. H. Gurney.....	C. M. Ellinwood, Miss M. T. Milligan, C. F. Goltry.
Lyon.....	E. E. Blanchard...	C. C. Hodges, Agatha West.
Madison.....	T. H. Stone.....	J. D. Phillips, C. B. Webster, E. R. Zeller, C. H. Carson.
Mahaska.....	O. C. Scott.....	Ella W. Noble, E. H. White, W. E. A. Aul.
Marion.....	Mrs. M. Harsin.....	Mattie A. Mizelle, P. B. Woods, W. E. A. Aul.
Marshall.....	H. H. Freer.....	C. E. Shelton, Carrie M. Sheldon, Alma D. Whitacre, Ida L. Schell, Alice Lincoln, Lee Sommers.
Mills.....	Geo. I. Kelley.....	C. M. Grumbling, O. A. Shotts, E. W. Beard.
Mitchell.....	R. C. Barrett.....	Geo. Chandler, W. F. Cramer, J. A. Lapham.
Monona.....	C. W. Deane.....	C. H. Dye, A. W. Grisell, C. M. Ross.
Monroe.....	L. B. Carlisle.....	W. R. Patterson, Miss J. F. Gowdy, Lida Pitman.
Montgomery	W. W. Montgomery	W. F. Chevalier, J. A. McLean, Kate Gill, H. H. Monlux.
Muscatine..	O. A. Taylor.....	E. F. Schall, Miss A. Morton, S. W. Mountz, Miss J. Chapman, R. Anna Morris.
O'Brien.....	D. S. Wright.....	W. S. Wilson, W. I. Simpson, J. A. McLean, C. O. Holly.
Osceola.....	A. W. Rich.....	Mrs. A. W. Rich, O. E. Smith.
Page.....	Lottie E. Granger..	Miss O. A. Evers, J. F. Saylor, D. Williams, Mrs. H. H. Henshaw, Mrs. L. Wilson.
Palo Alto....	P. H. Donlon.....	G. W. Young, H. S. Gemmill, H. H. Davidson, Bessie Larson, Julia Scurry.
Plymouth h..	F. B. Cooper.....	J. F. Hirsch, G. W. Young, W. O. Riddell.
Pocahontas..	J. O. Gilchrist.....	Anna E. McGovern, S. A. Emery, A. W. Sargent.
Polk.....	C. F. Saylor.....	W. W. Parsons, S. S. Parr, Mrs. E. L. Hallman, Dan Miller, H. M. Bell, C. W. Martindale, H. L. Hall.
Pot'wat'mie	Jas. McNaughton..	W. C. Davis, J. W. W. Laird, C. P. Swarm.
Poweshiek..	S. W. Heath.....	W. G. Ray, W. C. Rayburn, J. W. Jarnagin, G. W. Bryan.
Ringgold...	M. E. Phillips.....	S. S. Maxwell, J. W. Wilkerson, J. H. Wilkerson.
Sac.....	J. H. Orcutt.....	H. S. Gemmill, C. Messer, A. L. Shattuck, F. F. Strong.
Scott.....	F. E. Stratton.....	V. L. Dodge, J. M. DeArmond, Jennie Cleaves.
Shelby.....	A. B. Warner.....	A. H. Conrad, J. R. Kirk, J. D. Dunlavy.
Sioux.....	S. S. Townsley.....	Mrs. L. M. McKenzie, J. F. Hirsch, C. H. Dye, M. M. Mishler, D. M. Odle, J. D. Ramsay, G. G. Washburn.
Story.....	O. O. Roe.....	L. T. Weld, Mrs. L. T. Weld, W. F. Chevalier.
Tama.....	W. L. Bywater.....	J. B. Young, G. W. Samson, J. S. Mills, A. M. Beal, Miss C. Benson, J. M. Eppstein, H. M. Rebok.
Taylor.....	Irene McCloud.....	W. W. Gist, Nancy Milligan, A. L. Hollday.
Union.....	C. B. Stayt.....	A. G. Owen, May Hixon, Grace A. Stayt.
Van Buren..	O. W. Weyer.....	A. B. Gass, A. B. Carroll, S. B. Allison.
Wapello.....	A. W. Stuart.....	Josie Parsons, A. A. Clark, S. L. Hill.
Warren.....	M. E. Phillips.....	D. R. Michener, J. A. Stewart, Mary Pickrell.
Washington.	Mary A. Tate.....	A. Loughridge, W. F. Cramer, Etta Supplee, Ella Buckingham, J. T. Matthews.
Wayne.....	H. C. Hollingsworth	J. F. Hollday, G. M. Hollday, L. Begeman.
Webster.....	M. F. Arey.....	G. W. Samson, Jennie E. Pollock, Louisa Waltz.
Winnebago..	W. G. Ray.....	B. W. Hoadley.
Winneblesh.	J. Breckenridge...	Fannie Mason, J. F. Clark, E. L. Coffeen, W. B. Hill, C. S. Bolce, Geo. Ogg.
Woodbury..	J. S. Shoup.....	J. Breckenridge, W. E. Atkinson, C. E. Williams.
Worth.....	A. O. Bakken.....	J. Breckenridge, H. A. Dwelle, S. S. Swenson.
Wright.....	D. S. Wright.....	J. C. Hadley, S. Laura Ensign, Miss A. Skliba.

STATISTICS OF CITY SYSTEMS.

Comparative showing for 1889-90 from all cities in Iowa of more than population in 1885. Compiled chiefly from the reports of county superintendents for 1890

CITIES.	Between 5 and 21, 1890.	Enrolled in school, 1889-90.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance upon enumeration.	Percentage of attendance upon enrollment.	Paid teachers in 1889-90.	Cost of tuition per month.	No. of assistant teachers.	Average salary per mo.	CITY SUPERINTENDENT.
Albia	767	931	484	63.1	76.7	4851	\$1.11	10	\$41.00	C. H. Dye
Atlantic	1636	1308	949	58.0	72.6	11185	1.31	22	48.40	J. J. McConnell
Belle Plaine	835	700	522	62.5	74.5	5414	1.15	12	36.25	G. W. Samson
Boone	1523	1178	910	59.6	77.3	10140	1.24	30	49.50	G. I. Miller
Burlington	8461	4100	2882	33.8	66.2	49305	1.72	73	53.52	R. McKay
Cedar Falls	974	761	656	67.4	82.8	8704	1.47	17	46.10	O. J. Laylander
Cedar Rapids	5635	3720	2663	54.2	70.4	36322	1.37	64	42.00	J. T. Merrill
Centerville	1141	939	645	56.5	68.1	6900	1.17	14	42.75	H. C. Hollingsworth
Chariton	1020	725	564	56.0	60.5	5602	1.08	14	38.50	L. B. Carlisle
Charles City	1164	837	500	51.5	71.6	7075	1.31	15	40.75	G. S. Dick
Clarinda	906	604	390	43.0	56.2	7200	2.08	13	44.66	J. A. Woods
Clinton	4714	2673	1878	39.8	70.3	23512	1.20	51	49.50	O. P. Bostwick
Council Bluffs	9505	3231	2510	26.4	77.9	43548	1.34	71	53.83	H. W. Sawyer
Creston	2345	1640	1200	51.2	65.2	13820	1.30	30	48.00	H. B. Larrabee
Davenport	9654	4620	3383	35.0	74.1	63851	1.90	118	56.70	J. B. Young
Decorah	799	561	380	47.5	67.7	5496	1.61	10	44.30	C. M. Boutelle
Des Moines, East	5237	3330	2398	57.9	65.2	37065	1.74	82	45.00	Amos Hlatt
Des Moines, West	7101	4074	2773	39.1	64.1	64127	2.57	118	57.00	W. M. Beardshear
Dubuque	10852	4741	3224	29.7	68.0	45779	1.42	96	47.30	Thos. Hardie, Sec.
Fairfield	1008	731	478	47.4	65.4	6230	1.45	14	44.50	L. Derby
Ft. Dodge	1783	1008	721	40.9	65.0	10438	1.61	21	42.00	F. C. Wildes
Ft. Madison	2292	1017	636	40.9	62.0	8001	1.07	24	45.00	N. C. Campbell
Grinnell	1071	800	602	56.2	74.4	9009	1.00	20	51.20	G. W. Cowden
Independence	1155	834	605	52.4	72.5	10303	1.80	16	40.28	S. G. Burkhead
Indianola	753	625	450	61.4	72.0	6240	1.44	13	41.00	D. R. Michener
Iowa City	2642	1381	1021	29.0	71.0	16356	1.70	33	46.00	W. A. Willis
Keokuk	4674	2330	1810	38.9	73.7	27388	1.67	32	49.00	W. W. Jamieson
Knoxville	824	715	580	67.9	79.3	6235	1.24	14	41.00	Mattie A. Mizelle
Le Mars	1478	977	603	48.3	71.1	10016	1.73	20	50.50	J. W. Love
Lyons	1972	1132	765	38.8	67.0	8778	1.15	20	37.00	H. E. Robbins
Manchester	821	649	456	55.5	70.3	6813	1.66	14	42.68	S. W. Stookey
Maquoketa	975	819	646	60.3	79.1	6420	1.11	15	37.37	C. C. Dudley
Marion	1002	770	585	58.4	75.9	7090	1.34	16	45.00	W. N. Gemmill
Marshalltown	2663	1049	1401	55.9	76.5	28658	2.01	57	53.25	C. P. Rogers
Mason City	1235	1003	738	50.8	67.4	8329	1.25	20	42.15	Wm. Wilcox
Missouri Valley	822	661	448	54.5	67.7	8073	1.84	16	52.50	E. N. Coleman
Mount Pleasant	1394	855	635	45.9	74.3	8940	1.55	19	42.45	F. A. Jackson
Muscatine			716	47.7	79.2	25253	1.65	49	50.00	F. M. Witter
Newton			30	71.1	84.1	6482	1.31	13	42.00	Dan Miller
Osceola			83	64.6	74.3	5151	1.19	11	41.00	I. N. Beard
Oskaloosa			60	51.5	60.6	17126	1.73	34	52.50	O. O. Scott
Ottumwa			69	50.1	70.2	24781	1.35	52	48.50	A. W. Stuart
Pella			17	52.9	70.1	5570	1.08	14	35.00	W. E. A. Aul
Perry			43	62.0	68.2	5563	1.14	12	40.83	C. M. Pinkerton
Red Oak			19	57.8	73.7	10195	1.58	21	50.00	W. F. Chevalier
Shenandoah			39	52.1	68.5	5730	1.49	12	42.50	A. B. Carroll
Sioux City			40	31.4	70.1	49780	1.64	98	49.00	C. W. Doane
Stuart			30	60.2	75.4	6085	1.25	14	40.00	O. A. Shotts
Vinton			16	50.6	72.7	6069	1.31	11	44.45	J. W. McClellan
Washington			62	54.5	78.9	5664	1.06	13	40.00	D. W. Lewis
Waterloo, East			94	48.8	71.5	9358	1.56	19	45.35	F. J. Sessions
Waterloo, West			94	53.3	72.9	6544	1.47	13	43.20	E. H. Eastman
Waverly			66	51.9	72.0	5900	1.61	13	42.75	S. H. Sheakley
Webster City			75	62.5	70.0	6568	1.30	14	40.00	A. A. Weaver
What Cheer			63	57.9	64.7	6350	1.17	15	40.00	W. J. Dean
Winterset			33	65.2	74.9	6850	1.43	14	46.00	C. H. Carson

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Names of Cities or Towns.	No. months school.
Ackley*	9.0
Adel*	9.0
Afton*	10.0
Agency	8.0
Akron	9.0
Algona*	9.2
Alerton*	8.0
Alta...	10.0
Ames*	9.0
Anamosa**	9.0
Angus	10.0
Anita...	9.0
Aplington	10.0
Andubon*	9.0
Aurelia	9.0
Avoca*	9.0
Bancroft...	9.0
Bayard...	8.0
Beacon	8.0
Bedford*	9.0
Bellerue**	9.0
Belmond...	9.0
Birmingham*	8.0
Blainstown	9.0
Bloomfield*	8.0
Bonaparte...	8.0
Burnsboro*	9.0
Brighton	8.0
Britt	10.0
Brooklyn*	9.0
Brush Creek...	8.5
Callope	9.0
Camanche...	8.0
Capital Park*	9.0
Carlisle...	9.0
Carroll*	9.0
Carson*	8.0
Casey	9.0
Center Point*	9.0
Central City*	9.0
Cherokee*	9.0
Clarence*	9.0
Clarion...	9.0
Clarksville	9.0
Clearfield...	9.0
Clear Lake*	9.0
Clermont...	9.0
Colfax	9.0
Columbus City...	8.0
Columbus Junction...	9.0
Coon Rapids...	9.0
Corning*	9.0
Correctionville...	9.0
Corydon**	8.0
Cresco...	9.0
Dallas Center...	9.0
Davis City...	8.0
Dayton	8.0
Delhi...	9.0

*Latin. †German.

GRADED SCHOOLS.—CONTINUED

NAMES OF CITIES OR TOWNS.	No. months school.	Enumeration be- tween 6 and 21 in 1890.	Enrolled in school in 1890-91.	Average attend- ance in 1890-91.	Average tuition per month for each scholar in av. attendance.	NAME OF SUPERIN- TENDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Annual salary.	No. of other teachers.
Delta	8.0	237	193	131	1.16		600	3
Denison	9.0	877	506	439	1.16		900	2
Des Moines, North*	9.0	1017	635	628	1.31		1125	25
De Soto	9.0	192	156	103	2.04	a.....	675	3
De Witt*	9.0	469	252	231	1.06	b.....	1000	4
Dexter	9.0	213	208	180	1.36		765	1
Dow City	9.0	196	206	123	1.67		675	3
Dunlap*†	9.0	525	448	283	1.70		1050	7
Dysart*	9.0	256	215	171	1.48	d.....	720	4
Eagle Grove	9.0	407	378	287	1.42		1000	9
Earlville	9.0	188	161	120	1.42		540	3
Eddyville	9.0	355	222	171	1.64		800	5
Eldon*	9.0	625	362	280	.90	i.....	600	7
Eldora*	9.0	525	445	291	1.55	rd.....	930	9
Elkader†	9.0	352	254	200	1.48	J. E. Webb.....	1000	4
Elma	9.0	233	184	102	1.03	Rilla B. Overfield	400	3
Emerson*	9.0	153	148	114	1.67	W. H. West.....	540	3
Emmetsburg*	9.0	473	304	193	1.55	H. S. Gemmell.....	900	6
Essex	9.5	204	220	127	1.64	D. Williams.....	800	2
Estherville	8.0	521	400	301	1.63	H. H. Davidson.....	1000	5
Extra	8.0	262	250	175	1.18	C. F. Willcutt	585	4
Farmington	8.0	420	325	242	1.00	S. B. Allison.....	680	4
Farragut	9.0	160	156	110	1.64	J. C. King	900	3
Fayette†	9.0	386	285	192	1.13	J. W. Wyatt	675	4
Fonda	9.0	242	226	97	1.86	A. W. Sargent	540	3
Fontanelle	9.0	335	263	179	1.31	M. A. Gettis	675	4
Forest City*	9.0	490	288	208	1.27	B. W. Houdley	900	5
Fremont City	9.0	221	161	123	1.33	J. F. Hester	720	3
Garden Grove	8.0	150	150	109	1.51	C. A. McCartney.....	ann	3
Gilman	8.5	177	162	110	1.88	J. H. Morgan		3
Gladbrook	9.0	237	194	138	1.37	J. J. Kolmos		3
Glenwood*	9.0	964	490	340	1.54	H. G. Lamson		10
Glidden	8.0	232	205	146	1.25	J. C. Mewhor		3
Grand Junction	9.0	415	282	202	1.41	C. C. Hodges		5
Greene*	9.0	267	264	173	1.36	H. F. Anders		4
Greenfield	9.0	452	410	289	1.53	I. N. Beard		3
Griswold	9.0	261	250	163	1.37	A. F. Burton		3
Grundy Center*	9.0	425	355	224	1.43	W. D. Wells		6
Guthrie Center	8.0	340	306	215	1.47	J. H. Brown		4
Guttenburg†	10.0	383	200	151	1.40	S. Miller		4
Hamburg*†	9.0	675	531	356	1.38	H. A. Simons		9
Hampton*	9.0	724	728	449	1.60	S. S. Townsley.....		15
Harlan*	9.0	688	642	467	1.27	A. B. Warner		9
Holstein	9.0	221	172	125	1.36	T. S. Lytle		3
Hopkinton	9.0	380	163	102	1.68	F. F. Merriam		3
Hubbard	8.0	165	140	109	1.65	F. A. Lacey		3
Hull	10.0	248	200	116	1.78	D. M. Odle		3
Humboldt*	9.0	304	271	180	1.57	C. Messer		5
Humeston	8.0	253	200	126	1.50	J. F. Holiday		3
Ida Grove	9.0	534	487	316	1.86	S. Yates		12
Iowa Falls*	9.0	607	521	336	1.57	J. Pensley		8
Ireton	9.0	134	137	109	1.37	C. S. Cobb		3
Jefferson*†	9.0	616	497	346	1.44	S. A. Kendall		10
Jewell Junction	9.0	168	145	98	1.84	B. H. Mallory		2
Kellogg	9.0	275	250	185	1.22	J. A. Oallison		4
Keosauqua*	8.0	395	358	257	1.66	A. B. Gass		5
Keota	8.0	270	265	199	1.36	S. S. Wright		3
Kingsley†	9.0	221	200	125	1.44	Isabel Steele		4
Lake City*	9.0	427	206	216	1.20	A. C. Worthen		5
Lamoni	9.0	225	213	122	1.22	J. A. Gunsolly.....		3
Lansing	9.0	725	480	304	1.37	J. B. Knoepfler.....		9
La Porte City	9.0	373	290	222	1.20	W. E. Hanger		5
Le Claire	9.0	264	179	129	1.81	V. L. Dodge		4
Lenox	9.0	340	291	190	1.58	R. Turney		5
Leon*†	9.0	446	398	300	1.30	A. L. Lyon	900	7
Lewis	9.0	249	224	144	1.80	H. B. Newcomb.....	630	3
Lime Springs	9.0	253	194	133	1.28	L. E. A. Ling	675	3

*Latin. †German.

GRADED SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

State University of Iowa.

The State University of Iowa, founded in accordance with the provision of the constitution, is at the head of the public school system of the state. It comprises six departments, as follows:

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

This department takes up the work of education where the high school leaves off. Candidates may be admitted without examination, on graduation from most of the high schools of the state. There are five courses: classical, philosophical, letters, scientific, and engineering. Each of these occupies four years.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Two years are required for this course. The graduates receive the degree LL. B., and are admitted to practice before the courts of the state and the United States.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Three years are necessary for graduation, when the degree M. D. is conferred.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This also requires three years' study, and the degree M. D. is conferred on the graduates.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

This course requires three years' work, and the degree D. D. S. is conferred.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department offers a two years' course and the degree Ph. G.

THE GRADUATES.

The university has already graduated from its several departments 3,131 students.

ATTENDANCE.

There are at present on the rolls of the various departments, 800 students. These receive instruction from 67 professors, assistant professors, lecturers, and instructors. For other information as to requirements, terms, or any other matters, address

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER,
PRESIDENT STATE UNIVERSITY,
Iowa City, Iowa.

Iowa State Normal School.

SCHOOL YEAR 1889-90.

ATTENDANCE.

During the year 1889-90 there were 657 different students enrolled, classified as follows: Fourth year class, 10; third year class, 45; second year class, 94; first year class—third term, 89; second term, 84; first term, 81; irregular and special students, 177; high school graduates' class, 69.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

During the year eighty-one counties were represented by one or more students; the eighteen counties not represented, eight have representatives during the year 1890.

GRADUATES.

At the June commencement, 64 students were graduated; 15 from the four years' course; 34 from the three years' course; 15 from the high school graduates' course.

COURSES OF STUDY.

This institution now provides four courses of study, each with elective English and Latin subjects. A life diploma course, leading to the degree Master of Didactics. A state certificate course, leading to the degree Bachelor of Didactics. A high school graduates' supplementary course, leading to the degree Bachelor of Didactics. A college graduates' professional course, leading to the Master's degree and preparing for state certificate and life diploma.

SPECIAL METHOD CLASS.

Each term a class is organized for the benefit of experienced teachers. This is an excellent feature of the work, as it returns them in a few months to their work in the districts; 150 students pursued this work during the year.

EXPENSES.

Tuition free to students intending to teach in Iowa. Contingent fee required by statute; fall term, \$4.00; winter term, \$3.00; spring term, \$3.00. Boarding at rates ranging at from \$2.00 to \$3.50, according to method. Other expenses as reasonable as in any other place in Iowa.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

AGE—At least sixteen years.

SCHOLARSHIP—At least 60 per cent of the questions required for teachers' certificate.

STATE CERTIFICATES AND LIFE DIPLOMAS.

By the act of the general assembly that became a law March 26, 1890, state certificates and life diplomas are now granted to graduates of the Iowa state normal school by the state board of educational examiners.

SCHOOL YEAR 1890-91.

FALL TERM, 1890.—Total enrollment, 527. Faculty composed of fifteen members, specialists in the particular departments to which they are assigned.

For further information, address

H. H. SEERLEY,
PRESIDENT IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
Cedar Falls, Iowa.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

TERM OF OFFICE—JANUARY, 1890, TO JANUARY, 1892.

COUNTY.	Population, 1890.	Schools.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Adair	14,514	155	Bessie R. Wagstaff ...	Greenfield.
Adams	12,279	122	*J. L. Adkins	Corning.
Allamakee	17,856	147	J. P. Raymond	Waukon.
Appanoose	18,930	150	J. W. Rinehart	Centerville.
Audubon	12,372	121	D. P. Repass	Audubon.
Benton	24,172	217	E. K. McGogy	Vinton.
Black Hawk	24,226	193	**J. L. Buechele	Waterloo.
Boone	23,772	189	B. P. Holst	Boonsboro.
Bremer	14,611	124	**S. F. Fiester	Waverly.
Buchanan	18,964	169	**W. E. Parker	Independence.
Buena Vista	13,494	146	*Thos. Walpole	Alta.
Butler	15,451	162	G. F. Wood	Allison.
Calhoun	13,103	154	L. L. Taylor	Rockwell City.
Carroll	18,802	169	†C. C. Colclo	Carroll.
Cass	19,634	181	*J. S. Crawford	Atlantic.
Cedar	18,273	168	W. L. Etter	Tipton.
Cerro Gordo	14,854	156	A. R. Sale	Mason City.
Cherokee	15,650	155	*Eva L. Gregg	Cherokee.
Chickasaw	15,019	133	W. J. Nugent	New Hampton.
Clarke	11,314	117	*L. W. Rissler	Osceola.
Clay	9,309	114	*John Dolvin	Spencer.
Clayton	26,675	205	*H. C. Bishop	Elkader.
Clinton	41,184	258	J. Q. Jefferies	Clinton.
Crawford	18,887	189	**M. M. McAlpin	Denison.
Dallas	20,470	187	W. J. Hadley	Adel.
Davis	15,230	120	*D. W. Hastings	Bloomfield.
Decatur	15,643	138	A. A. Roy	Leon.
Delaware	17,346	155	*A. O. Stanger	Manchester.
Des Moines	35,273	175	**W. E. Burke	Burlington.
Dickinson	4,328	55	*R. B. Young	Spirit Lake.
Dubuque	49,584	217	J. G. Regan	Dubuque.
Emmet	4,206	52	W. A. Ladd	Estherville.
Fayette	23,116	213	*A. L. Colgrove	West Union.
Floyd	15,379	142	*L. B. Sunderlin	Nora Springs.
Franklin	12,800	146	**T. H. Hacker	Hampton.
Fremont	16,839	150	*J. J. Harris	Sidney.
Greene	15,762	167	*C. E. Moore	Jefferson.
Grundy	13,295	138	*G. N. Kennard	Grundy Center.
Guthrie	16,721	179	L. M. Swindler	Guthrie Center.
Hamilton	15,305	149	*Wm. Anderson	Webster City.
Hancock	7,618	101	C. H. Gove	Garner.
Hardin	18,878	173	Mrs. M. A. Tanner	Eldora.
Harrison	21,247	174	M. L. Dakan	Logan.
Henry	18,876	128	**J. F. Riggs	Mt. Pleasant.
Howard	11,172	104	*J. C. Webster	Cresco.
Humboldt	9,809	108	L. Hezzelwood	Humboldt.
Ida	10,678	120	*W. F. Kopplin	Ida Grove.
Iowa	18,261	168	J. N. Stahl	Marengo.

* Re-elected.

** Two or more re-elections.

† Former county superintendent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	Population, 1890.	Schools.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Jackson	22,764	185	*W. M. Ward ...	Maquoketa.
Jasper	24,887	220	C. O. McLain	Newton.
Jefferson	15,079	114	Alice L. Heald	Fairfield.
Johnson	21,655	200	W. J. Baldwin	Iowa City.
Jones	20,262	170	*E. R. Moore	Anamosa.
Keokuk	23,800	162	G. L. Bartow	Sigourney.
Kossuth	18,118	154	Bertha Carey	Algona.
Lee	37,702	187	*J. J. Rohrbach	Franklin.
Linn	45,292	312	F. S. Thompson	Marion.
Louisa	11,867	105	*W. A. Lester	Wapello.
Lucas	14,556	119	Carrie E. Allen	Chariton.
Lyon	8,657	102	*Ivan McQueen	Rock Rapids.
Madison	15,966	159	T. H. Stone	Winterset.
Mahaska	28,782	202	Mrs. E. H. Rogers ...	Oskaloosa.
Marion	23,048	184	Mrs. M. Harsin	Knoxville.
Marshall	25,829	209	*E. P. Fogg	Marshalltown.
Mills	14,552	110	*G. I. Kelley	Glenwood.
Mitchell	13,272	118	**R. C. Barrett	Osage.
Monona	14,512	146	*B. F. Ross	Onawa.
Monroe	13,658	106	*D. W. Nevins	Albia.
Montgomery	15,782	140	*W. W. Montgomery ..	Red Oak.
Muscatine	24,478	153	**G. W. Coverston ...	Muscatine.
O'Brien	18,039	135	Isabella Cowan	Primghar.
Osceola	5,564	77	F. W. Hahn	Sibley.
Page	21,308	169	**Lottie E. Granger ..	Clarinda.
Palo Alto	9,814	105	*P. H. Donlon	Emmetsburg.
Plymouth	19,374	181	**Carrie Byrne	Le Mars.
Pocahontas	9,533	123	F. C. Gilchrist	Laurens.
Polk	65,362	333	*C. F. Saylor	Des Moines.
Pottawattamie	47,332	326	*J. K. Cooper	Council Bluffs.
Poweshiek	18,386	174	**S. W. Heath	Brooklyn.
Ringgold	13,541	146	J. H. Richardson	Mount Ayr.
Sac	14,514	152	Edward Drewry	Sac City.
Scott	42,472	214	*C. L. Suksdorf	Davenport.
Shelby	17,567	159	*C. F. Swift	Harlan.
Sioux	18,262	177	*A. W. Grisell	Hull.
Story	18,107	169	**O. O. Roe	Nevada.
Tama	21,645	209	W. L. Bywater	Toledo.
Taylor	16,377	154	Irene McCloud	Bedford.
Union	16,885	148	*C. B. Stayt	Creston.
Van Buren	16,243	139	*J. H. Landes	Keosauqua.
Wapello	30,416	170	Geo. Phillips	Ottumwa.
Warren	18,254	160	W. G. Stanley	Indianola.
Washington	18,453	158	*Mary A. Tate	Washington.
Wayne	15,657	143	J. M. M. Conner	Corydon.
Webster	21,539	201	John Carr	Fort Dodge.
Winnebago	7,326	66	†W. A. Chapman	Lake Mills.
Winneshiek	22,462	165	H. L. Coffeen	Decorah.
Woodbury	55,710	277	†J. S. Shoup	Sioux City.
Worth	9,241	88	*A. O. Bakken	Bristol.
Wright	12,057	134	*Ella S. Brown	Clarion.
Totals	1,906,729	15,762		

* Re-elected.

** Two or more re-elections.

† Former county superintendent.

1891.

REPORTS FOR 1891.

STATISTICS.

PUPILS.						SCHOOL-HOUSES.		GENERAL.				
Between the ages of 5 and 21.		Enrolled in public schools.	Total average attendance.	Av. tuition per month per pupil.	Number.	Value.	Value of appa- ratus.	No. of volumes in libraries.	No. of trees set out on grounds and in thrifty condition.	No. schools in which effects of stimulants and narcotics are taught.		
Males.	Females.											
2,871	2,584	4,177	2,022	144	82,100	2,522	6.0	2,800	153			
2,650	2,200	2,708	1.60	110	66,260	2,862	281	1,220	128			
3,048	3,282	4,632	1.58	128	93,756	2,324	839	588	148			
3,537	3,475	5,789	1.33	128	97,500	1,423	867	666	119			
2,132	2,114	3,447	1.98	110	76,600	6,241	253	475	121			
4,154	4,101	6,341	1.60	191	147,865	4,436	1,056	2,577	193			
4,150	4,001	6,463	1.76	151	167,000	4,001	1,153	2,332	196			
4,381	4,283	7,276	1.40	156	135,015	4,342	2,196	1,860	193			
2,586	2,482	3,076	1.75	109	76,530	8,380	1,421	2,509	126			
3,227	2,830	4,065	1.51	148	137,446	4,768	462	953	126			
2,526	2,428	3,029	2.25	126	111,240	4,494	1,492	1,513	150			
2,798	2,613	4,191	1.88	144	96,537	3,065	519	2,132	160			
2,462	2,253	3,794	2.05	141	93,955	4,432	544	661	157			
2,344	2,352	5,133	1.87	143	127,705	6,677	731	1,031	165			
2,723	2,541	6,280	1.82	150	146,590	3,463	430	2,277	150			
2,462	2,064	4,667	1.98	141	129,737	5,440	1,672	2,525	167			
2,640	2,524	4,367	2.03	120	102,975	5,107	304	794	94			
2,670	2,666	4,545	2.03	130	117,469	8,042	752	1,250	163			
2,728	2,684	4,293	1.62	118	67,060	4,006	610	2,007	118			
2,112	2,002	3,087	1.90	106	70,930	1,841	97	1,128	103			
1,787	1,563	2,794	2.34	110	52,430	2,507	128	755	118			
4,016	4,729	6,970	1.62	176	150,870	5,635	1,355	746	241			
6,985	7,015	9,051	1.60	180	208,680	4,905	5,403	2,360	241			
2,433	2,344	5,561	2.05	171	121,545	5,440	1,505	3,445	193			
2,528	2,373	6,180	1.70	154	147,725	5,571	1,102	3,119	143			
2,744	2,720	4,474	1.24	104	67,925	1,012	142	1,618	119			
2,850	2,621	5,633	1.40	121	70,650	1,564	270	1,203	126			
2,148	2,442	4,328	1.84	126	185,705	2,431	463	856	190			
6,419	6,554	7,157	1.73	97	183,900	5,823	762	1,807	96			
864	773	1,417	2.89	52	26,142	1,777	727	701	50			
9,259	9,230	9,908	1.61	120	817,025	6,654	1,662	2,436	215			
664	777	1,280	2.50	45	20,063	2,508	524	1,607	52			
4,809	4,868	6,302	1.52	186	133,632	3,639	570	908	214			
2,734	2,729	4,456	2.07	120	122,965	2,783	611	921	143			
2,736	2,677	3,663	2.14	137	84,268	2,215	788	1,430	169			
2,109	2,806	4,630	1.72	122	95,060	3,201	576	2,268	154			
2,961	2,720	4,440	2.854	145	122,165	4,300	1,366	1,541	166			
2,908	2,947	3,530	2.325	126	73,150	3,823	3,009	2,321	184			
2,774	3,067	3,611	3.474	152	124,100	6,517	1,145	1,265	148			
2,790	2,771	4,471	2.609	136	94,840	5,156	211	878	167			
1,545	1,440	2,419	1.002	95	41,335	5,272	140	489	102			
2,625	2,285	5,622	3,240	146	122,040	4,910	1,284	1,977	136			
2,697	2,749	3,113	3,705	147	144,455	6,513	1,807	2,427	177			
2,982	3,004	4,537	2,774	107	120,035	2,125	437	1,690	127			
2,686	2,684	3,150	1,846	92	53,464	2,020	1,310	653	92			
1,711	1,825	2,844	1,634	104	52,960	2,500	682	690	110			
1,845	1,867	2,921	1,223	106	67,405	4,008	220	1,260	106			
2,361	2,465	3,233	2,301	141	106,823	4,077	1,417	1,311	153			
4,128	3,861	6,429	3,966	152	165,027	5,748	1,066	1,906	166			
4,265	4,268	7,109	4,361	186	130,781	3,413	1,423	1,775	226			

ABSTRACT [A

SCHO

COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.			
	District town- ships.	Independent districts.	No of subdis- tricts.	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.	Number employed.		Av. month compensation.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jefferson.....	9	23	60	92	25	7.8	33	197	33	44
Johnson.....	15	47	116	158	41	7.9	41	300	36	52
Jones.....	9	35	60	128	43	8.0	36	270	41	77
Keokuk.....	2	115	24	130	49	7.6	69	245	37	38
Kossuth.....	23	4	132	141	21	7.6	60	216	23	60
Lee.....	7	61	48	106	64	7.8	54	201	51	74
Linn.....	11	71	106	166	155	8.2	71	445	39	88
Louis.....	9	26	60	73	30	8.0	34	160	39	75
Lucas.....	4	59	33	91	28	7.4	35	167	33	36
Lyon.....	15	10	66	103	8	7.0	45	119	25	17
Madison.....	12	25	101	127	31	7.2	69	246	31	68
Madaska.....	9	75	68	149	54	7.8	88	266	34	17
Marion.....	4	112	22	130	40	7.6	71	222	33	78
Marshall.....	12	54	93	144	69	8.1	82	267	41	78
Mills.....	5	62	20	78	31	8.5	67	119	40	48
Mitchell.....	8	44	52	93	27	7.4	46	158	36	65
Monona.....	17	10	115	129	20	7.9	44	281	36	73
Monroe.....	6	45	47	91	15	7.9	36	139	32	47
Montgomery.....	10	29	85	103	38	7.9	64	190	38	12
Muscatine.....	11	25	68	83	67	8.7	46	192	46	65
O'Brien.....	16	6	110	113	31	7.3	49	183	29	49
Osceola.....	9	3	62	72	10	7.0	27	90	27	51
Page.....	11	45	83	120	40	8.0	90	241	37	38
Palo Alto.....	16	8	85	96	12	7.1	28	156	32	69
Plymouth.....	23	5	149	152	31	8.3	51	136	37	32
Pocahontas.....	15	12	83	116	12	7.0	39	182	22	58
Polk.....	13	55	91	143	202	8.4	97	401	46	17
Pottawattamie.....	26	23	209	230	100	8.6	87	464	42	23
Poweshiek.....	14	22	119	136	40	8.1	73	204	25	91
Ringgold.....	12	34	100	120	18	7.2	53	236	29	98
Sac.....	16	7	131	131	26	7.8	66	220	34	47
Scott.....	13	27	79	105	110	9.4	63	202	58	51
Shelby.....	16	8	134	139	23	8.2	66	211	39	97
Sioux.....	19	13	128	148	36	7.8	69	220	37	63
Story.....	14	27	115	132	40	7.6	63	250	36	68
Tama.....	12	71	67	173	86	7.9	74	227	26	89
Taylor.....	13	26	100	121	35	8.1	65	241	25	66
Union.....	10	21	96	106	38	8.2	45	224	35	46
Van Buren.....	6	47	67	118	27	7.0	48	182	37	41
Wapello.....	8	47	64	97	82	6.2	40	210	40	18
Warren.....	6	97	43	131	31	7.0	63	227	26	65
Washington.....	6	65	40	126	25	7.6	38	270	33	58
Wayne.....	13	33	90	118	27	7.0	85	191	32	43
Webster.....	19	31	142	170	35	7.5	60	274	34	78
Winnabago.....	12	2	60	64	10	6.4	34	67	29	56
Winneshiek.....	15	38	102	120	37	7.4	68	209	34	69
Woodbury.....	17	31	118	102	121	8.8	73	250	42	71
Worth.....	12	2	70	82	8	7.0	37	127	30	41
Wright.....	10	6	110	117	24	7.3	42	179	26	66
Totals.....	1,106	3,463	8,960	12,178	3,854	7.8	5,228	21,641	87	54

REPORTS FOR 1891—CONTINUED.**STATISTICS.**

PUPILS.**SCHOOL-HOUSES.****GENERAL.**

ABSTRACT [B]

SCHO

Adair.....	2372 10	2900 66	1850 84	7141 00	2312 08	1744 72	.....	830 30	22
Adams.....	517 83	2361 46	2236 74	6116 03	3703 25	258 80	.....	183 05	17
Allamakee...	2023 80	2412 81	684 93	5121 08	1637 02	2013 99	113 15	376 29	9
Appanoose...	2936 94	3335 89	2780 30	8482 19	2840 33	4157 80	21 15	107 08	13
Audubon.....	910 79	1580 10	916 00	3415 99	721 00	511 00	.....	905 72	12
Benton.....	2208 18	3512 41	503 00	6315 57	2313 90	723 40	6 10	1555 35	16
Black Hawk..	907 07	3701 43	430 24	5134 74	1503 42	1020 09	52 53	344 63	12
Boone.....	3063 19	6342 12	10300 70	21112 01	1331 99	4285 91	17 70	725 14	143
Bremor.....	1391 03	2128 20	61 15	3685 41	1014 23	1235 04	28 85	292 38	10
Buchanan...	2103 03	5340 32	340 04	7788 42	645 20	4858 01	.....	321 22	19
Euena Vista..	234 88	9709 27	640 40	13133 33	3497 29	3290 83	360 59	1581 94	43
Butler.....	1721 20	3102 53	1198 33	6017 06	2162 50	1278 05	19 00	624 93	19
Calhoun.....	3124 85	6384 08	5 00	9513 03	3347 38	1546 02	136 30	909 96	32
Carroll.....	1370 98	9477 93	10388 59	21311 89	10632 60	2117 21	138 79	1527 67	84
Cass.....	9126 81	6927 00	455 79	16300 20	8896 93	3422 45	15 06	602 28	35
Cedar.....	1701 31	5114 51	1200 03	8016 05	3116 23	1526 21	.....	932 01	24
Cerro Gordo..	2975 87	7153 09	561 04	10002 04	1033 63	1270 00	43 00	1409 41	60
Cherokee.....	8217 75	9709 79	8307 06	23424 00	19656 33	788 13	88 02	1217 60	15
Chokasaw...	7136 02	4061 35	1018 05	7157 42	2526 67	2410 50	.....	1001 32	12
Clarke.....	1344 46	3515 29	026 04	5515 78	1637 39	1590 37	70 51	289 09	10
Clay.....	1512 06	3472 16	7501 31	12485 53	2312 39	8228 43	50 85	879 94	10
Clayton.....	2008 12	1509 16	20 01	4177 31	865 02	775 85	275 93	777 34	16
Clinton.....	1761 71	12383 71	25061 21	40040 00	10247 73	24334 83	159 72	2608 07	26
Crawford.....	8294 63	6090 26	.....	14974 89	8743 86	1231 76	379 20	1551 63	30
Dallas.....	2573 49	6574 26	18179 51	27327 26	4135 72	10216 23	.....	603 01	32
Davis.....	130 59	630 81	1 10	791 60	5 10 46	41 65	.....	125 52	1
Decatur.....	1502 66	3800 57	2081 19	8023 42	5212 38	1290 05	83 97	350 27	10
Delaware.....	2179 06	3874 01	9341 27	15305 24	7809 92	882 43	171 17	1438 57	55
Des Moines...	490 74	2585 38	15 00 00	18733 12	15573 81	990 50	.....	185 83	16
Dickinson....	1272 67	2313 86	390 16	4516 00	954 36	1853 43	.....	166 94	10
Dubuque.....	2535 35	3946 03	5500 90	11801 68	7048 84	491 78	1 50	703 30	26
Emmet.....	2076 00	2125 66	13448 51	17650 23	7112 65	481 49	257 30	339 99	94
Fayette.....	1186 42	3892 06	2358 73	7437 21	2882 06	2108 60	243 74	1115 18	12
Floyd.....	3231 40	2610 19	1190 09	7017 88	580 41	2064 18	.....	1224 76	22
Franklin.....	3253 81	6384 31	106 18	8754 33	1734 85	730 21	311 35	1554 37	43
Fremont.....	2269 51	2412 55	18040 50	22732 55	6619 40	8009 20	166 67	1546 63	111
Greene.....	3423 33	2963 76	237 86	6344 95	1222 17	1374 56	.....	1205 39	27
Grundy.....	1009 85	1890 72	954 48	8805 03	198 67	980 34	.....	1818 00	8
Guthrie.....	4551 50	9036 93	590 38	14754 83	6400 45	3605 43	.....	274 68	44
Hamilton....	3873 75	4385 41	701 14	9020 30	784 08	1244 09	11 07	3009 43	30
Hancock.....	5942 21	4179 44	154 03	10330 61	3148 97	.....	225 70	568 36	69
Hardin.....	6216 76	6561 40	643 86	13422 11	1615 20	7215 15	.....	1371 72	33
Harrison.....	4301 21	8961 20	5323 99	18481 40	4416 58	5520 61	189 09	2180 04	65
Henry.....	842 12	810 79	1403 34	2381 25	780 00	604 20	.....	124 79	10
Howard.....	1005 87	2393 41	26 18	3519 43	1041 57	714 87	88 68	271 98	13
Humboldt...	1833 95	2307 50	171 25	4427 70	1204 30	934 49	64 83	628 23	13
Ia.....	2200 02	2503 61	624 22	5420 45	509 97	1683 00	21 69	1777 85	14
Iowa.....	1026 66	3610 46	3131 63	7788 75	2071 30	789 24	.....	521 29	44
Jackson.....	1822 00	7815 65	3835 34	13472 99	3870 80	5118 63	.....	4327 25	8
Jasper.....	6038 25	4435 22	309 52	10782 09	3208 64	2645 80	.....	1581 44	21

REPORTS FOR 1891.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.											
DEBIT.			Total.	CREDIT.							
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for fuel, rent, repairs, insurance, and janitors.	Paid secretaries and treasurers.	Paid for records, dictionaries, and apparatus.	Paid for text-books and supplies to be resold.	Paid for general supplies.	Paid for other purposes.	(On hand.	
5824 51	11935 27	782 35	18602 13	6305 56	1240 18	101 03	97 83	2201 80	1308 32	7137 41	
2808 10	7051 37	1880 91	11841 38	4019 26	1007 93	279 07	1042 01	1120 42	640 64	2823 05	
2551 06	8413 01	947 03	11912 00	5536 77	1010 69	93 16	500 01	631 90	1560 03	2579 38	
4642 63	8849 43	444 40	13040 46	6540 49	830 15	40 31	124 22	487 43	581 65	5336 21	
4502 46	11122 16	517 66	16142 28	7409 03	1001 57	288 50	216 12	2764 26	686 49	3086 31	
12200 94	15202 60	2365 40	20859 03	10079 97	1805 95	785 11	440 20	1335 55	1206 28	13215 06	
9558 94	15573 57	740 09	25873 20	13054 57	1421 50	580 99	576 93	1660 03	2011 28	5608 04	
7539 98	13509 95	1209 27	22440 20	8679 19	1461 84	642 97	9 00	2503 88	1653 73	7389 59	
7614 01	8927 12	451 83	10992 06	5007 71	1032 65	553 27	.....	1055 50	684 14	7729 68	
4675 10	12063 78	6433 48	23172 36	13139 02	1220 05	403 47	1200 12	1272 01	1522 42	4223 24	
6406 38	13523 89	1945 82	21678 07	8402 74	1231 17	926 73	1024 16	1351 62	1327 95	7409 70	
8500 72	11308 24	610 03	20419 80	7323 83	1453 53	350 70	1 00	1275 35	1205 80	8619 68	
5450 05	14080 17	922 45	20461 67	6774 92	1430 31	854 21	1054 25	1434 27	1146 06	7706 75	
6320 72	14374 89	2760 14	23955 75	9127 66	1752 99	949 25	938 61	1549 58	1837 02	7800 04	
6730 12	17164 08	2233 91	26152 71	11444 63	1315 49	606 05	150 90	2054 68	1160 73	8471 23	
7853 22	11450 20	2026 18	23001 69	8568 39	1547 28	490 50	419 68	1964 47	1425 81	7553 56	
6303 45	15285 47	7195 18	28784 10	9146 06	1183 50	577 60	60 55	2358 44	7405 47	8052 48	
6825 79	14697 98	3191 93	24815 70	12126 93	1529 53	309 56	73 58	2218 10	1120 69	7147 28	
7287 36	6975 70	1528 31	15791 37	5612 00	1075 51	645 87	375 32	936 87	2231 97	4913 83	
1462 42	7161 32	143 26	8700 00	4954 68	736 82	114 90	9 30	999 57	235 15	1064 58	
6125 57	9043 06	803 00	16611 63	5104 18	995 44	212 06	917 12	1480 51	885 58	7014 84	
7933 12	11343 88	1208 07	20474 07	6925 60	1767 02	1110 06	147 15	1233 11	2301 73	6060 40	
8446 61	22092 99	4387 70	34977 30	17119 72	1707 04	443 46	10 01	1655 76	4851 90	9166 41	
8319 82	13817 35	2079 95	23217 12	9091 71	1605 54	1361 25	991 38	3023 15	874 46	5280 62	
8771 94	15013 56	1226 05	25911 55	10569 57	1675 84	791 05	135 02	1641 81	3187 13	7911 13	
8830 36	6949 34	126 37	10100 07	3794 41	886 92	260 06	249 00	618 85	467 53	3819 70	
5034 09	8217 05	325 77	13577 81	4762 09	1011 36	361 64	61 78	940 59	565 39	5833 96	
7006 84	10146 08	450 65	17702 57	6352 36	1217 25	848 14	75 00	1158 14	1349 24	6422 44	
2716 66	19923 38	1160 51	23800 55	16445 33	1146 60	431 34	2 85	734 64	2006 47	3033 32	
2123 81	4298 75	45 84	6478 40	2490 45	766 00	248 00	.....	474 58	271 15	2227 32	
7406 18	22913 99	312 36	35084 48	20324 81	3123 11	322 70	79 10	1239 18	3721 50	7174 08	
8221 84	3318 38	553 29	6093 51	2269 29	539 09	554 27	23 50	547 87	1049 91	1109 58	
6847 89	9570 55	1419 89	17838 33	6103 49	1400 36	268 31	586 49	1771 30	903 89	6801 40	
5234 06	10677 85	621 99	16583 90	7029 50	782 85	557 73	84 90	1219 58	1770 91	5120 43	
6827 70	12327 70	2808 57	21963 97	9355 53	1469 59	352 41	78 67	939 01	1910 87	7648 89	
6713 38	8447 18	878 50	16039 06	6883 95	1159 14	439 67	110 00	895 03	884 90	5666 28	
5937 38	14950 80	1048 34	21956 52	6645 02	1329 92	1511 14	504 36	2844 11	2531 85	6550 12	
5569 17	9762 69	853 71	16173 57	6073 52	1109 02	204 49	24 93	777 04	1179 49	6806 18	
6275 32	13107 30	512 08	19894 70	9636 74	1122 16	395 80	22 75	1561 46	1162 66	5063 13	
6855 62	10324 03	601 74	17981 39	3820 03	1239 85	587 04	.....	1321 28	2505 46	8496 74	
5271 47	7951 97	533 32	13756 76	3792 80	908 75	452 73	458 62	755 83	605 24	6752 79	
7639 72	15712 89	1463 95	24816 56	10861 77	1571 48	823 70	104 60	1553 80	2137 31	7763 83	
8106 84	18030 63	1603 94	27804 41	11575 50	1938 35	1221 91	42 97	2184 00	2358 63	8483 05	
2587 89	11800 46	447 90	15836 25	5750 97	1183 99	328 89	22 10	451 38	1676 35	6422 57	
2863 16	7790 59	495 63	11169 38	5623 60	830 47	111 48	501 53	700 37	461 28	2931 65	
4388 73	5738 24	495 97	10672 94	3047 76	818 50	198 66	214 35	624 01	584 05	4284 71	
6180 84	9110 26	1374 64	16865 74	5097 50	1039 02	557 20	24 00	1531 97	1013 16	6802 80	
7001 38	11533 33	1757 66	20292 37	7174 72	1435 01	1123 32	868 43	1416 55	2160 82	6113 52	
6296 44	12741 82	2736 66	21773 92	9436 80	1640 69	417 85	387 71	1005 13	1507 31	7288 43	
6890 25	18031 83	994 67	25325 85	9718 50	1384 14	668 42	1152 15	2395 64	1361 32	8645 68	

ABSTRACT [E

SCH

Johnson.....	1258 95	5323 43	25060 39	31742 78	391					
Jones.....	865 91	2186 91	1410 28	3962 20	34					
Keokuk.....	1435 78	7450 09	2293 96	11179 77	1826 49	6507 78	86 55	502 49	22	
Kossuth.....	4202 02	9418 39	4428 96	18049 37	4308 31	4106 53	403 15	2908 66	62	
Lee.....	671 55	6184 26	822 30	7978 12	2223 09	4095 71	17 65	549 97	4	
Linn.....	3094 78	17894 40	91038 58	112925 76	48584 18	47714 78	182 29	6491 75	94	
Louisa.....	787 65	2900 85	2195 24	5853 74	1113 65	3291 07	48 00	942 15	4	
Lucas.....	9197 90	3856 02	35 08	12088 98	5582 29	2919 15	123 33	1781 00	27	
Lyon.....	7753 27	14261 27	9231 88	11110 11	10306 34	10549 33	223 95	1881 71	81	
Madison.....	1433 44	1378 97	129 37	2941 78	824 85	24 00		300 20	17	
Mahaska.....	9222 40	7477 68	1992 88	18692 96	5092 05	8837 03	109 82	1863 06	27	
Marion.....	2255 00	6022 04	1183 08	9482 10	1807 34	5541 59	30 93	350 15	19	
Marshall.....	2010 49	13447 73	2224 66	18382 78	2471 41	6619 22	78 65	6794 57	24	
Mills.....	2306 73	3883 81	894 09	7146 63	1114 18	2926 48	43 25	1779 76	12	
Mitchell.....	450 06	1057 53	560 95	2077 54	408 79	309 00		482 77	8	
Monona.....	3271 79	4832 82	906 46	9101 07	3186 50	2898 30	25 00	1089 44	19	
Monroe.....	532 16	1685 46	3093 39	5311 01	3329 25	221 07	0 00	677 96	10	
Montgomery..	1569 15	10071 19	290 00	11884 34	1184 14	7115 16		783 13	28	
Muscataine....	822 11	1421 48		2248 59	100 85	979 00		497 73	6	
O'Brien.....	7118 88	10395 14	780 20	18294 23	8425 18	1883 93	95 72	4187 27	43	
Oswego.....	2064 33	3735 31	3970 33	9789 97	4178 38	3422 40	47 59	172 56	19	
Page.....	3110 25	9028 45	7092 60	19231 30	1938 00	11925 85	293 89	1308 20	36	
Palo Alto.....	963 37	3762 93	576 75	5323 05	2156 17	528 20		246 75	23	
Plymouth.....	8573 08	10098 63	483 37	19155 10	8764 78	2575 78	307 45	1129 56	63	
Pocahontas..	5012 47	5564 59	1505 49	12087 55	8984 77	232 19	52 58	1006 58	17	
Polk.....	31629 60	44587 65	84779 75	100968 29	65864 50	84219 69	396 76	836 36	96	
Pottawatomie	8190 49	30756 53	12168 17	51115 19	29876 17	6948 75	45 62	1158 72	130	
Poweshiek....	2737 86	2491 54	1000 11	6822 51	2068 44	2667 06	2 90	688 10	13	
Ringgold.....	1594 96	4070 26	2167 68		3253 01	1594 96	26 87	927 96	26	
Sao.....	2031 53	5161 87	3731 48	10924 88	6537 37	1212 87	21 20	1423 16	15	
Scott.....	2430 59	3182 61	960 20	6573 40	2319 30	1682 85		1043 78	15	
Shelby.....	2071 95	4706 31	304 38	7022 64	375 04	3097 61		301 39	83	
Sioux.....	9072 25	13751 94	1229 71	20032 90	5828 02	4748 80	165 65	4289 59	50	
Story.....	4119 78	7430 53	1250 30	12800 50	3861 93	3722 51		768 99	44	
Tama.....	4667 72	9414 72	2409 72	16492 17	6136 04	5673 22	49 62	1233 31	33	
Taylor.....	3827 66	4318 27	909 00	9054 93	2129 42	4607 18		578 35	17	
Union.....	5659 17	6001 33	1400 00	13960 50	3315 79	3193 25		874 61	65	
Van Buren...	1430 53	3174 44	575 18	5180 15	694 06	2117 79	25 00	771 63	15	
Wapello.....	2668 57	8896 70	989 07	12354 34	5800 43	4484 43		658 16	14	
Warren.....	1716 05	3375 67	1822 53	8914 25	2345 46	1728 20		600 65	24	
Washington..	1027 15	3787 10	300 12	5123 37	174 00	2800 00	46 53	789 23	13	
Wayne.....	1553 05	3158 96	15007 08	20619 69	8385 90	6526 79		1605 88	40	
Webster.....	6025 09	7393 78	411 48	12831 25	4936 81	2390 41		607 22	50	
Winnebago...	2064 10	5110 14	7462 74	14656 96	7508 72	563 45	55 25	1746 06	47	
Winneblesh...	1628 16	2543 23	673 69	4845 08	1943 52	19 90	113 35	811 20	21	
Woodbury...	23937 40	21808 52	103045 90	148810 92	92872 05	9217 54	540 65	12713 19	334	
Worth.....	391 31	1916 37	182 00	2459 68	524 76	259 35		216 30	13	
Wright.....	3181 83	6773 48	3424 52	13879 33	4139 58	3570 06	103 25	1867 81	32	
Totals ..	234499 63	505823 87	597972 11	1326496 91	561579 01	437768 71	7777 18	130698 10	36154	

* Including \$41967.19 transferred from school-house fund to other funds.

REPORTS FOR 1891—CONTINUED.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.

DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.						
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	*Received from other sources.		Paid for same.						
2800 46	8453 30	1286 76	12171 64	6748 64	1042 11	156 44	545 03	545 03	2110 36	
6800 65	3612 50	2129 45	28621 03	9217 06	1803 02	1386 66	231 04	2313 48	2075 61	9245 00
6227 82	15045 41	1419 46	24602 79	9871 73	1323 28	1401 63	753 33	1405 01	3727 67	7259 74
3078 80	13400 89	1254 86	30621 55	8721 43	1685 20	344 20	9 65	1174 00	1280 10	7651 49
4651 40	12205 62	986 16	29478 27	8012 04	1000 45	246 64	152 62	886 55	1186 63	7628 94
4023 58	21180 45	2312 42	27535 45	11678 57	1300 76	596 61	30 65	1368 01	8452 08	4078 77
9235 32	36405 82	1723 71	44226 45	26637 69	2552 34	628 96	179 38	2207 07	6190 03	11170 20
2205 16	5361 50	422 30	7779 05	7779 05	707 03	253 67	.....	380 50	801 00	1678 08
3221 11	7576 96	2049 72	12917 79	7654 20	1184 41	100 69	.....	736 54	303 70	3806 27
1867 30	8736 19	614 71	11198 20	4376 13	1612 97	226 17	222 75	829 19	1490 11	2430 86
7006 44	18619 23	110 82	19488 50	8065 15	988 14	425 50	7 30	1808 05	1838 47	6784 60
5301 63	18500 87	3078 56	24570 06	8775 92	1054 61	414 00	316 03	2250 46	6140 60	5628 44
466 86	14577 07	10058 65	26092 57	9804 47	1772 93	206 90	1067 03	2030 38	1000 00	9151 37
6762 44	20348 48	867 03	30188 95	15243 47	1367 70	678 23	700 00	2150 11	968 14	9153 30
5317 04	9703 19	1090 27	16170 50	6318 45	1521 40	654 94	175 35	871 82	1673 95	4855 50
2629 20	3085 61	814 91	13508 81	5300 51	888 22	291 82	.....	1372 58	778 19	4007 79
4700 05	11697 50	387 21	10065 15	6268 55	910 65	612 45	122 00	1336 60	2076 74	4855 18
1800 41	3657 74	561 46	8430 03	3076 50	986 56	145 90	.....	.....	817 15	3003 63
4002 44	10312 70	3750 44	18264 58	6314 46	975 81	539 10	.....	1812 63	1762 81	3660 57
276 26	15445 04	4872 60	22002 90	13564 04	.....	249 79	2062 80	2063 50	400 04	2384 61
3500 00	11550 13	2068 41	17208 54	7457 17	1206 10	655 16	851 22	1423 26	1312 26	4190 27
4006 43	7749 21	222 42	12408 78	3386 72	770 20	149 90	74 86	486 14	2067 60	5763 06
7134 73	12726 46	1838 71	21697 90	9165 40	1515 68	742 26	4 15	1900 08	.....	5682 80
5350 12	18645 28	3228 95	12533 30	4065 79	965 56	166 60	260 27	728 30	747 70	5407 08
8106 77	16334 31	809 32	26269 40	9523 28	2184 53	513 63	391 02	1894 03	2321 97	8496 74
520 20	16532 68	416 02	13146 19	4779 61	950 96	326 00	384 00	1166 40	1228 82	4400 58
1440 29	6004 92	6530 55	84464 76	45625 82	2637 13	2068 26	9646 20	10664 74	3751 07	8401 53
2443 04	63174 43	2010 22	63227 69	28200 94	2193 90	956 06	518 31	6486 42	15365 47	11794 50
11600 21	14312 40	619 00	25630 61	11605 12	1445 62	678 73	534 82	2076 53	1902 75	7107 04
3000 76	6560 15	697 83	12947 76	5621 74	921 24	158 61	34 14	719 40	1675 34	2818 19
730 10	8935 80	908 00	18074 00	5800 15	1212 20	.....	184 48	1610 34	1183 93	7187 56
18234 02	21043 96	3430 37	40738 15	18007 35	2508 30	1021 36	58 47	1324 61	2618 42	15719 04
6007 60	10525 43	723 72	20151 96	7441 11	1551 78	720 79	15 74	2282 70	1075 30	7045 44
7063 27	15105 14	2250 50	24421 00	8767 27	2238 44	1500 77	307 98	2523 20	846 80	8407 50
1540 40	30121 30	2006 01	30609 70	7323 40	1280 96	546 97	642 67	1060 46	1150 71	8404 33
847 73	18186 83	9703 73	28840 29	13691 66	1006 77	963 66	43 20	1610 35	632 66	10290 98
781 06	12867 20	1442 56	21801 61	8194 60	1263 10	1300 20	654 49	2086 44	1465 60	6605 00
3300 00	13087 56	6105 60	22482 18	10660 62	1368 04	414 12	.....	2001 40	2112 54	3128 90
2000 61	8940 53	610 60	10611 74	4168 08	1009 70	144 66	.....	644 01	664 27	3000 00
4120 12	30804 00	401 06	25136 20	13685 26	1326 17	300 94	18 40	1848 62	2820 63	6100 06
2000 14	10244 32	1101 63	15145 07	6424 75	1241 71	215 20	8 00	1073 20	1276 96	4912 23
6001 24	9052 62	402 92	14813 83	6271 66	1165 48	228 75	.....	650 62	933 16	6663 43
8001 64	7682 38	1116 03	15000 04	5313 24	985 77	136 68	420 13	1080 27	961 06	6712 61
9100 64	16406 88	1512 34	24004 56	3281 13	1637 85	1332 10	134 11	1934 41	2282 47	9446 49
2302 71	5771 53	1109 34	9084 54	2800 07	836 30	146 25	256 25	617 16	452 24	2536 21
6572 42	9252 72	243 68	15869 02	5078 45	1067 00	479 37	82 36	1130 64	928 44	6183 76
1273 23	41270 48	2273 21	56416 92	26780 47	2142 15	1966 43	.....	6234 36	6812 34	13636 02
2700 50	8716 90	.....	8515 36	3042 50	504 29	363 10	.....	150 44	464 91	3410 26
706 25	8237 63	1092 48	17015 59	7103 61	932 00	632 30	33 00	1066 18	1461 85	.....
61023 72	131400 94	167750 76	310000 42	877979 45	132736 00	56480 51	41906 66	158012 76	114650 03	626361 08

*Including \$38025.87 received from sale of text-books.

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS' FUND.						
	DEBIT.				Total debit and credit.	CREDIT.	
			Received from semi-annual apportionment.	Received from other sources.			
Adair.....	26047 42	31821 22	5556 87	797 44	64222 95	38255 15	626 65
Adams.....	14572 91	22502 95	4991 23	65 41	44132 53	31372 96	169 46
Allamakee...	7053 80	28211 13	5806 12	857 68	40504 73	30715 87	621 47
Appanoose...	15250 60	24758 47	7080 85	730 16	48420 68	22031 25	840 93
Audubon.....	12053 07	28169 00	4943 06	860 07	46905 20	35442 05	64 10
Benton.....	43300 51	—	11545 61	1091 20	101205 78	58140 56	—
Black Hawk..	29216 28	44534 74	10682 21	1261 12	65494 35	57224 96	145 47
Boone.....	23732 17	39178 64	10162 18	1569 23	74412 22	47582 22	2402 08
Bremer.....	20072 80	22546 76	5607 65	997 54	49524 84	28115 52	621 20
Buchanan.....	21023 44	33056 55	9058 75	1322 68	63661 42	41747 06	1648 85
Buena Vista..	22817 54	32258 10	5108 11	1009 07	61263 42	30382 00	18 99
Butler.....	26681 79	31526 76	7799 85	936 62	68945 22	40264 31	264 41
Calhoun.....	18490 69	31755 24	6283 91	355 25	56865 11	38078 79	—
Carroll.....	22501 41	36549 91	9345 60	619 37	60116 29	45018 05	734 32
Cass.....	30229 80	44710 30	9403 36	1433 08	85778 63	57128 83	90 51
Cedar.....	30030 04	38788 30	7644 41	1239 30	77702 05	49237 11	227 68
Cerro Gordo..	22689 21	31426 46	8297 03	683 09	64955 70	41468 58	152 38
Cherokee.....	22583 52	42952 43	6500 20	757 53	72653 68	45709 12	2700 74
Chickasaw....	15234 09	22915 07	4735 05	1206 31	11001 12	30032 90	53 47
Clarke.....	10978 63	10639 91	6487 80	458 78	37565 12	25160 45	100 39
Olay.....	7131 75	25018 65	2380 93	192 38	34723 71	26624 74	61 79
Olayton.....	27550 00	38400 80	11245 17	1131 13	78427 09	51110 83	1030 56
Clinton.....	40195 00	67352 04	14511 57	2412 51	125402 06	85248 70	232 83
Crawford.....	20648 45	38472 00	7624 76	532 61	79278 02	53311 15	8 25
Dallas.....	18640 05	43067 37	9521 16	1521 40	73009 98	51255 85	446 56
Davis.....	3815 41	10078 25	7099 19	172 40	30163 25	22238 50	33 23
Decatur.....	15868 59	23448 18	8208 51	1099 81	48123 00	29644 78	83 46
Delaware.....	22089 91	31794 69	7898 41	686 32	62837 53	40404 64	231 21
Des Moines....	22550 24	60404 23	14020 11	413 44	98088 02	74629 01	4404 04
Dickinson....	5881 60	11702 50	1804 10	100 71	19440 11	13468 39	27 84
Dubuque.....	16249 93	56305 43	16855 77	673 69	93085 02	76650 56	412 29
Emmet.....	8997 05	6453 85	2401 23	1653 11	18905 24	11603 97	—
Fayette.....	21470 13	38960 77	9201 30	1555 65	66205 85	42808 40	754 37
Floyd.....	10882 86	31110 56	8162 06	502 74	50364 81	37317 13	901 38
Franklin.....	14102 85	30622 26	5783 34	953 85	51461 80	37723 19	309 12
Fremont.....	26539 10	37793 18	6157 48	906 26	71296 13	43025 89	1911 29
Greene.....	17113 66	37548 20	5842 38	1238 60	61741 57	—	—
Grundy.....	17870 84	32104 09	4924 44	621 88	55521 65	30970 97	164 91
Guthrie.....	20222 51	34544 00	7754 62	1514 62	64034 74	46208 50	64 74
Hamilton.....	17735 74	31654 51	4750 40	340 79	51440 44	37845 88	154 36
Hancock.....	12002 96	23428 74	2768 00	130 25	84990 59	25085 37	32 96
Hardin.....	22081 44	42368 04	7534 40	688 72	72653 26	40600 12	143 00
Harrison.....	33524 56	38507 89	8041 30	727 34	81461 19	54815 00	712 25
Henry.....	16656 02	24087 22	8043 53	436 90	50143 67	33581 05	190 36
Howard.....	9312 38	17319 84	5106 68	1115 02	33854 82	25821 78	80 00
Humboldt.....	12410 98	22203 83	2118 07	743 65	37570 84	24181 09	248 10
Ida.....	—	20479 30	5031 78	637 51	55857 99	33796 80	206 84
Iowa.....	19023 80	38893 40	7006 42	3108 48	69031 20	43443 23	136 66
Jackson.....	26242 24	36579 08	10090 69	1360 75	74310 78	47974 31	704 16
Jasper.....	25500 29	40216 64	12193 50	1836 60	86837 42	60132 65	1012 32

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS' FUND.							
	DEBIT							
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.						
Jefferson.....	12195 36	17240 53	10300 75	104 90	39750 63	37193 79	225 91	12227 93
Johnson.....	27078 77	36714 07	13120 42	322 41	77242 87	62800 49	1072 87	23270 51
Jones.....	14357 04	37150 58	9543 07	2779 27	63558 90	44634 06	2134 07	17070 83
Keokuk.....	30018 87	40072 88	10588 32	1226 53	73723 42	47579 17	853 77	25790 48
Kossuth.....	18123 31	37879 09	5528 28	1600 26	60141 04	41367 52	168 58	18604 93
Lee.....	23687 89	46347 17	15542 65	1070 98	86058 87	61443 05	1680 00	23965 62
Linn.....	55144 44	75893 73	20082 42	2477 72	153978 31	93222 60	2506 38	30000 24
Louis.....	15248 08	30143 59	5628 09	638 26	41856 00	26680 54	280 14	14685 82
Lucas.....	13717 61	19327 73	6865 35	143 18	40073 87	26338 30	123 80	13501 68
Lyon.....	6984 48	26456 63	3513 44	443 01	37397 66	26730 55	230 62	10436 19
Madison.....	21523 04	31070 83	6207 11	965 28	59785 26	37500 95	629 71	21634 60
Mahaska.....	28451 81	46447 60	10483 35	1598 17	80981 02	56400 83	719 34	29051 65
Marion.....	19491 86	35110 99	9332 77	1014 67	63570 29	42934 14	580 04	22084 51
Marshall.....	41222 05	65203 02	8170 28	1146 59	113750 94	76418 42	673 10	36057 43
Mills.....	21286 15	28851 66	8408 89	1041 51	50540 01	36528 93	520 63	22500 25
Mitchell.....	8640 73	23340 78	5331 37	1150 85	38472 73	28424 53	305 42	9842 76
Monona.....	17184 53	36198 82	7998 98	1136 33	62501 66	40484 24	384 50	21633 82
Monroe.....	9832 52	17351 60	5438 18	1035 63	35078 93	24632 41	623 18	10521 34
Montgomery.....	19536 57	35184 22	7848 00	954 58	63513 67	44307 26	110 44	19036 97
Muscatine.....	16955 63	52170 87	9048 00	1103 09	79187 59	57975 80	103 13	21106 66
O'Brien.....	19541 40	32748 43	4897 79	1480 80	58688 42	38628 34	1275 51	17764 67
Oceola.....	12287 90	14540 00	1539 76	63 90	33460 65	19130 06	81 43	14240 16
Page.....	36843 61	40503 60	9443 17	994 98	77785 36	51126 21	119 89	26530 36
Palo Alto.....	12533 21	18294 37	4747 40	.....	35373 98	23611 02	73 62	11861 34
Plymouth.....	23237 61	40658 01	9418 24	537 35	73671 41	61930 61	770 52	21161 28
Pocahontas.....	8905 12	24165 52	4822 53	658 94	38612 13	27624 71	638 94	10148 43
Polk.....	60886 00	121922 41	40473 98	818 18	223000 59	165706 07	453 33	57741 18
Pottawatt'mie.....	62332 09	103263 36	22466 47	1466 13	191581 07	126317 15	402 50	64661 42
Poweshiek.....	24936 67	43803 42	9160 21	1642 05	64002 35	62722 17	214 00	31156 09
Ringgold.....	14866 48	25243 05	6535 56	903 06	47449 05	31560 03	796 10	15063 93
Sac.....	18100 91	32483 15	7025 61	938 87	58546 04	39981 25	24 00	18542 79
Scott.....	47342 56	37271 32	17113 41	1904 93	153572 24	105440 61	249 84	49182 09
Shelby.....	27240 34	40822 90	6881 28	617 28	75062 90	40700 48	175 50	25068 01
Sioux.....	20814 33	44241 42	8939 62	1904 56	73019 93	51083 66	132 43	22003 62
Story.....	21765 79	34854 46	6080 73	109 87	62870 85	43640 22	121 64	19089 79
Tama.....	30578 77	44940 20	12636 34	1765 72	89921 03	67904 10	147 70	31868 14
Taylor.....	24441 54	31969 56	7119 23	1853 67	65183 90	42406 29	36 20	22749 50
Union.....	24160 36	31921 94	7002 09	3192 45	66206 63	44276 33	25 93	21904 56
Van Buren.....	18881 98	23776 80	9066 49	901 05	50256 07	29875 75	141 75	20238 37
Wapello.....	25508 31	41428 00	12314 15	1197 51	60533 87	54561 12	261 43	21711 33
Warren.....	16507 09	28334 03	8445 38	685 73	53012 23	35513 18	330 76	18068 29
Washington.....	21861 07	24083 89	4563 03	785 03	60174 02	37251 27	240 00	23041 68
Wayne.....	22254 37	21322 44	8810 00	719 85	51106 06	30801 16	141 15	22074 36
Webster.....	27919 47	40873 82	7240 30	627 44	70641 13	51068 58	380 46	25232 00
Winnebago.....	10708 30	9804 29	2405 68	965 62	23801 79	13137 50	1265 48	9406 81
Winnebleshiek.....	19221 64	25618 46	9175 18	685 21	54600 49	37960 16	62 50	17177 77
Woodbury.....	63244 63	97204 38	24001 34	835 42	185327 77	117548 08	2747 09	65232 60
Worth.....	5074 65	17380 80	3300 47	200 87	28035 59	19044 90	534 82	6853 87
Wright.....	22969 72	27642 32	4140 80	623 84	65375 87	36245 00	706 23	18364 63
Totals.....	2149302 15	3575711 62	634784 19	98408 09	668206 05	445860 30	53000 96	2148003 79

*Including \$17,200.34 received from school-house fund.

†Including \$12,417.68 paid other districts for tuition.

REPORTS FOR 1891.

OF TEACHERS.

14	17	288	25.0	22.0	14	39	9	36	6	3
4	13	120	26.0	24.0	14	20	5	6	1	...
5	30	197	30.0	22.0	6	19	4	40	2	...
3	70	294	23.0	19.0	5	25	8	42	...	1
1	8	165	32.0	23.0	2	6	1	6	7	3
1	1	54	24.0	20.0	1	13	...	...	...	...
11	54	239	29.0	24.0	2	19	7	20	1	...
...
...	6	67	27.0	22.0	4	17	8	30	1	...
16	43	361	24.0	20.0	15	60	17	50	...	...
18	18	216	25.0	19.0	8	30	4	25	3	2
24	34	190	25.0	22.0	9	22	18	30	3	4
30	30	223	25.0	20.0	5	29	6	17	1	1
35	35	230	24.0	22.0	10	26	8	30	6	1
30	30	202	23.0	20.0	20	45	24	47	1	1
25	25	181	22.0	22.0	...	66	7	33	2	1
32	32	252	24.0	19.0	13	54	3	27	...	1
33	33	117	24.0	20.0	1	15	2	23	5	2
51	51	264	20.0	22.0	7	56	9	40	6	13
41	41	235	27.0	20.0	3	40	7	32	5	3
23	23	194	24.5	21.1	14	32	5	41	2	3
27	27	192	24.0	...	2	8	3	15	...	...
18	18	167	25.2	21.1	3	26	5	28	1	...
...
11	11	144	26.0	21.0	9	22	4	24	3	1
42	42	267	24.0	22.0	12	20	11	...	1	1
...
15	15	235	31.0	24.0	5	34	4	30	1	4
122	122	260	23.0	22.0	12	36	16	32	3	...

ABSTRACT

EXAMINA

2

2.1.2

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11111

THE

6

THE

Pocahontas.....	28	12	16	115	44
Polk.....	59	26	31	243	2	22	92
Pottawattamie.....	40	22	18	220	54
Poweshiek.....	24	75	35	81	.....	.....	58
Ringgold.....	18	44	26	115	.....	.....	44
Sac.....	30	76	29	111	.....	.....	76
Scott.....	43	124	13	121	.....	.....	56
Shelby.....	36	77	38	169	.....	.....	74
Sioux.....	21	100	29	97	3	8	65
Story.....	26	62	32	191	.....	.....	56
Tama.....	36	124	24	146	.....	.....	50
Taylor.....	87	90	25	142	.....	.....	62
Union.....	21	117	8	119	2	3	31
Van Buren.....	21	66	19	68	9	51	42
Wapello.....	17	101	34	103	.....	.....	51
Warren.....	30	44	20	151	.....	.....	56
Washington.....	11	86	33	141	6	42	49
Wayne.....	38	54	53	87	.....	.....	91
Webster.....	23	90	28	178	.....	.....	51
Winnebago.....	4	6	9	20	2	8	15
Winneshek.....	28	61	26	90	9	43	63
Woodbury.....	20	120	5	150	.....	.....	25
Worth.....	16	83	11	66	6	25	33
Wright.....	25	94	11	102	.....	.....	36
Totals.....	2202	8145	2160	11137	223	1374	4704

REPORTS FOR 1891—CONTINUED.

OF TEACHERS.

County.	Applicants rejected.	Applicants examined.		Certifi- cates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experi- ence in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding state certifi- cates or diplomas.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adams	28	31	230	...	...	24.0	23.0	6	30	2	20	1	2
Albany	10	43	226	...	...	26.3	21.5	3	42	2	28	...	4
Albany	16	56	260	...	...	26.0	22.0	11	37	5	32	1	2
Albany	16	53	250	...	...	20.0	19.0	20	80	15	47	5	1
Albany	16	53	235	...	...	26.0	22.0	11	33	6	15	3	...
Albany	1	51	190	...	...	32.0	25.0	7	27	12	50	6	1
Albany	4	33	323	...	...	32.0	22.0	15	70	10	32	2	1
Albany	3	198	...	...	...	25.4	22.6	7	43	8	31	3	2
Albany	1	190	...	...	...	26.0	22.0	5	19	5	18	1	...
Albany	1	119	...	...	...	24.0	19.0	2	12	3	24	...	...
Albany	1	302	...	...	...	20.0	21.0	12	40	20	65	4	1
Albany	1	328	...	1	...	23.0	18.0	12	56	6	33	2	5
Albany	13	212	...	...	...	25.5	23.5	14	40	17	88	3	1
Albany	1	405	...	...	...	22.0	19.0	10	31	16	55	3	5
Albany	10	173	...	...	...	25.9	22.5	5	17	7	32	...	...
Albany	1	207	...	...	...	24.0	22.0	11	36	9	24	2	...
Albany	1	231	...	...	...	24.0	21.0	16	33	18	2	1	1
Albany	1	142	...	1	...	24.0	20.0	5	25	7	34	2	...
Albany	1	172	...	...	...	22.0	21.0	13	18	22	33	1	3
Albany	1	240	...	...	...	29.0	24.0	8	42	7	28	2	1
Albany	1	220	...	...	...	28.0	22.0	6	12	4	19	1	1
Albany	1	107	...	...	...	25.0	22.0	6	10	5	12	1	1
Albany	1	325	...	...	...	30.0	23.0	17	26	12	64	3	1
Albany	1	206	...	...	...	27.0	20.0	10	36	1	19	1	1
Albany	1	208	...	...	...	25.3	26.8	6	30	12	48	1	2
Albany	1	235	...	...	...	24.6	21.3	9	18	5	30	...	...
Albany	1	567	...	...	...	25.0	22.0	6	82	7	60	3	6
Albany	1	454	...	...	...	23.0	22.0	9	73	6	53	2	2
Albany	1	223	...	...	...	23.0	21.0	10	30	15	40	2	2
Albany	1	181	...	...	...	26.0	21.0	21	34	9	7	...	...
Albany	1	200	...	...	...	27.0	21.0	5	26	3	12	5	3
Albany	1	255	...	...	...	27.6	24.1	12	42	4	32	7	1
Albany	1	273	...	...	...	26.0	20.0	7	31	10	45	3	3
Albany	1	226	...	...	...	26.0	23.0	6	17	10	23	...	...
Albany	1	301	...	...	...	25.0	22.0	10	21	5	14	4	2
Albany	1	331	...	...	...	25.0	22.0	12	42	4	28	3	1
Albany	1	268	...	...	...	26.0	22.0	12	46	3	22	...	...
Albany	1	253	...	...	...	29.0	21.0	11	36	4	39	2	...
Albany	1	207	...	...	...	24.4	21.3	13	45	11	38	3	...
Albany	1	229	...	...	...	21.0	20.0	5	50	...	...	2	...
Albany	1	215	...	...	...	23.0	21.0	8	27	12	36	1	...
Albany	1	254	...	...	...	24.0	23.0	16	40	2	31	1	1
Albany	1	165	...	...	...	27.0	21.0	8	17	8	18	1	...
Albany	1	300	...	...	...	27.5	21.3	9	38	6	23	...	3
Albany	1	35	...	...	...	24.0	21.0	4	6	5	15	...	...
Albany	1	240	...	...	...	23.5	21.0	11	37	4	25	1	...
Albany	1	173	...	...	...	28.0	22.0	2	25	2	60	3	3
Albany	1	149	...	...	...	26.0	20.5	7	22	2	19	...	1
Albany	1	225	...	...	...	24.0	20.0	11	56	7	22	6	...
Albany	1	5286	23586	3	...	* 25.5	* 21.6	911	3419	799	3337	209	108

* Average age.

ABSTRACT [D].

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1891.

Adams	110	128	No..	No..	4	.....	1228	1	2	50
Allamakee	118	170	No..	No..	1	.....	1200	2	5	203
Appanoose	86	102	Yes..	Yes..	8	.....	1216	.....	.....	.....
Audubon	71	76	Yes..	Yes..	14	.....	1144	.....	.....	.....
Benton	77	82	No..	No..	.....	.....	1244	4	6	290
Black Hawk	181	203	Yes..	Yes..	14	.....	1252	6	17	684
Bonne	156	173	Yes..	Yes..	26	.....	1244	.....	.....	.....
Bremer	125	232	Yes..	No..	7	.....	1144	14	21	762
Buchanan	144	187	No..	Yes..	16	1	1253	1	5	100
Buena Vista	106	120	Yes..	No..	3	.....	970	6	16	238
Butler	100	125	Yes..	Yes..	15	2	1252	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	142	165	No..	Yes..	35	.....	1244	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	79	79	No..	No..	2	1	1238	5	12	357
Cass	170	170	Yes..	Yes..	18	1	1244	.....	.....	.....
Cedar	88	110	Yes..	Yes..	4	1	1242	.....	.....	.....
Carro Gordo	146	231	Yes..	Yes..	5	.....	1200	5	9	366
Cherokee	158	252	Yes..	No..	13	1	1172	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw	118	198	Yes..	Yes..	9	5	1171	2	5	235
Clarke	120	146	Yes..	Yes..	8	.....	1080	.....	.....	.....
Clay	116	198	No..	No..	1	1	1148	.....	.....	.....
Clayton	150	212	Yes..	No..	5	1	1248	5	2	108
Clinton	245	272	Yes..	No..	5	1	1252	9	36	1,345
Crawford	87	123	Yes..	No..	5	2	1216	2	6	220
Dallas	130	174	Yes..	Yes..	23	1	1236	1	6	85
Davis	90	90	No..	Yes..	25	.....	1200	1	4	60
Decatur	100	120	No..	Yes..	.....	.....	1180	2	8	256
Delaware	104	130	Yes..	No..	5	2	1200	3	12	224
Des Moines	16	18	No..	No..	.....	.....	1250	7	30	1,200
Dickinson	82	95	No..	No..	.....	.....	620	1	3	95
Dubuque	100	100	Yes..	No..	10	1	1432	30	140	4,044
Emmet	42	46	No..	No..	.....	.....	372	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	118	118	Yes..	No..	4	1	1240	3	20	624
Floyd	100	116	Yes..	No..	3	.....	1240	2	9	1,00
Franklin	115	120	Yes..	No..	4	.....	1200	1	3	60
Fremont	138	138	No..	No..	1	.....	1152	1	11	200
Greene	116	158	Yes..	Yes..	3	.....	1210	1	3	75
Grundy	130	167	Yes..	Yes..	8	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....
Guthrie	120	150	Yes..	Yes..	22	.....	1248	*1	6	250
Hamilton	130	180	No..	Yes..	10	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	94	162	Yes..	Yes..	4	1	942	1	8	164
Hardin	101	151	Yes..	Yes..	4	1	1248	3	4	98
Harrison	125	125	Yes..	Yes..	12	.....	1258	1	3	60
Henry	60	60	Yes..	Yes..	6	.....	1160	4	26	641
Howard	85	162	No..	No..	2	.....	1210	1	4	135
Humboldt	88	160	Yes..	Yes..	3	.....	1130	1	3	80
Ia	101	131	Yes..	No..	3	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	64	73	Yes..	No..	4	.....	1252	3	2	96
Jackson	162	181	No..	Yes..	10	.....	1232	6	10	220
Jasper	120	126	Yes..	Yes..	40	2	1248	1	2	60

*County High School.

ABSTRACT [D]—CONTINUED.

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1891.

ABSTRACT

TEACHERS

COUNTIES.	WHERE HELD.	SESSIONS.			TEACHERS IN A	
					MONTHS.	
Adair.....	Greenfield.....					
Adams.....	Corning.....					
Allamakee.....	Waukon.....					
Appanoose.....	Centerville.....					
Audubon.....	Audubon.....					
Benton ..	Belle Plaine and Vinton..					
Black Hawk.....	Waterloo.....					
Boone.....	Boone.....					
Bremer.....	Waverly.....					
Buchanan.....	Independence.....					
Buena Vista.....	Storm Lake.....					
Butler.....	Allison.....					
Calhoun ..	Rockwell City.....	July	6	2.0	2	32
Carroll.....	Carroll.....	August	14	2.4	2	31
Cass.....	Atlantic.....	July	20	3.0	1	32
Cedar.....	Tipton.....	July	27	2.0	2	17
Cerro Gordo ..	*Mason City.....	August	17	3.0	2	37
Cherokee.....	Cherokee.....	August	10	2.0	2	35
Chickasaw.....	New Hampton.....	July	20	3.0	2	8
Clarke.....	Osceola.....	August	17	2.0	1	24
Clay.....	Spencer.....	August	10	2.0	2	9
Clayton.....	Elkader.....	July	27	2.0	2	30
Clinton.....	De Witt.....	August	17	2.0	2	15
Crawford.....	Denison.....	August	17	2.0	2	41
Dallas.....	Adel.....	August	10	2.0	2	61
Davis.....	Bloomfield.....	August	3	3.0	2	40
Decatur.....	Leon.....	June	15	2.0	1	30
Delaware.....	Manchester.....	August	10	2.0	2	24
Des Moines.....	Burlington.....	August	17	2.0	2	11
Dickinson.....	Spirit Lake.....	March	30	2.0	2	12
Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	August	17	2.0	2	18
Emmet.....	Eatherville.....	August	3	2.0	2	4
Fayette.....	Fayette.....	August	3	2.0	2	31
Floyd.....	Charles City.....	July	20	2.0	2	14
Franklin.....	Hampton.....	August	24	2.0	2	24
Fremont.....	Sidney.....	August	10	2.0	1	16
Greene.....	Jefferson.....	July	20	3.0	2	20
Grundy.....	Reinbeck.....	August	3	2.4	2	12
Guthrie.....	Guthrie Center.....	August	17	2.0	2	20
Hamilton.....	Webster City.....	August	17	2.0	2	10
Hancock.....	Britt.....	August	17	2.0	2	10
Hardin.....	*Eldora.....	August	3	3.0	2	28
Harrison.....	Logan.....	July	6	2.0	2	22
Henry.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	August	3	3.0	1	30
Howard.....	Orasco.....	March	30	2.0	2	65
Humboldt.....	Humboldt.....	August	10	2.0	2	7
Ida.....	Ida Grove.....	August	10	2.0	2	26
Iowa.....	Marengo.....	August	3	2.0	1	25
Jackson.....	Bellevue.....	July	20	2.0	2	21
Jasper.....	Newton.....	July	27	3.0	1	20

*Including a spring institute.

REPORTS FOR 1891.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND,								
RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.		
On hand at last report.	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State appropriation.	County appropriation and sundries.	Total.	Instruction and lectures.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.
334 00	360	272	50		1036 00	525 00	72 65	438 35
232 08	287	144	50		833 68	420 00	99 08	314 60
153 43	219	136	50	7 40	585 83	450 00	45 96	89 87
122 88	240	188	50		609 90	490 00	96 50	113 40
43 76	280	175	50		548 76	486 50	53 05	9 21
178 34	511	232	50		971 34	603 00	75 40	292 94
404 70	306	254	50		1074 70	585 00	107 50	382 20
38 50	364	335	50		785 50	570 00	137 58	77 92
312 86	207	120	50		690 86	525 00	40 60	125 26
29 26	217	103	50	50 00	449 26	265 00	58 50	125 76
28 53	241	101	50		470 53	400 00	70 00	53
284 55	362	185	50		901 55	575 00	67 90	258 65
124 08	281	163	50		618 08	517 50	42 05	58 53
19 24	314	148	50		531 24	408 00	87 00	36 24
26 24	378	260	50		714 24	545 30	105 71	63 23
217 36	314	215	50		796 36	515 00	96 35	195 01
30 74	312	247	50		639 74	530 00	98 35	11 39
582 20	335	218	50		1185 20	470 00	28 65	686 55
53 48	205	153	50		551 48	505 00	38 00	8 48
90 00	196	201	50		537 00	475 00	58 00	4 00
261 11	221	100	50		632 11	392 00	38 15	206 93
212 78	412	210	50		884 78	523 00	47 30	312 48
100 71	363	274	50		867 71	550 00	163 45	154 26
41 55	212	187	50		490 55	435 00	37 80	17 75
30 45	368	280	50		737 45	497 00	149 45	91 00
144 60	186	151	50	10 00	541 60	429 50	86 10	26 00
225 70	247	166	50		700 70	400 00	48 50	252 20
56 60	322	254	50		682 00	473 00	97 30	111 70
17 40	214	126	50		407 40	321 10	82 60	3 70
62 50	76	60	50	30	257 80	140 00	35 60	82 29
143 85	333	265	50		791 85	525 00	37 85	229 10
22 75	80	42	50	75 00	279 75	208 42	17 09	50 24
298 85	414	211	50		973 85	385 00	126 35	462 50
79 06	251	159	50		539 06	300 00	60 00	89 06
16 90	228	167	50		461 90	365 00	29 75	67 15
172 70	254	127	50		603 70	343 00	76 45	184 25
70 80	308	176	50	3 63	608 43	518 00	65 00	25 43
296 63	253	111	50	20 30	721 13	360 00	93 90	267 23
544 61	237	185	50		1016 61	515 00	103 70	397 91
153 06	291	172	50		666 06	344 30	124 00	197 76
358 28	150	80	50	50 00	330 00	294 20	32 55	3 25
413 37	335	226	50	83 45	1052 73	770 10	100 75	181 88
113 60	276	173	50		912 37	544 00	49 50	318 87
85 02	245	188	50		483 00	345 00	108 31	29 69
345 62	218	175	50		556 60	310 00	132 10	114 50
80 98	190	126	50		451 02	305 00	52 10	93 92
284	194	146	50	2 87	738 49	345 00	103 55	289 94
357 40	370	200	50		709 98	370 00	129 02	210 96
	284	180	50	27 53	541 53	445 00	96 53	259 17
	449	294	50		1150 40	660 00	231 23	

ABSTRACT

TEACH

J
J
J

Keokuk	St. J.	August	3	3.0	1	43	178	2
Kossuth	Algona	July	20	2.0	1	25	143	1
Lee	Ft. Madison	July		2.0	2	18	107	3
Linn	Marion	August		2.0	2	44	320	3
Louisa	Wapello	July		3.0	1	21	113	1
Lucas	Chariton	July		2.0	2	12	118	0
Lyon	Rock Rapids	August		2.0	2	7	77	
Madison	Winterset	July		2.0	1	28	207	2
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	July		2.0	2	36	243	2
Marion	Knoxville	August		3.0	1	42	146	1
Marshall	Marshalltown	July		3.0	2	45	167	2
Mills	Glenwood	August		2.0	1	30	101	1
Mitchell	*Osage	August		4.0	2	29	159	1
Monona	Onawa	July		3.0	2	25	127	1
Monroe	Albia	August		3.0	1	19	109	1
Montgomery	Red Oak	July		2.0	1	36	149	1
Muscatine	Muscatine	August		2.0	2	23	177	2
O'Brien	Primghar	August		2.0	1	27	130	1
Osceola	Sibley	March		2.0	2	31	63	1
Page	Clarinda	August		2.0	2	44	152	1
Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	August		2.0	2	11	109	1
Plymouth	Le Mars	July		2.0	2	26	205	2
Pocahontas	Laurens	August		2.0	2	18	106	1
Polk	*Des Moines	August		3.0	1	70	411	4
Pottawattamie	O. Bluffs and Avoca	July		4.0	1	19	334	3
Poweshiek	Brooklyn	August		2.0	2	25	189	1
Ringgold	Mt. Airy	August		3.0	1	24	126	1
Sac	Sac City	July		2.0	2	27	127	1
Scott	Davenport	July		2.0	1	10	134	1
Shelby	Harlan	July		3.0	2	45	177	2
Sioux	*Orange City	August		3.0	2	26	151	1
Story	Nevada	August		4.0	2	23	208	2
Tama	Toledo	July		2.0	2	20	249	2
Taylor	Bedford	July		2.0	2	14	176	1
Union	Oreston	August		3.0	1	11	164	1
Van Buren	Keosauqua	July		3.0	2	36	140	1
Wapello	Ottumwa	July		3.0	1	25	184	2
Warren	Indianola	August		2.0	2	38	192	3
Washington	Washington	August		2.0	2	19	174	1
Wayne	Gorydon	August		2.0	1	44	130	1
Webster	Ft. Dodge	July		2.0	2	22	228	2
Winnebago	Lake Mills	August		2.0	2	15	45	1
Winnebush	*Decorah	August	3	5.0	2	64	216	2
Woodbury	Sioux City	July	0	3.0	2	13	225	2
Worth	*Northwood	August	17	4.0	2	26	112	1
Wright	Clarion	August	3	2.0	2	10	118	1
Totals				2.5		2,000	15,650	18,000

* Including a spring institute.

† Including school of methods.

‡ Average length of institute.

REPORTS FOR 1891—CONTINUED.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.								
RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.		
On hand at last report.	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State approp- riation.	County ap- propriation and sun- dries.	Total.	Instruction and lectures.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.
\$ 297 40	\$ 261 8	\$ 174 8	50	.....	\$ 782 40	\$ 380 00	\$ 93 50	\$ 308 90
.....	369	240	50	34 80	603 80	609 80	84 00	.....
1 38	325	222	50	.....	506 38	480 00	76 75	41 63
29 00	324	221	50	.....	624 00	485 00	106 00	33 00
96 71	294	168	50	.....	602 71	450 00	99 35	53 36
161 60	250	125	50	.....	586 69	350 00	33 11	203 58
.....	455	373	50	.....	878 00	657 50	192 50	28 00
159 15	243	136	50	.....	598 15	410 00	66 95	111 20
130 85	225	130	50	.....	535 85	355 00	61 60	116 25
25	152	84	50	35 00	321 25	250 00	28 00	43 25
152 86	300	235	50	.....	797 66	362 00	205 25	230 61
151 88	418	279	50	.....	808 88	545 00	119 40	234 48
225 75	280	198	50	.....	743 75	416 00	41 98	285 77
50 00	505	212	50	.....	817 00	672 00	145 00	.....
242 65	225	131	50	05	648 70	345 00	35 80	237 90
160 02	202	188	50	.....	660 02	557 00	54 40	48 62
361 51	275	152	50	.....	858 51	519 00	13 00	326 51
39 80	179	128	50	.....	306 89	330 00	47 10	19 70
454 40	228	185	50	.....	915 40	463 00	15 00	437 40
30	202	200	50	.....	542 30	465 00	51 05	26 25
50 75	277	157	50	40	535 15	385 00	37 65	112 50
15 00	150	116	50	.....	331 60	250 00	79 05	2 55
112 50	416	196	50	.....	774 50	490 00	78 77	205 73
256 73	246	120	50	.....	627 73	360 00	50 88	252 85
60	239	231	50	.....	520 60	430 00	80 00	10 60
83 24	288	124	50	.....	545 24	340 00	61 90	143 34
198 63	666	481	50	.....	1,300 63	1,025 50	187 70	177 43
477 25	515	353	50	.....	1,305 25	755 00	58 00	582 25
32 00	285	194	50	.....	561 00	435 00	96 00	.....
2 85	228	150	50	8 90	439 75	375 00	64 75	.....
242 46	259	154	50	.....	705 46	381 50	48 50	275 46
148 42	314	144	50	.....	656 42	429 50	28 40	198 52
130 25	366	222	50	.....	768 25	510 00	132 50	125 75
268 23	291	177	50	.....	786 23	495 00	102 00	189 23
273 43	374	240	50	.....	937 43	613 00	135 35	189 08
4 20	304	288	50	.....	736 20	630 00	102 50	3 70
60 35	333	190	50	48 00	690 35	370 00	100 00	220 35
302 16	286	175	50	.....	813 16	404 90	41 00	277 17
242 57	260	176	50	.....	728 57	455 00	69 70	203 87
116 88	284	209	50	.....	650 88	465 00	15 00	179 88
25 95	275	230	50	.....	580 95	371 55	62 45	146 95
354 53	305	193	50	.....	902 53	465 00	58 15	379 38
184 30	260	174	50	.....	668 30	413 00	48 80	206 50
22 45	357	250	50	2 50	681 95	485 00	66 00	130 95
68 65	51	60	50	.....	229 65	180 00	4 00	45 65
195 30	307	292	50	10 00	844 30	567 50	196 78	80 02
109 45	200	240	50	.....	609 45	462 00	177 35	60 10
18 42	189	138	50	.....	305 42	341 00	51 45	2 97
48 80	268	128	50	.....	404 80	474 00	20 90	.....
\$ 15,101 16	\$ 28,872	\$ 18,655	\$ 4,950	\$ 470.13	\$ 68,048 29	\$ 44,939 76	\$ 7,866 98	\$ 15,241 55

REPORTS FOR 1891—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CONDUCTORS.	INSTRUCTORS.
Keokuk	O. C. Scott	W. O. Mullin, J. P. Dodds, S. S. Wright, Miss K. E. Palmer.
Kossuth	J. Breckenridge	W. H. Dixon, H. B. McCollum, Agnes McMullan, Annie Goodrell.
Lee	A. L. Shattuck	R. S. Davis, N. O. Campbell, Miss O. Benson.
Lian	P. S. Thompson	J. A. Bishop, J. J. Dofflemyer, W. A. Doron, J. M. Eppstein, W. N. Gemmill, Miss M. C. Benson.
Louisa	J. J. Dofflemyer	G. H. Mullin, W. H. Moffet, A. M. M. Dornan.
Lucas	L. B. Carlisle	Mrs. L. B. Carlisle, Miss N. T. Milligan, Miss Lida Pitman.
Lyon	E. E. Blanchard	Miss A. M. West, Miss E. S. Yule, Miss E. M. Hatch.
Madison	T. H. Stone	O. H. Beaver, C. H. Carson, L. W. Blasler, J. D. Phillips, A. O. Hutchins.
Mahaska	Miss E. H. Rogers	C. E. Shelton, Mary A. Blood, W. J. Dean, O. J. Conner, Amy Hutchinson, Katie Palmer, Marian Ross, Belle Patterson.
Marion	Mrs. M. Harsh	Miss M. A. Mizelle, P. B. Woods, L. B. Carlisle.
Marshall	H. H. Freer	Lucy Curtis, Alice Lincoln, Ida Schell, L. Summers.
Mill	G. I. Kelley	C. Scott, A. L. Shattuck, S. M. Mowatt, Miss A. Stairs.
Mitchell	P. B. Cooper	C. P. Colgrove, H. M. Bell, J. A. Lapham, J. M. Eppstein.
Monona	C. W. Dean	C. H. Dye, A. P. Hargrave, O. M. Ross, Mrs. Otter.
Monroe	H. J. Bell	E. B. Skinner, Mrs. E. B. Skinner, L. B. Carlisle.
Montgomery	W. W. Montgomery	W. T. Chevalier, J. A. McLean, Kate Gill.
Muscatine	J. S. Shoup	E. Anna Morris, Miss A. Morton, V. G. David, F. M. Witter, Hattie Foulke.
O'Brien	D. S. Wright	W. S. Wilson, J. A. McLean, W. I. Simpson.
Oceola	A. W. Rich	Mrs. A. W. Rich, Miss A. Staves, W. A. Ferguson.
Page	Miss L. E. Granger	Miss O. A. Evers, J. F. Saylor, D. Williams, Miss M. C. Allen, Mrs. E. H. Rogers.
Palo Alto	P. H. Donlon	H. S. Gemmill, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Young, Berrie Larsen, Miss A. B. Martin, Louise Tebbels.
Plymouth	F. B. Cooper	W. O. Riddell, J. F. Hirsch, A. W. Rich, Wm. Wilcox.
Pocahontas	J. C. Gilchrist	Anna E. McGovern, A. W. Sargent, S. A. Emery.
Polk	C. F. Saylor	E. E. White, G. E. Knepper, Etta Supplee, M. L. Bartlett, R. Anna Morris, W. A. McCord, H. L. Hall, J. M. Mehan, R. E. Call.
Pottawattamie	J. K. Cooper	J. W. McClellan, H. W. Sawyer, A. B. Warner, J. W. W. Laird, W. O. Davis, Mrs. J. F. Ware, S. H. Marsh.
Poweshiek	S. W. Heath	W. G. Ray, W. C. Rayburn, G. W. Cowden, G. W. Bryan.
Ringgold	S. S. Maxwell	J. W. Wilkerson, J. H. Wilkerson, Mary Taylor.
Sac	J. H. Oroutt	Mrs. A. L. Shattuck, A. L. Brower, H. S. Gemmill, H. H. Fellows.
Scott	J. M. De Armond	W. A. Doron, W. D. Wells, Miss M. Tague.
Shelby	C. F. Swift	O. M. Grumblin, J. R. Kirk, J. A. McLean, J. W. McClellan.
Sioux	A. W. Grisell	O. W. Deane, Miss E. L. Kluckhohn, G. G. Washburn, M. M. Mishler, N. Spencer, D. M. Odle, J. valler, Miss O. McHenry, C. D. Ingheim.
Story	O. O. Roe	amson, J. M. Eppstein, A. M. Miss O. Benson, W. S. Reese.
Tama	W. L. Byr	t, W. Bell, E. B. Warman, Miss
Taylor	Irene McC	Owen, Miss G. A. Stayt.
Tiara	O. B. Stay	ass, S. B. Allison, F. Martin.
Van Buren	O. W. Wey	ll, Grace Stayt.
Wapello	A. W. Stay	White, Laura J. Brown.
Warren	O. J. Layl	Cramer, J. T. Matthews, Ella
Washington	Miss M. A	supplee.
Wayne	H. O. Holt	y, L. Begeman, F. S. King.
Webster	M. F. Are	ides, Mary A. Turner, A. F.
Winnebago	W. A. Chapman	Geo. Chandler, W. G. Ray.
Winneblesh	H. L. Coffeen	J. S. Shoup, Fanny Mason, C. S. Boloe, F. O. Clark.
Woodbury	J. S. Shoup	E. L. Coffeen, May Gibson, Miss T. Asslen.
Worth	A. O. Bakken	J. C. Gilchrist, O. W. Deane, E. L. Coffeen, Mrs. Shoup.
Wright	D. S. Wright	J. Breckenridge, K. Lakenagaard, H. A. Dwelle.
		J. C. Hadley, L. Ohase, Emma L. Funk, Miss Skliba.

STATISTICS OF CITY SYSTEMS.

Comparative showing for 1890-91 from all cities in Iowa of more than 2,000 population in 1890. Compiled chiefly from the reports of county superintendents for 1891.

GRADED SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

*Latin. †German.

GRADED SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

* Latin. † German.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Years in course.	Years in Latin.	1900-1901.						1901-1902.					
			ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.			ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adley	4	4	19	43	62	1	4	5	18	34	52	6	5	10
Adair	4	4	10	23	33	3	1	4	14	21	35	1	2	3
Adel	4	4	18	28	46	8	3	11	13	24	37	3	7	10
Afton	4	4	61	70	131	8	14	22	57	69	126	12	14	26
Albia	4	4	26	29	55	...	0	0	30	33	63	4	4	8
Algona	4	4	19	41	60	...	0	0	19	36	55	3	3	6
Allerton	4	4	10	18	28	2	3	5	6	18	24	3	7	10
Ames	4	4	29	35	64	...	...	...	13	20	33	1	3	4
Anamosa	4	4	29	36	65	3	6	9	27	28	55	...	...	...
Angus	3	3	12	30	42	...	2	2	15	24	39	...	4	4
Atlantic	4	4	70	115	185	12	14	26	35	80	115	6	10	16
Audubon	4	4	10	50	60	2	4	6	16	49	65	5	12	17
Aroca	4	4	7	14	21	2	6	8	7	8	15	5	9	14
Bedford	4	4	33	48	81	3	7	10	35	41	76	3	2	5
Belle Plaine	4	4	16	38	54	3	9	12	32	56	88	3	14	17
Bellevue	4	4	15	25	40	4	7	11	10	24	34	1	6	7
Bloomfield	4	4	21	38	59	3	7	10	20	41	61	3	9	12
Boone	4	4	64	66	130	6	15	21	54	56	110	14	4	18
Brooklyn	4	4	20	40	60	3	9	12	17	50	67	5	5	10
Burlington	4	4	105	185	290	2	10	12	87	186	273	6	9	15
Carroll	4	4	23	31	54	...	...	...	19	31	50	1	7	8
Cedar Falls	4	4	34	42	76	10	10	20	38	56	94	11	10	21
Cedar Rapids	4	4	125	171	296	9	20	29	100	175	275	13	27	40
Centerville	4	4	80	47	127	7	10	17	26	55	81	1	12	13
Chariton	4	4	28	44	72	4	7	11	17	44	61	5	15	20
Charles City	4	4	38	71	109	6	2	8	30	72	111	2	5	7
Cherokee	4	4	42	73	115	2	2	4	18	43	61	3	6	9
Clarinda	4	4	14	30	44	3	4	7	19	35	54	...	6	6
Clear Lake	4	4	31	45	76	7	5	12	24	45	69	1	7	8
Cleveland	2	...	14	16	30	4	...	7	13	14	27	2	4	6
Clinton	4	4	45	109	154	6	...	16	31	120	151	5	22	27
Collax	4	4	25	32	57	3	...	7	20	31	51	3	4	7
Columbus Junction	4	4	17	39	56	2	...	6	15	37	52	2	12	14
Corning	4	4	25	46	71	...	...	5	16	17	33	5	5	10
Correctionville	4	4	22	27	49	1	...	3	23	31	54	2	5	7
Corydon	4	4	26	51	77	2	...	10	24	42	66	2	4	6
Council Bluffs	4	4	48	128	176	1	...	16	43	110	153	1	12	13
Cresco	3	...	23	31	54	1	...	3	25	29	54	2	5	7
Creston	4	4	75	146	221	7	...	21	79	146	225	7	21	28
Davenport	4	4	108	165	273	11	...	49	106	165	271	12	38	50
Decorah	4	4	17	31	48	...	...	6	12	35	47	1	3	4
Denton	3	...	27	44	71	1	...	2	17	43	60	2	8	10
Des Moines, E	4	3	72	171	243	19	...	60	58	118	196	4	12	16
Des Moines, W	4	4	No report.	...	...	8	...	23	100	184	284	7	19	26
De Witt	3	3	21	37	58	2	...	15	18	27	45	5	10	15
Dubuque	4	4	89	178	267	11	...	38	77	136	213	6	14	20
Dunlap	4	2	14	24	38	1	...	6	12	23	35	1	3	4
Dyersville	3	...	9	14	23	4	...	8	10	16	26	2	4	6
Eagle Grove	3	2	19	30	49	...	...	...	19	30	49	1	5	6
Eldon	4	2	19	22	41	3	...	4	24	32	56	1	4	5
Eldora	4	3	31	46	77	1	...	3	16	28	44	3	7	10
Elkader	3	...	32	30	62	4	...	7	22	30	52	10	4	14
Emmetsburg	3	1.5	15	14	29	2	...	2	12	11	23	4	...	4
Estherville	3	...	16	22	38	1	...	3	9	16	25	1	4	5
Fairfield	4	4	23	47	70	...	...	5	19	29	48	4	7	11
Farlington	4	...	32	37	69	4	...	7	20	35	55	2	2	4
Fayette	2	...	32	24	56	9	...	18	22	14	36	9	7	16

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Years in course.	Years in Latin.	1890-91.						1891-92.					
			ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.			ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Fontanelle	4		32	33	64	4	5	9	21	28	49	4	8	12
City	4		11	23	34	1	4	5	12	22	34	4	11	15
Edge	4		33	67	100	2	9	11	12	22	34	4	11	15
Edison	4		18	50	68	1	11	12	13	17	30	4	11	15
Ed	4		22	32	54	2	5	7	22	37	59	4	11	15
Emotion	4		17	23	40	2	1	3	13	24	37	4	11	15
Field	4		24	44	68	1	10	11	21	43	64	4	11	15
Field	4		67	77	144	8	13	21	70	68	138	13	19	32
Center	4		20	33	53	4	5	9	14	24	38	4	11	15
Co. High School	4		99	126	225	6	6	12	80	102	182	10	14	24
Berg	4		16	19	35	5	1	6	15	17	32	3	3	6
Berg	4		23	27	50	2	1	3	12	16	28	3	3	6
Berg	4		49	73	122	2	13	15	62	78	140	3	3	6
Berg	4		38	58	96	1	6	7	24	58	82	13	15	28
Humboldt	4		23	43	66	1	2	3	14	34	48	4	11	15
Ida Grove	4		21	18	39	1	2	3	26	38	64	4	11	15
Independence	4		66	78	134	7	12	19	47	62	109	7	11	18
Indianola	4		25	42	67	1	8	9	31	44	75	4	11	15
Iowa City	4		61	79	140	7	24	31	64	94	158	25	13	38
Iowa Falls	4		22	39	61	3	2	5	24	36	60	3	11	14
Jefferson	4		21	29	50	4	7	11	18	18	36	3	11	14
Keokuk	4		60	112	172	10	13	23	51	106	157	11	23	34
Keosauqua	4		23	31	54	5	7	12	24	28	52	3	10	13
Knoxville	4		40	49	89	10	11	21	28	42	70	4	11	15
Lake City	4		13	22	35	6	2	8	9	33	42	4	11	15
Lansing	4		10	24	34	1	1	2	17	19	36	5	11	16
La Porte City	4		17	27	44	4	5	9	9	28	37	4	11	15
Le Mars	4		15	32	47	3	7	10	18	44	62	3	11	14
Leon	4		31	62	93	5	5	10	24	67	91	2	11	13
Lisbon	4		13	23	36	9	9	18	6	15	21	11	11	22
Logan	4		37	42	79	4	4	8	26	41	67	3	11	14
Lucas	4		18	24	42	2	3	5	11	13	24	3	11	14
Lyons	4		21	51	72	1	11	12	21	45	66	4	15	19
Malvern	4		3	11	14	1	1	2	9	7	16	1	11	12
Manchester	4		56	72	128	3	8	11	51	66	117	7	10	17
Manning	4		25	33	58	5	4	9	18	36	54	4	11	15
Mapleton	4		10	14	24	1	1	2	14	20	34	1	11	12
Maquoketa	4		41	50	91	6	17	23	36	53	89	12	16	28
Marengo	4		34	70	104	5	8	13	29	58	87	6	12	18
Marion	4		45	90	135	4	14	18	48	62	110	7	13	20
Marshalltown	4		77	135	212	9	30	39	69	126	195	21	30	51
Mason City	4		46	59	105	5	17	22	43	59	102	3	8	11
McGregor	4		27	32	59	5	4	9	27	31	58	3	4	7
Missouri Valley	4		27	33	60	2	3	5	29	42	71	5	9	14
Monroe	4		42	23	65	4	9	13	44	38	82	3	9	12
Montezuma	4		36	64	100	6	11	17	31	69	100	5	12	17
Monticello	4		46	57	103	5	7	12	25	41	66	1	5	6
Morning Sun	4		30	30	60	1	2	3	10	27	37	1	5	6
Mt. Ayr	4		30	49	79	4	2	6	35	45	80	1	5	6
Mt. Pleasant	4		31	62	93	5	8	13	28	47	75	1	10	11
Mt. Vernon	4		27	31	58	4	6	10	No report.			1	10	11
Muscatine	4		61	119	180	10	21	31	60	104	164	11	33	44
Nashua	4		23	24	47	4	2	6	10	27	37	3	9	12
Neola	4		19	21	40	1	1	2	21	24	45	4	6	10
Nevada	4		22	29	51	1	9	10	24	31	55	3	4	7
New Hampton	4		28	32	60	4	4	8	26	28	54	3	10	13
New Sharon	4		45	49	94	10	11	21	34	38	72	1	10	11
Newton	4		55	34	89	7	5	12	37	66	103	6	10	16
Northwood	4		17	26	43	2	7	9	12	20	32	1	10	11
Odebolt	4		22	37	59	3	4	7	16	40	56	1	10	11
Oelwein	4		20	27	47	1	1	2	20	27	47	1	10	11
Ogden	4		19	30	49	2	6	8	19	28	47	1	10	11
Onawa	4		20	37	57	4	4	8	23	43	66	4	10	14
Orange City	4		5	8	13	1	6	7	4	8	12	1	10	11
Osage	4		50	48	98	7	13	20	37	30	67	13	10	23
Osceola	4		30	69	99	4	6	10	24	56	80	1	10	11
Oskaloosa	4		57	117	174	5	12	17	61	116	177	11	20	31
Ottumwa	4		39	100	139	3	13	16	45	91	136	10	20	30
Pella	4		14	23	37	1	4	5	14	26	40	1	10	11

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOL.	INSTRUCTORS—1891.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
Brooklyn	Will O. Rayburn, Prin.....	History, English, Latin.
	Belle H. Garrett.....	Mathematics, Science.
Burlington	E. Poppe, Prin.....	Languages.
	O. M. Wirick.....	Science.
	F. M. Fultz.....	Mathematics.
	Carl Eggert.....	Pol. Econ., Geom., Virgil.
	Miss H. P. Best.....	Language, Book-keeping.
	Miss L. Klein.....	German, Latin.
	Alice Warren.....	Language, Hist., Latin.
	Anna Lane.....	Lit., Comp., German.
Carroll	J. L. Rose, Prin.....	Math., Latin, Pol. Econ.
	Lillian Carter.....	Eng. Lang. and Lit., Hist., Nat. Science.
Cedar Falls	Miss G. A. Norton, Prin...	Lat., Eng.
	Lura Phillips.....	Physical Science, Callsthenics.
	Helen Clute.....	Math., Civics.
Cedar Rapids.....	Abbie S. Abbott, Prin	Geom., Alg.
	Emma Fordyce.....	Physics, Chem.
	Mary McClenahan	Lit., Rhet.
	Mrs. Anna Fisher	Hist., Pedagogy.
	Mary Randall	Arith., Civ. Gov't.
	Caroline Palmer	Eng., Botany.
	Emma Tyler	Latin.
	Mary Whittam	Stenography, Book-keeping.
	Marie Schermund	German.
Centerville.....	O. S. Eaton, Prin	Math., Gen. Hist., Phys., Hist.
	Anna Williams	Languages, Lit., Civ. Gov't, Eloc., Moral So.
	B. W. Hoadley, Supt.....	Geol., Astron., Chem., Pol. Ec.
Charlton	L. B. Carlisle, Prin.....	Greek.
	Mrs. L. B. Carlisle	Lat., Hist., Math.
	Minnie F. Wells.....	Eng., Science.
Charles City	G. S. Dick, Prin	Latin.
	Gazelle Holstead	Math.
	Ida E. Shaw	Lat., Phys., Rhet.
	Mary A. Crew.....	Reading, Gram., Lit.
	F. M. Loudy.....	Penmanship, Drawing, Book-keep.
Cherokee	J. C. Yocum, Prin	Lat., Geom., Chem., Book-keeping.
	Ella O. Welchard.....	German, Alg., Gen. Hist., Eng. Lit.
	Agnes Robertson.....	Arith., Eng. Gram., Compos., Phys., Phys. Geography.
	Bessie Thompson.....	Physics, Element. Alg., Am. Lit., Arithmetic.
Clarinda.....	J. A. Woods, Prin.....	Algebra, Geometry, Latin.
	Blanche Carpenter.....	Gram., U. S. Hist., Civ. Gov't, Phys., Reading, Writing.
	Sadie Seablom	Physics, Rhet., Book-keeping, Eloc., Com'l Law, Gen. Hist., Eng. Lit.
Clear Lake.....	Frank I. Drake, Prin.....	Lang., Science, English.
	Jessie McNalby.....	History, Mathematics.
Cleveland	J. T. O. Stewart, Prin.....	Adv. Math., Literature.
Clinton	Julia J. Sweet, Prin.....	Latin, Bot., Eng. Lit.
	Ardella M. Billings.....	Math., Rhetoric.
	Alice Wegener.....	German.
	Mary F. Leavitt.....	Science.
	Lucile Austin.....	Hist., English, Book-keeping.
Colfax	W. F. Salmon, Prin.....	Science, Math.
	Cora Patterson	Lit., Rhet., Lang., Com. Law.
Columbus Junction.....	Geo. H. Mullin, Prin.....	Arith., Alg., Geom., Gen. History, Philosophy, Geology.
	Agnes J. Russell.....	Gram., U. S. Hist., Phys. Geog., Reading, Word Anal., Lit.
Corning	Ira P. Clark, Prin	Lat., Trig., Geom., Logic, Eng. Lit., Book-keeping, Chem., Zool., Moral and Mental Philos., Pol. Ec.
	Mystie Anders	Phys., Geog., Rhet., Alg., Gen. Hist., Civil Govt., Physics.
Correctionville	A. E. Clarendon, Prin.....	Lat., Geom., Alg., Chem., Physics, Hist.
	Belle Kennedy	Eng., Phys. Geog., Arith.
Corydon.....	Louis Begeman, Prin	Lat., Nat. Philos., Gen. Hist., Civil Govt., Alg., Arith.
	Carrie Goodell.....	U. S. Hist., Gram., Arith., Geom., Bot., Eng. Compos., Phys., Geog.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOL,	INSTRUCTORS—1891.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
Council Bluffs.....	E. H. Eastman, Prin Janie Baldwin..... Morna Moore Miss Blood Geo. W. Price Freda Habermaas Mrs. M. J. O'Neill..... L. E. A. Ling, Prin.....	Physios, Chemistry. Compos., Phys. Geog. Latin, Literature. Drawing. Mathematics. German, History. Music. Math. Physics, Chem., Geol., Phys., Civics.
Cresco	Eva Leland.....	Lit., Gen. Hist., U. S. Hist., Rhet., Botany.
Creston.....	O. E. French, Prin..... Mrs. H. P. Sawyer..... Lizzie T. Hayes.....	Astr., Chem., Physics, Alg., Arith. Geom., Eng. Lit., Rhet., Gen. Hist. Phys. Geog., Phys., Botany, Men. Arithmetic.
Davenport.....	Nettie Stayt..... A. E. Parsons Mattie Clemmens F. E. Stratton, Prin..... C. H. Kellogg..... C. O. Baumann..... Mrs. L. M. Richardson.... Mrs. L. F. Koehler..... Miss M. A. Cooke Miss O. M. Ring..... Dr. P. Radenhansen..... Jennie Cleaves.....	Lat., Eng. Gram., Am. Lit. Writing, Drawing, Book-keeping. Music. Latin, Greek. Mental Philosophy. German, French, History. Algebra. Adv. Math., Physics. Science, Gemetry. Drawing, Rhetoric. Chemistry, Botany. History, Literature.
Decorah	Clarence M. Boutelle, Prin. Hosea E. Case.....	Physics, Chemistry. Adv. Alg., Geom., Trig., Astron., Geol., Bot., Civil Gov't.
Denison.....	Edith B. Updegraff..... Lou. Hughes..... Nettie Louise Brown A. C. Warthen, Prin.....	Latin, Physics. Ger., Lit., Gen. Hist., Elem. Alg. Rhetoric. Arith., Alg., Geom., Physics, Phys. Geog.
Des Moines, E.....	Minnie Beach	U. S. Hist., Gen. Hist., Lit., Compos., Gram., Civ. Gov't, Rhet., Bot. Book-keeping.
Des Moines, W.....	E. H. White, Principal.... Carrie A. Blakeslee..... Mary Goodrell..... L. Youtz Nellie Chester..... Ella Blanchard..... H. T. Kincaid, Prin..... R. Ellsworth Oall..... Louise E. Hughes..... Belle M. Gilcrest G. H. Meyer..... Joella F. Goudy Minnie Howe..... Carrie E. Goldsberry..... Clay D. Slinker.. Mrs. R. H. Miller A. M. Bumann Margaret Buchanan, Prin.	Psychology, Algebra, Arith. Latin, Lit., Gram. Government, Lit., Hist. Science, Chem., Phys., Eloc., Penm. Rhet., Geog., Hist. Math., Book-keeping, Algebra. Greek, Latin. Science. Lit., Latin. Lit., French, Latin. German. Hist., Math. Science. Math. Business. Domestic Econ. Manual Training.
De Witt.....	Laura Pascal	Bot., Alg., Phys. Geog., Gen. Hist., Geol., Ety., Pol. Eco., Book-keep., Civ. Gov., Astron., Chem.
Dubuque	D. Compton, Prin.....	Geom., Rhet., Lit., Phys., Physics. Lat., Com. Arith. Virgil, Astron., Arith., Civ. Gov't. Eng. Gram.
Dunlap..	F. M. Irish..... Grace Cooley... .. Helen M. Sauer Emma Gehrig..... Eva Moore Miss Sue Hetherington.... G. H. Scott, Prin..... Phoebe Lindley.....	Nat. Philos., Chem., Phys. Hist., Eng. Lit., Alg., Elocu. Alg., Geom. German, Book-keeping. Latin. Rhet., Compos. Lat., Lit., Eng. Hist., Rhet., Geom., Physics, Elocu., Chem., Geol., Phys. Geog., Compos., Astron., Bot., Penmanship, Zoology. Book-keep'g. Phys., Arith., Gram., U. S. Hist., Reading, Alg., Germ.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOL.	INSTRUCTORS.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
Dyersville.....	B. J. Horchem, Prin.....	Math., Lang., Hist., Civ. Gov't, Lit., Physics, Book-keeping.
Eagle Grove	J. G. Grundy, Prin.....	Arith., Alg., Geom., Phys. Geog., Physics.
	Anna Hughes.....	Gram., Rhet., Word Anal., Eng. Lit., Lat., Gen. Hist.
	Lela Blanchard.....	Arith., Alg., Book-keeping, Phys., Elocution.
Eldon	Fred S. Robinson, Prin. ..	Pol. Econ., Philos., Gen. Hist., Geol., Botany.
	Rebecca Robinson	Lat., Eng. Lit., Geom., Alg., Rhet.
	Berenice Gleason	Adv. Arith., Hist., Eng. Lit., Phys.
Edora	C. F. Woodward, Prin.....	Science, Literature.
	Fanny B. Wilde	Language, Mathematics.
	Mrs. E. Hardin	Music.
Elkader	J. E. Webb, Prin.....	Geom., Alg., Gen. Hist., Rhet., Lit.
	J. N. Hamilton	Phys. Geog., Arith.
	Ida Schroeder	U. S. Hist., Gram., German.
Emmetsburg.	H. S. Gemmill, Prin.	Lat., Geol., Astron., Zool., Geom., Pol. Econ., Phys. Geog., Gen. Hist., Civics.
	Hattie Acres.....	Alg., Lit., Book-keeping, Rhetoric. U. S. Hist., Gram.
Estherville.....	H. H. Davidson, Prin.....	Science, Hist., Eng.
	May I. Williams.....	Mathematics.
Fairfield.....	Anna E. Livingood, Prin..	Geom., Alg., Gen. Hist., Lit., Phys. Geog., Physics.
	Kate Marcy.....	Rhet., Civ. Gov't, Caesar, Arith., Algebra.
	L. Derby, Supt.....	Latin, German.
Farmington	J. T. Anderson, Prin	No Report.
	Mrs. Emma Jack.....	
Fayette	F. H. Bloodgood, Prin.....	Eng. Lit., Physics, Math., Civil Gov't., Astron., Rhet., Analysis. History, Book-keeping.
Fontanelle.	C. L. Wilson, Prin.....	Geom., Alg., Physics, Phys. Geog., Phys., Lit., Rhet.
	Lizzie M. Ellis.....	Arith., Gram., Reading, U. S. Hist., Gen. Hist., Book-keeping, Civil Government.
Forest City	F. H. Fisk, Prin.....	Rhet., Physics, Bot., Latin, Geom., Gen. Hist., Alg., Reading, Gram., Arith., Geog., Hist., Phys., Civil Government.
Ft. Dodge.	Ida L. Schell, Prin.....	Lit., Composition, English.
	A. W. Merrill	Sciences, Latin.
	Kate C. Morlarity	Mathematics, History.
	Supt. F. O. Wildes.....	Cicero, Book-keeping.
Ft. Madison	C. W. Cruikshank, Prin...	Sciences, English History.
	Miss Jackson	Rhetoric, Mathematics.
	C. H. Dye, Supt.....	Algebra.
Glenwood	H. M. Brayton, Prin.....	Geom., Latin, Alg., Physics, Adv. English.
	Jennie M. Greek	Arith., Eng. Gram., Phys. Geog., Book-keeping, Lit., Gen. History, Latin.
Grand Junction	J. L. Lyon, Prin.....	Alg., Philos., Lit., Gen. Hist., Bot., Gram., Physics, Book-p.
Greenfield	A. A. Taylor, Prin.....	Geom., Lit., Physics, Geol., Book- keeping, Arith., Civil Gov't.
	Lydia Henderson.....	Alg., Arith., Rhet., Grammar, Gen. Hist., U. S. Hist., Eloc.
Griannel	Blanch Hay, Prin.	Latin, Geom., Physics, Bot., Hist.
	F. C. Davidson.....	Alg., Rhet., Lit., Civil Gov't.
	Dora Blanford.....	Alg., Eng. Hist., Phys. Geog., Arith., Gram.
	G. W. Cowden.....	Latin, Greek.
	Myrte Preston.....	Geology, Astronomy.
Grundy Center.....	W. D. Wells, Prin.....	Alg., Geom., Rhet., Physics, Gram., Arith., Zool., Phys. Geog., Physiol- ogy, Civil Gov't, Gen. Hist.
	Jennie Ball.....	
Guthrie County High School.....	A. W. McPherson, Prin...	Latin, Geometry.
	Mrs. A. W. McPherson....	Literature, Algebra.
	Lucia Peirce.	Sciences.
	Janet Cowan.....	Arithmetic, History.
	Alice Dilley.....	Grammar, Language.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOL.	INSTRUCTORS—1891.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
Guttenberg	Sumner Miller, Prin.....	Latin, Geom., Nat. Sciences.
	J. H. Zimmerman.....	German, Literature.
Hamburg.....	Guy Clinton, Prin.....	German, Lit., Astron., Alg., Phys., Civ. Gov't, Physics, Phys. Geog., English.
	J. C. King, Supt.....	Adv. Arith., Geom., Mental Science, Gen. Hist., Latin.
Hampton.....	Mary I. Jarman, Prin.....	Lat., Element. Alg., Gen. Hist., Grammar.
	Lucy E. Plummer	Phys., U. S. Hist., Eng. Gram., Arith.
	S. S. Townsley, Supt.....	Zool., Geom., Arith.
	Emma L. Funk.....	Alg., Geol., Bot., Phys. Geog., Rhet.
	Hallie Ankeny.	Elocu., Physical Culture.
	Bertha Bangs.....	Vocal Music.
	Viola Waller	Penmanship, Draw'g, Book-keep'g.
Harlan.....	A. B. Warner, Prin.....	Math., Civ. Gov't, Elocu., Science.
	Mrs. Ada Knight Ferrell..	Lat., Eng., Hist., Arith.
Humboldt	Clarence Messer, Prin.....	Alg., Geom., Lat., Chem., Gen. Hist.
	J. T. Bradshaw.	Arith., Eng. Anal., Phys. Geog., Physics.
Ida Grove.....	Sherman Yates, Prin.....	Latin, English.
	Marion J. Sweeney	Math., Science.
Inependence.....	Clara M. Travis, Prin.....	Math., Science.
	S. G. Burkhead, Supt.....	Latin.
	Mrs. Ella Higgins.....	Literature, History.
	Rev. Schnette	German.
	Lillie Soener.....	Short hand, Typewriting.
	Emma Grimalval.....	Music.
Indianola	J. W. Maxwell, Prin.....	Physics, English, Virgil.
	Belle Hastie	Rhet., Gen. Hist., Alg., Lat., Gram., Cæsar, Zool.
	Mary Ramsay.....	Arith., Book-keeping, Phys., Eng. Gram., Geom.
Iowa City	Edgar L. Porter, Prin.....	Latin, Math.
	Allene Holson.....	Math.
	Ella Ham.....	Latin, English.
	Kate Legler	Lit., Hist.
	Frank Seykora.....	Science.
Iowa Falls.....	J. Peasley, Prin.....	Geom., Zool., Civil Gov't, Physics, Astron., Bot., Lat.
	Ella Reed.....	Alg., Gen. Hist., Phys., Geog., Lit., Rhet., Geol., Lat., Word Anal.
	Mary Morton... ..	Arith., Gram., Physics, U. S. Hist., Composition.
Jefferson	Ed. D. Y. Culbertson, Prin..	Science, Word Anal.
	Emma L. Parker.....	Math., Rhet., Lit.
Keokuk.....	Geo. E. Marshall, Prin....	Pol. Econ., Eng. Lit.
	Florence Backus.....	Latin.
	Nellie E. Wilcox.....	German.
	J. A. Craig.....	Mathematics.
	J. Benjamin.....	Science.
	Bertha Craig.	English.
Keosauqua.....	Albert B. Goss, Prin.	Lat., Geom., Alg., Nat. Philos, Phys., Geog., Lit., Rhet., Gen. Hist.
	Lute Jones.	Phys., Phys. Geog., Civ. Gov't, Gram.
Knoxville	W. J. Dobson, Prin.....	Chem., Book-keeping.
	N. F. Marsh	Arith., Alg., Geom., Physics, Phys. Geog., Bot.
	F. A. Musson.....	Rhet., Lit., Lat., Gen. Hist.
Lake City	M. F. Morgan, Prin	Lat., Geol., Gen. Hist., Geom., Alg., Rhetoric.
Lansing.....	J. B. Knoepfler, Prin.....	German, Geom., Alg., Book-keep'g., Adv. Arith., Pol. Econ.
	Elizabeth Jeffreys.....	Hist., Rhet., Compos., Science.
La Porte City.....	S. H. Leighton, Prin.....	Geom., Alg., Physics, Phys. Geog., Anc. Hist., Zool., Book-keeping, Phys., Rhet., Eng. Lit., Penman- ship.
Le Mars.	Jennie Carpenter, Prin...	Pol. Econ., Eng. Lit., Civil Gov't, Phys., Gen. Hist., Bot., Rhet.
	E. N. Coleman, Supt.....	Algebra, Physics.
	Susan Paxon.....	Latin, German, Geom.
Leon	A. L. Lyon, Prin.	Latin, Nat. Science.
	V. R. McGinnis.....	Book-keeping, Eng., Adv. Arith.
	J. E. Cummins.....	Geog., Hist.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOL.	INSTRUCTORS—1901.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
Lisbon	U. D. Runkle, Prin	Math., Physics, Hist. Lat., Book-keeping, Botany.
Logan	H. E. Wheeler, Prin.	Lat., Physics, Gen. Hist., Reading, Geom., Arith.
	Grace Millman	Alg., U. S. Hist., Lat., Rhet., Book-keeping, Word. Anal., Gram.
Lucas	L. B. Stuart, Prin	Lit., Lang., Alg., Phys., Civ. Gov't.
Lyons	Mary J. Palmer, Prin	Mathematics, Literature.
	Miss Hattie Wyckoff	Eng., Latin.
	H. E. Robbins, Supt	Science.
Malvern	Fred Joubert, Prin	H. S. Studies.
Manchester	Amy Boggs, Prin	Eng., German.
	Nannie Waugh	Science, Civ. Gov't, Latin.
	Tressa Gately	Short-hand, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arith., Gen. Hist., Penmanship.
	Prof. Ellsworth	Music.
	E. B. Stiles, Supt.	Algebra, Geometry.
Manning	Sara L. Garrett, Prin	Gen. Hist., Geom., Pol. Econ., Alg., Botany.
	Mary J. Wilson	Arithmetic Book-keeping, Physics, Rhet., Civ. Gov't.
Mapleton	C. F. Garrett, Prin	Geom., Lat., Rhet., Gen. Hist., Alg., Physics.
		Civ. Gov't, Phys. Geog., Lit., Bot.
Maquoketa	C. C. Dudley, Prin	Book-keeping, Geol.
	Minnie Wynkoop	Adv. Math., Physics.
	Blanch McMeans	Lat., Bot., Drawing, Vocal Music, Math.
	Minnie Ballard	Ger., Gen. Hist., Rhet., Lit., Civ. Gov't.
		Book-keeping, Civ. Gov't of Ia., Phys. Geog.
Marengo	C. H. Carson, Prin	Phys., Alg., Gram., Arith., Compos.
	Anna O. Temple	Lat., Pol. Ec.
	Clara L. Tate	Math., Lit., Hist.
Marion	Irvin D. Martin, Prin	Lat., Alg., Nat. Science.
	Lizzie Marshall	Math.
	Ella Williams	Lat., Lit., Hist.
	J. J. Doffemyer, Supt	Arith., Gram., Phys., Civ. Gov't.
Marshalltown	Bertha L. Brown, Prin	Nat. Science.
	Celia E. French	Hist.
	Lida Styles	Eng. Gram.
	Carl Kelsey	Math.
	Leslie Needham	Science.
	Anna M. Taylor	Com'l Branches.
	Cora Mathes	Eng. Lit.
	Mattie A. Beeson	Latin.
	Lizzie M. Eddy	Math.
Mason City	William Wilcox, Prin	Drawing.
	T. R. Amie	Lat., Lit.
	Lizzie Harroun	Gram. Alg.
McGregor	O. D. O'Rear	Hist. Arith.
	Gwen Griffiths, Prin	Science, Math.
	J. B. Smiley, Supt.	Hist., Lit.
	J. N. Dalem	Ger., Lat.
Missouri Valley	Thalia Cochran, Prin	Alg., Geom., Physics., Chem. Eng.
	Agnes M. Cowan	Lit., Civ. Gov't, Rhet., German.
		Arith., Gram., U. S. Hist., Phys.
		Geog., Phys., General History.
Montgona	J. S. Cunningham, Prin	Alg., Gram., Eloc., Arith., Geog.
Monroe	T. J. Gaston, Prin	Math., Science.
	C. E. Tool	Rhet. Civ. Gov't, Pol. Econ., Gen. Hist., Gram.
Montezuma	G. W. Bryan, Prin	Geom., Alg., Gen. Hist., Book-keeping, Politics, Ethics, Astron.
	Viola Schell	Lat., Lit., Rhet. Phys. Geog. Phys., Bot., Geol., Zool.
Monticello	Minnie Ainsworth, Prin	Lat., Hist.
	Mary Marvin	Lit. Math.
Morning Sun	A. M. M. Dornon, Prin	Lat., Nat. Science, Adv. Math, Rhet.
	Luella Betts	Book-keeping.
		1st Alg., Hist., Gram., Arith.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

	Lucy Plante.....	Gen. Hist., Rhet. Phys., Phys. Geog., Civil Gov't, Gram., Arith.
Mt. Pleasant.	Laura J. Brown, Prin.....	Gram., Compos., Rhet., Lit., Book- keeping, Geol., Zool., Hist., Philos.
	J. F. Riggs, Supt	Arith., Alg., Ger.
	Sabelle Winthrow.....	Geom., Lat., Phys. Geog., Psycholo- gy, Civil Gov't, Pol. Econ.
Nt. Vernon.	O. A. Torrey, Prin.....	Alg., Arith., Phys. Geog., Lit., Pol. Econ., Eng.
	Helen Elliot.	Geom., Reading, Rhet., Gram., Bot., Phys.
Muscatine.	E. F. Schall, Prin	Latin, English.
	F. M. Witter, Supt.	Chem., Zool.
	Mrs. E. F. Mahin.	Eng. Lit., Physics, Alg.
	Emma F. Underwood.....	Alg., Geom., Arith.
	Laura M. Eaton.....	German, Botany.
	Leona E. Howe.....	History, Science.
Nashua.....	W. Scott Prouty, Prin.....	Sciences, Math., Civ. Gov't, English Literature.
	M. Roberta Holmes	Latin, Ger., Hist., Rhetoric.
Neola.....	W. B. Rowland, Prin.....	Math., Eng. Lit., Civ. Government, Physics, Hist., Phys., Latin.
	Ella Greer.....	Gram., Geog., Penmanship.
Nevada.....	L. T. Weld, Prin.....	Math., Latin, Science.
	Mrs. L. T. Weld.....	Eng. Hist., Lit., Science.
New Hampton	F. B. Strike, Prin.....	Nat. Philos., Gen. Hist., Alg., Arith., Rhet., Book-keeping, Bot.
	Will Fleming ..	Phys. Geog., Gram., U. S. History, Word Anal., Phys., Civ. Gov't, English Literature.
New Sharon	M. O. Roland, Prin	Latin, Rhet., Gen. History, Bot.
	Samuel Younkin	Mathematics, Physics.
Newton.....	Dan. Miller, Prin	Nat. Philosophy.
	Carolyn Kimball.....	Math., Eng., Adv. Latin.
	Olara A. Hopkins	Sciences, Arith., Book-keeping, Element. Latin.
Northwood.	H. A. Dwellie, Prin.....	Algebra, Geom., Hist., Physics, Phys. Geog., Civ. Gov't.
Odebolt... ..	J. H. Orcutt, Prin.....	Geom., Rhet., Sciences, Gen. Hist.
	Emma Petersmeyer.....	Arith., Phys., Phys. Geog., Civil Gov't, Word Anal., Alg.
Oelwein.....	F. S. Watson, Prin.....	Alg., Civ. Gov't, Word Anal, Phys. Geog.
		Geom., Rhet., Gen. Hist., Bot., Elec. Pol. Ec., Lat., Phys., Chem., Astron., Moral Philosophy, Zoology.
Ogden.....	C. F. Curtis, Prin.	Math., Science.
	E. E. Bartlett.....	Eng. Lang., Hist.
Onawa	F. E. Lark, Prin.	Latin, Alg., Geom., Arith., Physics, Pol. Ec.
	Olara Boss ..	Lit., Gram., Rhet., Phys., Geog., Civ. Gov., Bot.
	Ella Graves.....	Gen. Hist., U. S. Hist.
Orange City.....	M. M. Mishler, Prin.,	Math., Science.
	Henrietta Zwemer.....	Hist., Math.
	Malta Mishler ..	Eng., Phys.
Osage.....	George Chandler, Prin....	Math., Civics, Philos.
	Emma V. De Laney.	Lang., Hist., Science.
Osceola.....	I. N. Beard, Prin.....	Geom., Philos.
	John H. Walley.....	Alg., Gen. Hist., Rhet., Civil Gov't, Chem., Geol., Astron.
	Olara Bingman	Arith., Phys., Geog., Gram.
	Lillie Howard.....	Arith., Phys., Geog., Gram.
	Myrtle Wallace.	Music, Lit.
Oskaloosa.....	Guido H. Stempel, Prin	Eng. Lit., Geom., Gen. Hist.
	F. H. Benson.....	Math., Nat'l Sciences, Astron., Pol. Econ.
	Gertrude W. Dawley.....	Latin, Gram., Compos., Civil Gov't.
	Anna E. Shepherd	Rhet., Phys. Sol., Alg., Eng. Hbl., Latin.
	Lillian V. Lambert.....	Arith., Book-keeping, Lat., Gen. Hist., Bot., Phys. Geog.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOL.	INSTRUCTORS—1891.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
Oskaloosa.....	Mrs. Isora L. Carver.....	Alg., Gram., Compos., Eng. Hist., Phys.
	L. L. Summers.....	Drawing.
	Mrs. V. K. Logan.....	Music.
Ottumwa.....	F. C. Wixom, Prin..	Sciences.
	Effie Fraser.....	Latin.
	Carrie Barnes.....	Math., Hist.
	Lillian Johnson.....	Literature.
Pella.....	Cornelia A. Van der Lin- den, Prin.....	Rhet., Book-keeping, Gen. Hist., Phys. Geog., Hist., Gram., Lit.
	J. H. Garber, Supt.....	Math., Philos.
Perry.....	Minnie M. Moore, Prin....	Alg., Lat., Hist., Eng., Nat. Science.
	E. O. Martin.....	Math., Phys. Science, The Week's Current.
	C. M. Pinkerton, Supt.....	Geometry.
Postville.....	F. T. Smith, Prin.....	Math., Science.
	Alice Tetherly.....	Eng. Hist.
Red Oak.....	H. H. Monlux, Prin.....	Virgil, Alg., Chem., Nat. Philos., Astron., Geom.
	Emma O. Moulton.....	Cæsar, Latin, Gram., Eng. Lit., Gen. Hist., Eng. Hist., Phys.
	Margaret Gilchrist.....	Com'l Law, Geol., Phys. Geography, Arith., Compos.
	R. M. Kearville.....	Hist., Phys., Arith., Gram.
Rockford.....	Chas. Zollinger, Prin.....	Latin, Math., Lit., Science, Anc. His.
Rock Rapids.....	E. E. Blanchard, Prin.....	Pol. Econ., Civil Gov't, Latin.
	Agatha West.....	Math., Science.
	Ola Ward.....	Hist., Lang., Lit.
Sabula.....	Philo E. Hoadley, Prin....	Arith., U. S. Hist., Gen. Hist., Eng. Lit., Am. Lit., Philos., Eloc.
	Carrie E. Rule.....	Gram., Compos., Phys., Alg., Geom., Latin.
Sac City.....	H. H. Fellows, Prin.....	Latin, Science.
	Mary E. Fellows.....	Math., Eng. Lit.
Sanborn.....	W. I. Simpson, Prin.....	Latin, Science.
	Clara Shaw.....	German, Math.
Scranton.....	Wm. P. Johnson, Prin.....	Science.
	Mrs. McOowan.....	Lang.
Seymour.....	J. A. Cozad, Prin.....	No report.
Sheldon.....	W. S. Wilson, Prin.....	Latin, Phys., Math., Civ. Gov't.
	Ella Leskerson.....	Algebra, History.
Shenandoah.....	Etta Hunter, Prin.....	Math., Compos., Lit., Geol., Nat. Philos., Book-keeping, Physical Geography.
	Mrs. Nellie C. Bliss.....	Algebra, Adv. Arith., Adv. Gram., Ety., Phys.
	A. B. Carroll, Supt.....	Eloc., Chem., Zool.
Sibley.....	W. A. Ferguson, Prin..	Algebra, Arith., Gen. Hist., Geom., Philos., Phys. Geog.
	Lillian M. Andrews.....	Eng. Lit., Rhet., Geog., Grammar, Composition.
Sidney.....	Jas. A. Farrell, Prin.....	Latin, Math., Rhet., Gram., Physics.
	Mrs. Jas. A. Farrell.....	Bot., Phys. Geog.
		U. S. Hist., Anc. Hist., Gen. Hist., Alg., Civ. Gov't, Eng. Lit.
Sigourney.....	J. P. Dodds, Prin.....	Latin, Geometry, Pol. Econ., Lit., Astronomy.
	Alvin Reynolds.....	Algebra, Arith., Civ. Gov't, Word Anal., Phys. Geog., Bot., Gen. Hist., Physics, Rhet.
Sioux City.....	W. F. Cramer, Prin.....	Latin, Civil Gov't, Pol. Econ.
	Nannie Knott.....	Science.
	Frances Cobb.....	Algebra, Latin.
	Minnie B. Ely.....	Geometry, Greek.
	Adele Fuchs.....	German.
	Ida K. Greenlie.....	English.
	Florence M. Brown.....	Algebra, History.
	D. W. Williams.....	Commercial Department.
Spencer.....	F. E. Willard, Prin.....	Latin, Lit., Gen. Hist.
	Isabella Powers.....	Math., Gram., Sciences.
	Mary Simmons.....	Latin., Hist. Eng., Civil Gov't.
Spirit Lake.....	R. M. Moore.....	No Report.
	Agnes Connolly.....	
State Center.....	Lucy Curtis, Prin.....	Math., Gen. Hist., Civil Gov't, Lit., Compos.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOL.	INSTRUCTORS—1891.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
Storm Lake	Lizzie Hughes..... H. G. Lamson, Prin..... Lida Pittman..... Hannah Hayler.....	Phys., Arith., Gram., Lit. Latin. Science, Math. Language.
Strawberry Point.....	E. S. Kady, Prin.....	Hist., Latin, Math., Lit.
Stuart	Jeanette Goldsberry, Prin..... Carolyn Finch	Math. Science, Hist.
Tama City	Miss Stokee	Lat., Lit.
	Horace M. Rebok, Prin	Lat., Geom., Physics, Lit.
	Addie M. Humbert	Hist., Alg., Arith., Civ. Gov't. Lang., Phys.
Tipton	J. E. Luckey, Prin	Hist., Alg., Geom., Lit.
	Lura M. Spencer	Hist., Rhet.
Toledo.....	J. B. Young, Prin.....	Lat., Gen. Hist., Phys., Phys. Geog., Civ. Gov't.
	Etta J. Rider	Arith., Gram., U. S. Hist., Alg., Physics.
		Geom., Lit., Compos., Bot.
Traer	Edw. H. Griffin, Prin.....	Geom., Alg., Physics, Lat., Pol. Ec.
	E. May Clark	Gen. Hist., Phys., Phys. Geog., Eng. Lit.
		Rhet., Eng. Classics, Compos., Bot., Civ. Gov't.
Villisca	J. A. McLean, Prin	Arith., Alg., Geom., Book-keeping, Philos., Geol.
	Lillian Rogers .. .	Gram., Hist., Phys., Rhet., Eng. Lit., Chem.
		Gen. Hist., Lat., Zool.
Vinton.. ..	Mary J. Cobb, Prin	Eng., Ger.
	Sarella Murray	Math., Latin.
	J. W. McClellan, Supt.....	Science, Civics.
Wapello.....	W. A. Lester, Prin.....	Math., Gram., Phys. Geog., Physiol- ogy, U. S. Hist.
		Book-keeping, Zool., Latin, Rhet., Gen. Hist.
		Civil Gov't, Physics, Bot.
Washington	D. W. Lewis, Prin.....	Physics, Chem., Alg., Geom., Gen. Hist., Civics.
	Mattie E. Emry.....	Phys. Geog., Astron., Alg., Arith., Gram., Compos., Lit.
	Viola O. Eyestorn.....	Botany, Phys., Word Anal., Gram., Arith., Alg., U. S. Hist.
Waterloo, E.....	Lydia Hinman, Prin.....	Latin, Geom., Lit.
	Laura E. Putnam.....	Physical Culture, Rhet., Physical Geog.
	Sara R. Beem.....	Music, Alg.
	Elsie E. Perry.. ..	Arith., Gram.
	Carrie E. Rutledge.....	Drawing.
	F. J. Sessions, Supt.....	Physics, Commercial Law.
Waterloo, W.....	Annie S. Newman, Prin...	Alg., Lat., Phys. Geog., Anc't Hist.
	Ella Miller.....	Music, Lit., Rhet.
	Geo. A. Bateman, Supt....	Geom., Pol. Ec., Physics.
Waukon.....	H. F. Kling, Prin.	Chem., Book-k'p'ng, Physics, Lat., Geom., Civ. Gov't.
	Alice Duffy.....	Alg., Arith., Gram., U. S. Hist., Bot., Rhet.
Waverly.....	S. H. Sheakley, Prin.....	Lat., Ger., Lit.
	O. Ray Aurner.....	Math., Hist., Physics, Drawing.
	Kate E. Sullivan.. ..	Gram., Rhet., Phys., Word Anal., Book-k'p'ng.
Webster City.....	Kate Stevens, Prin	Astron., Geom., Alg., Adv. Arith., Rhet.
	E. T. Fitch, Supt.....	Physics, Chem.
	N. P. Hyatt.....	Hist., Lit., Civ. Gov't, Pol. Ec., Lat.
	Ella Snook	Eng. Gram., U. S. Hist., Prac. Arith., Phys. Geog.
West Liberty.....	J. Madison Williams, Prin.	Eng. Lit., Didactics, Civics., U. S. Hist.
	Lillian Lewis.	Lat., Gen. Hist., Math.
	Etta Gulvin.....	Arith., Book-keeping, Phys. Geog., Bot., Phys., Physics.
West Union	C. K. Dukes, Prin.....	Alg., Geom., Nat. Philos., Geol.
	Miss Scott	Arith., Civ. Gov't, Hist., Reading, Rhet., Lit., Phys. Geog., Gram.
What Cheer.. ..	Mary Eckley, Prin.....	Lat., Lit., Rhet., Hist., Lang.
	A. L. Shattuck.. ..	Geom., Book-k'p'ng, Physics, Arith.
Wilton.....	A. L. Brower, Prin.....	Science, Lang.
	Margarette E. Twomey...	Math., Eloc.
	Lillian Leech.....	Phys., Book-keeping.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

TERM OF OFFICE—JANUARY, 1892, TO JANUARY, 1894.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Adair.....	†C. L. Wilson.....	Greenfield.
Adams.....	J. M. Bixler.....	Corning.
Allamakee.....	†W. J. Mitchell.....	Waukon.
Appanoose.....	P. H. Bradley.....	Centerville.
Audubon.....	*D. P. Repass.....	Audubon.
Benton.....	*E. K. McGogy.....	Vinton.
Black Hawk.....	†J. L. Buechele.....	Waterloo.
Boone.....	*B. P. Holst.....	Boonsboro.
Bremer.....	†S. F. Fiester.....	Waverly.
Buchanan.....	†W. E. Parker.....	Independence.
Buena Vista.....	†Thos. Walpole.....	Alta.
Butler.....	*G. F. Wood.....	Allison.
Calhoun.....	*L. L. Taylor.....	Rockwell City.
Carroll.....	F. T. Salmen.....	Carroll.
Cass.....	W. C. Moyer.....	Anita.
Cedar.....	*W. L. Etter.....	Tipton.
Cerro Gordo.....	*A. R. Sale.....	Mason City.
Cherokee.....	†Eva L. Gregg.....	Cherokee.
Chickasaw.....	*W. J. Nugent.....	New Hampton.
Clarke.....	Capitolia Mardis.....	Osceola.
Clay.....	†John Dolvin.....	Spencer.
Clayton.....	†H. C. Bishop.....	Elkader.
Clinton.....	*J. Q. Jefferies.....	Clinton.
Crawford.....	Henry Kelly.....	Denison.
Dallas.....	*W. J. Hadley.....	Adel.
Davis.....	E. T. Matthews.....	Bloomfield.
Decatur.....	*A. A. Roy.....	Leon.
Delaware.....	†A. O. Stanger.....	Manchester.
Des Moines.....	E. G. Willard.....	Burlington.
Dickinson.....	†R. B. Young.....	Spirit Lake.
Dubuque.....	*J. G. Regan.....	Dubuque.
Emmet.....	*W. A. Ladd.....	Estherville.
Fayette.....	†F. D. Merritt.....	West Union.
Floyd.....	†L. B. Sunderlin.....	Nora Springs.
Franklin.....	†T. H. Hacker.....	Hampton.
Fremont.....	C. W. Durette.....	Sidney.
Greene.....	*W. E. Jenison.....	Jefferson.
Grundy.....	W. W. Taylor.....	Grundy Center.
Guthrie.....	*L. M. Swindler.....	Guthrie Center.
Hamilton.....	J. H. Richard.....	Webster City.
Hancock.....	*C. H. Gove.....	Garner.
Hardin.....	*Mrs. M. A. Tanner.....	Eldora.
Harrison.....	*M. L. Dakan.....	Logan.
Henry.....	*C. W. Larkin.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Howard.....	†E. B. Champlin.....	Cresco.
Humboldt.....	*L. Hezzelwood.....	Humboldt.
Ida.....	†W. F. Kopplin.....	Ida Grove.
Iowa.....	*J. N. Stahl.....	Marengo.

* Re-elected. † Former county superintendent. ‡ Two or more re-elections.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Jackson.....	L. B. Parshall.....	Maquoketa.
Jasper.....	*C. O. McLain.....	Newton.
Jefferson.....	*Alice L. Heald.....	Fairfield.
Johnson.....	*W. J. Baldwin.....	Iowa City.
Jones.....	†E. R. Moore.....	Anamosa.
Keokuk.....	*G. L. Bartow.....	Sigourney.
Kossuth.....	†B. F. Reed.....	Algona.
Lee.....	W. C. Anderson.....	Keokuk.
Linn.....	*F. S. Thompson.....	Marion.
Louisa.....	Lizzie Hughes.....	Wapello.
Lucas.....	*Carrie E. Allen.....	Chariton.
Lyon.....	D. E. McMullen.....	Alvord.
Madison.....	*T. H. Stone.....	Winterset.
Mahaska.....	*Mrs. E. H. Rogers.....	Oskaloosa.
Marion.....	*Mrs. M. Harsin.....	Knoxville.
Marshall.....	†E. P. Fogg.....	Marshalltown.
Mills.....	O. R. Patrick.....	Glenwood.
Mitchell.....	†R. C. Barrett.....	Osage.
Monona.....	Edmund Christie.....	Onawa.
Monroe.....	A. G. Henderson.....	Albia.
Montgomery.....	†W. W. Montgomery.....	Red Oak.
Muscatine.....	*E. A. Allbee.....	Muscatine.
O'Brien.....	Ella Seckerson.....	Sheldon.
Osceola.....	*F. W. Hahn.....	Sibley.
Page.....	C. C. Hodges.....	Clarinda.
Palo Alto.....	†P. H. Donlon.....	Emmetsburg.
Plymouth.....	†Carrie A. Byrne.....	Le Mars.
Pocahontas.....	Cleland Gilchrist.....	Laurens.
Polk.....	W. A. McCord.....	Des Moines.
Pottawattamie.....	†J. K. Cooper.....	Council Bluffs.
Poweshiek.....	†S. W. Heath.....	Brooklyn.
Ringgold.....	*J. H. Richardson.....	Mt. Ayr.
Sac.....	C. E. Stallcop.....	Early.
Scott.....	†C. L. Suksdorf.....	Davenport.
Shelby.....	J. D. Dunlavy.....	Harlan.
Sioux.....	J. C. Trainer.....	Alton.
Story.....	J. F. Reed.....	Nevada.
Tama.....	*W. L. Bywater.....	Toledo.
Taylor.....	Fannie Rutledge.....	Bedford.
Union.....	Charles Emerson.....	Creston.
Van Buren.....	†J. H. Landes.....	Keosauqua.
Wapello.....	*George Phillips.....	Ottumwa.
Warren.....	*W. G. Stanley.....	Indianola.
Washington.....	Lucy Swisher.....	Washington.
Wayne.....	*C. A. Niday.....	Corydon.
Webster.....	*John Carr.....	Fort Dodge.
Winnebago.....	*W. A. Chapman.....	Lake Mills.
Winneshiek.....	*H. L. Coffeen.....	Decorah.
Woodbury.....	*J. S. Shoup.....	Sioux City.
Worth.....	H. A. Dwelle.....	Northwood.
Wright.....	G. T. Eldridge.....	Clarion.

* Re-elected.

† Former county superintendent.

‡ Two or more re-elections.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE UNIVERSITY
OF IOWA.

NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

REPORT.

To HON. HENRY SABIN, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR—The regents of the State University of Iowa herewith present their biennial report covering the period from the close of the school year of 1889 to the close of the school year of 1891.

In view of the numerous changes in the several faculties of the university, during the biennial period, it is gratifying to the managing board to be able to report the utmost harmony in all departments of the university, and a growing interest on the part of students.

The president's report herewith submitted makes a comparative showing of the number of students in the respective departments during the biennial period, from which it appears that the increase shown by the last year of the biennial period over the first year is one hundred and fifty-three. Reference is made to the president's report for particulars.

There is also submitted herewith the financial reports of the treasurer and the secretary of the board respectively. The treasurer's report shows the condition of the permanent fund of the university to be healthful. The fund, at the date of the treasurer's report in June, 1891, showed an aggregate of \$233,896.05, an increase of \$6,997.89 since the date of the last biennial report, resulting from the sale of university lands. The treasurer's report also shows the incomes and expenditures, in gross, on account of the general support fund and special funds.

The secretary's report herewith submitted, shows incomes and disbursements on account of the general support fund, as nearly as may be by school years, and in sufficient detail to give a clear idea of the sources of income, and avenues of expenditure. From this report it appears that the total receipts from all sources, on account of the general support fund, during the biennial period, were \$206,645.35, the available balance on hand at beginning of the

period, \$5,434.36; total available, \$212,079.71. The total expenditures during the period were \$191,926.62, leaving a balance at the end of the period of \$20,153.09.

The secretary's report also shows the condition of the several appropriations made by the general assembly for special purposes. For fuller information on these several matters, reference is made to the secretary's report.

The law makes it the duty of the board of regents to report biennially upon the condition of the university fund, to account for moneys coming into the treasury, and to show in detail for what purposes the money is expended, and by implication at least it is made the duty of the board fairly and clearly to set forth the needs of the university, in order that it may accomplish the objects for which it is established.

In the performance of this duty, your especial attention, and through you, the especial attention of the governor of the state and of the general assembly, is called to the report of the president of the university, herewith submitted.

FIRST—A MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

One of the urgent needs of the university is a hospital building. From the inception of the medical department of the university, in 1869, to the present time, hospital facilities have been meager; and owing to inadequate appropriations by the state, the board of regents have found it to be impossible to provide facilities commensurate with the growth and importance of the medical department. For more than twenty years the state has been inviting students to come to this school of medicine, instead of seeking such schools in other states; and yet it has neglected to provide such ample hospital facilities as other state schools of medicine furnish for their students. Our only recourse is to the general assembly, and to that body again this board present the case. An ample and well conducted state hospital, in close connection with the state schools of medicine, is a necessity, and is of equal importance with any other state institution or beneficence. In the state there are always hundreds of indigent people who are suffering for medical and surgical treatment, but who are unable to buy it. To such the duty of the state is as plain, as urgent, as it is in the case of the insane, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, or idiotic. For such the demand for hospital facilities is of prime and economical importance. To heal the indigent or the well provided sick, to place them upon their feet again, to restore them

to a condition of usefulness, to the family, community and state, is the province of the hospital herein sought for. In a hospital operated in connection with the medical departments of the state university, abundant clinical patients are thus provided, and while the sick are being healed, the blind made to see, and the lame restored to usefulness, the student is being instructed in the art of medicine and surgery. The medical school and hospital are inseparable where the best educational results are sought.

More than this the medical hospital is the proper training school for nurses, the nurses that are in every-day demand in the charitable institutions of the state and in our families. Urging, then, the admitted fact that the well trained nurse is the handmaid of the physician, and urging attention, also, to the constant and increasing need of educated nursing help, this board once more petition for this hospital, this place of healing, teaching, and the training of such as are to be our physicians, our surgeons, and our nurses. It is not an expense to the state but an economy. It is not a tax, it is a Christian benefaction, a tender, hopeful, helping hand. For this an appropriate sum is asked.

SECOND—A COLLEGIATE BUILDING.

The body of a well proportioned university is its collegiate department. That this university may continue to flourish and hold its rightful position as the bright crown of our public school system, it should provide abundant room for its professors, its class and seminary work. Each chair should be equipped commensurately with the work it has to perform. The present situation is one of extraordinary disadvantage, both before the public and before the students. Not a single chair or professor has adequate accommodations. In one instance three professors have, during the past year, occupied one room nineteen by twenty-one, and that lighted and ventilated from a single window, while other rooms, equally unsuitable, which have been from time to time abandoned as unfit for other purposes, are now occupied by some of their number. Even for their meager supply of books, maps, charts, periodicals and other apparatus, they have no space. Many chairs stand in pressing need of special libraries, which should be placed in the lecture room or in a room immediately adjacent, but no such facilities exist.

During the past three years there has been organized, in connection with each chair, a seminary for special study and research.

These seminars require rooms separate from the lecture rooms, and suitably fitted up with the proper apparatus. Such a seminary room, with its special reference library, is a literary or philosophical laboratory, in which professor and students work side by side. Modern university experience has sufficiently demonstrated the utility of such seminars. No teacher is capable of attaining the best results without them. Without such helps we cannot hope to compete with other universities having the modern equipments, and the need of them, if less palpable than the need of the chemist for a laboratory, or of the naturalist for a museum, is no less real. That the professors' chairs may be properly equipped with lecture and seminary rooms and private offices, and with special library, maps, charts and other needful apparatus, an ample collegiate building is, by the board, believed to be a matter of first importance. While the best of professors are of vital importance in developing a first class university, they should have ample room and abundant working tools if these results are to be secured. The first have been obtained. The second and third are sadly wanting. Hence urgent request for an ample appropriation in this behalf is made by this committee.

THIRD—AN ENGINEERING BUILDING.

The demand by the bright young men of Iowa for instruction in various branches of engineering is great, and is constantly increasing. This branch of collegiate work in the university has already a large following without adequate facilities. The reasons for immediate action in this behalf are explicitly set forth in the president's report attached hereto, to which reference is made. The sum required to erect, next year, a part of the building had in view, is not large, but sufficient for the present. Hoping to keep our worthy young men from going out to other states to gain knowledge of engineering, the board ask that they be provided with shelter and instruction at home, believing this to be, as teaching economic ways, the best policy of the state. Plans for this and the other buildings for which appropriations are asked, have been carefully prepared and submitted.

FOURTH—REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT FOR DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

No department of the university has shown more rapid development in the past biennial period. From small beginnings it has risen to importance, has become a self-supporting department.

Much of the room it occupies was formerly abandoned cellar room, ill-ventilated, insufficiently lighted, and entirely unfit for healthful occupation. The board urgently ask more and better accommodations and ample apparatus, for the one hundred and fifty students of this department. This may be obtained in the building already occupied, provided the collegiate building is ordered to be erected.

FIFTH—EQUIPMENT FOR NATURAL SCIENCE.

Further and better equipment for the several chairs of science is deemed to be indispensable to thorough work in this branch of the collegiate department. This refers to the laboratories of botany, zoology, biology, and geology, for which small appropriations are asked, as set forth in the recapitulation at the end of this report.

SIXTH—THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY ALTERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

This branch of the collegiate department has assumed so much larger proportions, as not only to overflow its assigned quarters, but to fill the entire space made vacant by the removal of the school of chemistry to its new laboratory just erected. In order to arrange this space and more serviceably equip this growing school, a further appropriation will be necessary, and is hereby asked for.

SEVENTH—THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

A continuance of the appropriation of the twenty-third general assembly for the general library is indispensable to its growth and usefulness. The library of this university numbers less by several thousands of volumes than that of any prominent state university in the country. The library is the lungs of the university body, and to disregard its amplitude and efficiency is to disregard the order of progress in teaching. To fall behind in the matter of current literature, and to neglect to furnish the literary food the state has promised to such as come to its chief school of learning, is to lose place in the procession of universities. A continuation of the last appropriation is therefore requested. To meet its growing demands, the floor space hitherto occupied for chapel purposes, has been turned over to the occupation of added, book cases, shelving, periodicals, racks, reading tables and chairs, and even now more and better space is needed, and safer housing for the books. Other states have erected, and are erecting, detached fire-proof buildings for library purposes, and this our state should do

in the near future if it would preserve this valuable collection of books.

EIGHTH—LAW LIBRARY.

The great increase of the law department has caused most urgent demands for more library room, more reading room, more books. To meet this want, the floor space of the library room has been practically doubled, and yet there is no room to spare. To keep pace with this just demand and make the library complete, the committee request a fair appropriation. Books are the lawyer's working tools. The state has decided to maintain a first-class law school. To this end the library must be made complete and kept so.

NINTH—THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The twenty-third general assembly appropriated \$50,000 for a chemical laboratory and equipment. The sum was insufficient. Sixty thousand dollars was the sum asked for, a sum based upon intelligent investigation. To meet this emergency the structure had to be made several thousand dollars cheaper than was contemplated, or than it should have been, and the equipment made more scanty. To render work efficient in this school an additional equipment appropriation is indispensable, and now is asked for. Thoroughly equipped as it should be, the chemical laboratory at this university will take rank among the most complete in the country.

TENTH—THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

This thrifty department has been exhumed from its unwholesome quarters in the cellar of the medical building, and placed squarely upon its feet in the third story of the chemical laboratory building. Having proved its right to exist by a six years' probation, it is now taken into full university fellowship and in part provided with equipment. To complete this and put it in thorough working order, an appropriation is asked, as will be seen in the summing up. The department has cost the state nothing. It asks only shelter and the customary working tools. It is the youngest member of the university departments, has worked its way bravely, and now wants but very little, and expects to pay that back in good works every year.

ELEVENTH—PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

During the year past a new chair was created in the medical department, that of pathology, with which came two laboratories,

bacteriology, and histology. This was done in the interest of the healing art, as also to conform to the requirements of the associated colleges of medicine in the United States. To equip the bacteriological laboratory was beyond present financial ability. Hence a small appropriation for necessary apparatus and furniture is asked for by the board.

TWELFTH—HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

What is said in item number eleven is applicable to this one.

THIRTEENTH—ELECTRICAL LIGHTING AND ENGINEERING.

In the interest of safety, economy, and useful instruction in the schools of engineering and physics, the board has deemed it wise to ask for an appropriation for an electrical plant, the wires to be extended to all the university buildings for illuminating purposes. When it is taken into account that a large number of students are anxious to receive instruction in this branch of science, it is deemed unwise for this university to ignore it.

FOURTEENTH—REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Several of the university buildings, walks and fences require considerable sums for repairs and rebuilding. Much painting should be done. The roof of the medical building should have the shingles replaced with slate, the new buildings require additional janitor and firing helps, and more fuel will be needed. Hence an increased appropriation under this head will be found indispensable.

FIFTEENTH—NEW CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

The present heating plant was erected in the day of small things, little by little, and without reference to increased building schemes. It is inadequate to present plans and immediate growth. By reason of its situation, as related to available building sites upon the campus, more new buildings cannot be heated from it. It is therefore recommended that the plant be changed to a lower grade, a distance to the westward of about fifty feet, from which all the buildings of the university, on any part of the campus, can be heated. This will remove the necessity of small steam plants and more smoke-stacks on the grounds. For this purpose, therefore, an appropriation is recommended.

Hospital building and equipment.....	\$60,000
Collegiate department building and furniture.....	80,000
Engineering building.....	12,000
Engineering building equipment.....	5,000
Repairs and equipment for dental department.....	10,000
Equipment for natural science department, botanical, \$4,000, zoolog- ical, \$3,000, biological and geological, \$4,000.....	11,000
Physical laboratory.....	5,000
General library.....	10,000
Law library.....	5,000
Additional equipment for chemical laboratory.....	5,000
Additional equipment for department of pharmacy.....	5,000
For pathological and bacteriological laboratory.....	1,000
For histological laboratory.....	1,000
For electrical plant.....	5,000
Repairs and contingent purposes.....	15,000
For removal of heating plant.....	5,000
For water closets and sewerage.....	5,000
For purchase of new grounds.....	7,000
Additional support, \$35,000 yearly.....	70,000

D. N. RICHARDSON,
ALONZO ABERNETHY,
H. A. BURRELL,
J. W. RICH,
SHIRLEY GILLILAND,
Committee for Board.

Iowa City, Iowa, October 1, 1891.

PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS, OFFICERS, ETC.

In the president's report will be found a list of the changes that have taken place in the several faculties of the university during this biennial period.

Following is a schedule of the names of professors, officers, and other employes of the university, together with salaries and pay of each for the year 1890-91:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

AMOS N. CURRIER, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature, and Dean of the Collegiate Faculty.....	\$ 2,200.00
SAMUEL CALVIN, A. M., PH. D., Professor of Geology and Structural Zoology.....	2,200.00
THOMAS H. MCBRIDE, A. M., Professor of Botany and Systematic Zoology.....	2,200.00
LAUNCELOT W. ANDREWS, PH. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Chemical Laboratory.....	2,000.00
CHARLES D. JAMESON, A. M., C. E., Professor of Engineering.....	8,000.00
MELVILLE B. ANDERSON, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature.....	2,000.00
WILLIAM B. PERKINS, A. M., Professor of History.....	2,000.00
GEORGE T. W. PATRICK, A. M., PH. D., Professor of Philosophy.....	1,800.00
CHARLES BUNDY WILSON, A. M., Professor of Modern Language and Literature.....	1,800.00
LAENAS G. WELD, A. M., Acting Professor of Mathematics.....	1,800.00
ANDREW A. VEBLEN, A. M., Acting Professor of Physics.....	1,800.00

C. C. NUTTING, A. M., Assistant Professor of Zoology, and Curator of the Museum.	\$ 1,800.00
ISAAC ALTHAUS LOOS, A. M., Professor of Political Science.....	1,500.00
FRANK BOWER COOPER, A. B., Professor of Pedagogy.....	1,500.00
LEONA A. CALL, A. M., Assistant Professor of Greek Language and Literature.	1,200.00
CHARLES S. MAGOWAN, A. M., C. E., Assistant Professor of Engineering.....	1,200.00
OSCAR WILLIAMS ANTHONY, M. S., Instructor in Mathematics.....	1,000.00
FREDERICK WILLIAM SPANUTIUS, M. S., Instructor in Chemistry.....	900.00
THEODORE LEE NEFF, A. M., Instructor in Modern Languages.....	900.00
MARTIN WRIGHT SAMPSON, A. M., Instructor in English	900.00
FRANK STANTON ABY, M. S., Instructor in Biology.....	900.00
BOHUMIL SHIMEK, C. E., Instructor in Botany.....	800.00
FRANK EMIL LODEMAN, A. B., Instructor in Modern Languages.....	700.00
ALBERT LEVI ARNER, B. L., Instructor in Physics.....	600.00
SARAH FLEMING LOUGHRIDGE, A. M., Instructor in Latin	450.00
MRS. PAULINE KIMBALL PARTRIDGE, Instructor in Elocution	300.00
GEORGE WINDLE READ, (Lieutenant, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.) Professor of Military Science and Tactics.....	.....
HATTIE STIMMEL, Instructor in Free-hand Drawing.....	200.00
H. F. WICKHAM, Assistant in Museum.....	90.00

LAW DEPARTMENT.

EMLIN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. B., Chancellor and Resident Professor of Law	\$ 3,250.00
JAMES M. LOVE, LL. D., (U. S. District Judge for Southern District of Iowa.) Professor of the Law of Patents, and of Federal Jurisprudence and Admiralty, and Lecturer on Evidence.....	600.00

EUGENE WAMBAUGH, A. M., LL. B., Resident Professor of Law.....	\$ 2,500.00
SAMUEL HAYES, M. S., Resident Professor of Law.....	2,000.00
GEORGE G. WRIGHT, LL. D., Lecturer on Professional Ethics.....	200.00
LAVEGA G. KINNE, LL. D., Lecturer on Taxation.....	300.00
WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL. D., Lecturer on the History of Common Law... ..	100.00
GIFFORD SIMEON ROBINSON, LL. D., Lecturer on Appellate Practice.....	100.00
ANDREW JACKSON HIRSCHL, A. B., LL. B., Instructor in Law Department.....	120.00
HERBERT TILL, LL. B., Instructor in Law Department.....	200.00
MARTIN T. WADE, LL. B., Lecturer on Torts	200.00

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

W. F. PECK, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.....	\$ 950.00
P. J. FARNSWORTH, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Diseases of Children.....	950.00
JAMES RENWICK GUTHRIE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.....	950.00
W. D. MIDDLETON, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.....	950.00
JOHN C. SHRADER, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women... ..	950.00
LAWRENCE WILLIAM LITTIG, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S., Professor of Anatomy, and Secretary of the Medical Fac- ulty.....	1,350.00
GERSHOM HYDE HILL, A. B., M. D., Lecturer on Insanity.....	150.00
A. C. PETERS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of Medical Museum	600.00
E. W. ROCKWOOD, A. M., Demonstrator of Chemistry.....	800.00

JAMES WILLIAM DALBEY, B. S., M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.....	\$ 350.00
D. C. BROCKMAN, M. D., Special Medical Lecturer.....	21.00
JOHN W. DOWNEY, M. D., D. D. S., Assistant in Medical Chemical Laboratory.....	79.00
SPECIAL MEDICAL LECTURERS.....	200.00

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M. D., PH. D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Diseases of Women in Homeopathic Medical Department, and Dean of the Faculty.....	1,100.00
W. H. DICKINSON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Homeo- pathic Medical Department.....	950.00
J. G. GILCHRIST, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Homeopathic Medical Department.	950.00
C. H. COGSWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the Homeopathic Medical Department.....	535.00
FRANK JOHN NEWBERRY, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology, Otology and Paedology.....	.....

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

ALFRED ONIAS HUNT, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Chemistry, Mechanism and Art, and Dean of the Dental Faculty.....	\$ 2,500.00
WILLIAM OVERHOLT KULP, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.....	1,200.00
C. S. SEARLES, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Dental Technic..	600.00
F. T. BREENE, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Dental Technic.....	900.00
A. C. PETERS, M. D.....	100.00
NATHANIEL GLASGOW, D. D. S., Assistant Demonstrator.....	540.00
THOMAS L. JAMES, D. D. S., Lecturer on Special Physiology and Microscopy.....	600.00
GREENE V. BLACK, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Special Pathology and Hygiene.....	600.00
JOHN J. R. PATRICK, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Orthodontia.....	300.00

JAMES S. KULP, D. D. S., Lecturer on Dental Jurisprudence.....	\$
SPECIAL LECTURERS.....	150.00
CHAS. EDWIN KAHLKE, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.....	25.00
FRANK S. ABY, Demonstrator of Anatomy.....	200.00
REBECCA THOMAS, Dental Clerk.....	300.00

OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS.

President—CHAS. A. SCHAEFFER.....	\$ 5,000.00
Secretary—WM. J. HADDOCK.....	1,800.00
Treasurer—LOVELL SWISHER.....	800.00
Librarian—MRS. ADA NORTH.....	1,000.00
EMMA HADDOCK, Assistant and Clerk in Secretary's Office.....	500.00
MRS. MARY LYTLE, Assistant in the General Library.....	300.00
JULIA CRAWFORD, Stenographer and Typewriter.....	325.00
FANNIE L. DAVIS, Organist in Chapel.....	25.00

ASSISTANT LAW LIBRARIANS.

F. J. Donahoe.....	25.00
W. L. Anderson.....	25.00
John T. Bailey.....	25.00
Douglass Rogers.....	25.00
F. W. THOMPSON, Band Instructor.....	200.00

JANITORS AND EMPLOYES.

George Tomlin, general janitor.....	480.00
Wm. Green, medical janitor.....	480.00
Lawrence Meinzer, dental janitor.....	150.00
L. J. Benton, special chemical janitor.....	88.46
William Barry, day fireman.....	
James Barry, night fireman and watchman.....	
Mary J. Bolton, sweeping and scrubbing.....	
Mrs. S. A. Rogers, sweeping and scrubbing.....	
Mary Ebert, sweeping and scrubbing.....	

Firemen are paid \$1.50 for 12 hours' work; the sweeping and scrubbing women are paid at the rate of \$17.00 for thirty days; laborers on such work are paid at usual wages per day or hour.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }
IOWA CITY, IOWA, September 15, 1891. }

To the Honorable, the Board of Regents:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report for the period from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1891.

The number of students in attendance is shown in the following table, the enrollment of 1888-89 being given for purpose of comparison:

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

CLASSES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.			
Resident graduates.....	6	9	24
Seniors.....	32	48	58
Juniors.....	57	52	46
Sophomores.....	64	64	77
Freshmen.....	93	99	117
Special students.....	29	25	44
Total.....	281	297	366
LAW DEPARTMENT.			
Seniors.....	36	66	52
Juniors.....	76	69	109
Total.....	112	135	161
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Graded—Third year.....	17	10	27
Second year.....	14	33	49
First year.....	38	65	68
Non-graded—Second year.....	27	15	....
First year.....	23	....	....
Special.....	3	1	....
Total.....	122	124	144

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT—CONTINUED.

CLASSES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Graded—Third year.....	3	14	17
Second year.....	5	9	9
First year	4	11	18
Non-graded—Second year.....	6	.....	.....
First year.....	11	.....	.....
Total.....	29	34	44
DENTAL DEPARTMENT.			
Seniors.....	21	43	68
Juniors.....	63	74	94
Spring course, not already counted.....	.....	7	7
Total	84	124	169
PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Seniors	1	.....	2
Juniors	16	35	49
Spring course.....	.....	7	.....
Total	17	42	44
Grand total.....	645	756	928
Deduct those enrolled in two departments.....	24	19	38
Total number enrolled.....	621	737	890

As will be seen by the above table, the increase in students from June, 1889, to June 1891, is two hundred and sixty-nine, or 43.3 per cent.

The number of instructors of all grades in June, 1889, was fifty-four, in June, 1891, seventy-four, or an increase of 37 per cent.

During the same period degrees, in course, have been conferred as follows:

DEGREES CONFERRED.

CLASSES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.			
Bachelor of Arts.....	10	5	12
Bachelor of Philosophy	9	14	18
Bachelor of Science.....	11	17	11
Civil Engineer.....	2	6	9
Master of Arts.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	32	43	50
LAW DEPARTMENT.			
Bachelor of Laws.....	39	63	51
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Doctor of Medicine.....	42	24	21
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Doctor of Medicine.....	9	10	17
DENTAL DEPARTMENT.			
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	21	43	58
PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Graduate of Pharmacy.....	2	1	2
Total.....	145	184	199

The total number of degrees conferred upon graduates since the foundation of the university is 3,330.

The following appointments and promotions were made in the force of instruction during the biennial period:

- Isaac Althaus Loes, A. M., Lecturer, and promoted to be Professor of Political Science.
- Gershom H. Hill, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Insanity.
- William G. Hammond, LL.D., Lecturer on the History of Common Law.
- Frank Bower Cooper, A. B., Professor of Pedagogy.
- William Overholt Kulp, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.
- Samuel Hayes, M. S., LL.B., Resident Professor of Law.
- Joseph J. McConnell, A. M., Professor of Pedagogy.
- James Monroe Parker, M. D., Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology.

Martin Wright Sampson, A. M., promoted to be Assistant Professor of English.

Gifford Simeon Robinson, LL.D., Lecturer on Appellate Practice.

Greene V. Black, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Special Pathology and Hygiene.

Elbert William Rockwood, A. M., promoted to be Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Frederick William Spanutius, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry.

Thomas L. James, D. D. S., Lecturer on Special Physiology and Microscopy.

Bohumil Shimek, C. E., Instructor in Botany.

Theodore Lee Neff, A. M., Instructor, and promoted to be Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

Frank Emil Lodeman, A. B., Instructor in Modern Languages.

Albert Levi Arner, B. L., Instructor in Physics.

Nathaniel W. Stephenson, Instructor in English.

Andrew Jackson Hirschl, A. B., LL.B., Instructor in Law Department.

Herbert Till, LL.B., Instructor in Law Department.

Chalklez Thomas, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Dental Department.

William Harah Baird, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Dental Department.

Nathaniel Glasgow, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Dental Department.

Charles Edwin Kahlke, Demonstrator in Dental Department.

John Walker Harriman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

John W. Downey, M. D., D. D. S., Assistant in Medical Chemical Laboratory.

Mrs. Mary Lytle, Assistant in the General Library.

Leora Johnson, M. D., Clinical Assistant in Homeopathic Medical Department.

During the same period the resignations of the following have been presented and accepted:

Washington Freeman Peck, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Fred Gilman, LL.D., Resident Professor of Law.

Melville Best Anderson, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature.

Richard L. Cochran, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Therapeutics.

Frank Bower Cooper, A. B., Professor of Pedagogy.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Lecturer on Insanity.

W. Xavier Sudduth, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Histology in the Dental Department.

Mrs. J. J. Dietz, Instructor in Modern Languages.

Albert S. Hitchcock, M. S., Instructor in Chemistry.

Ernest R. Nichols, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics.

Charles S. Searles, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Dental Department.

Mary Linder, Assistant in Botany.

The following table shows the amounts received for tuition during the years specified:

1886-87.....	\$17,858.49
1887-88.....	17,885.23
1888-89.....	21,214.61
1889-90.....	26,052.70
1890-91.....	38,058.87

The receipts for tuition during the year 1890-91, as compared with those of the closing year of the previous biennial period, show an increase of \$11,844.26, a gain of 56 per cent. The increase in the total expenditure during the same period, was 12.4 per cent.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the number of students necessitated the appointment of several additional instructors. The only new professorship established was that of pedagogy. Naturally the university supplies to the state a considerable number of teachers, and it is highly desirable that the graduates of the university should be trained in the science of that profession.

The progress of the department is indicated by the issue of several publications containing the results of original investigations. The *Natural History Bulletin*, begun in 1889, has been continued, and three additional numbers have been published within the biennial period. The engineering school has published two numbers of the *Transit*, containing valuable contributions, principally by students, which have been republished in a number of engineering and scientific papers, and have been very favorably commented upon. At the close of the last year a monograph on the history of the Amana Community was issued by the professor of history, and a member of the senior class. This also has met with a very cordial reception, and so great has been the demand for copies that the edition of one thousand copies is already almost exhausted.

The natural history museum has enjoyed a period of encouraging growth. Numerous contributions have been received from Mr. D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, who has turned over to the museum a large and valuable collection of natural history specimens, principally consisting of bird skins, which will prove extremely valuable to the department. During the past two summers, the curator of the museum has been engaged personally in adding to the collections, the summer of 1890 being spent by him at Grand Manan

and on the coast of Maine, and the past summer principally in the neighborhood of Lake Winnipeg. Moreover, the assistant curator and several of the students of the university have from time to time made excursions in the field for the express purpose of making collections for our museum.

The library of the university has also been increasing. In consequence of the appropriation of \$5,000 made by the twenty-third general assembly for the purchase of books, we have been enabled to add many volumes which were sadly needed. It should be remembered, however, that this is only the beginning, and it is hoped that the next general assembly will see fit not only to continue such an appropriation, but if possible to double the amount.

The new chemical laboratory which has just been completed will add very materially to the efficiency of the several departments of the university, since the students in every department, with the exception of those of the law department, will be able to enjoy the advantages thereby afforded. While we are thankful that the new laboratory is at last a substantial reality, nevertheless it is to be regretted that the appropriation made was not sufficient to carry out the plans originally in view. It was found impossible to erect a building quite as large as was intended, since the appropriation asked for was reduced by \$10,000, and for the same reason it has been impossible to supply the necessary equipment for the interior. For this purpose it will be necessary to apply to the next legislature for at least \$5,000 supplementary appropriation for the chemical department, and \$5,000 for the pharmacy department.

During the last two years an important move has been made in the astronomical work. The observatory building, situated at the northwestern end of the city, had well nigh fallen into a state of decay, and the apparatus had not been maintained in a satisfactory working condition. Within the last year a small wooden observatory has been erected upon the campus, and through the efforts of the professor of mathematics the whole of the apparatus has been put into excellent working order, which renders it possible to give thorough instruction in practical astronomy, a thing which was until quite recently out of the question.

As the result of the appropriations for physical apparatus and for engineering, a number of valuable instruments have been added to the equipment during the last biennial period. It has consequently been possible to add a course in electrical engineering, and to undertake work in the instruction of the engineering students which was formerly impracticable.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Within the past two years very considerable progress has been made in the law department. The standard of admission has been raised, and a higher grade of work required in the course. There has been a gratifying increase in the number of students, and during the last year there were enrolled a larger number than had ever been enrolled during the days when but a single year was required for the completion of the course.

The department has recently been called upon to mourn the loss of two of the oldest instructors, Judges Love and Adams, both of whom had been connected with the law school for many years, and had devoted much of their time to its service. Each had attained an enviable position in his profession, and each leaves many friends to mourn his loss, both to the university and to the legal profession.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department, among recent changes and improvements may be noted the establishment of a histological laboratory, which has been placed in charge of Professor Calvin, and of a bacteriological laboratory, in charge of Dr. James M. Parker. Instruction will also be given by the latter gentleman in pathology. Students in the medical department will hereafter be enabled to take practical instruction in pharmacy, under the dean of that department. Another improvement in the curriculum of the medical department consists in the fact that a very considerable increase in chemical laboratory practice will be required in the course, which is rendered possible by the completion of the new chemical laboratory.

The resignation of Dr. Peck, who has been most honorably connected with the department since its inception, has been a serious loss. Dr. Peck for twenty-one years has most acceptably filled the position of professor of surgery, and in addition, as dean of the department, has expended much time and labor in its successful conduct. Owing to the condition of his health, Dr. Peck has been compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the department, but will, it is to be hoped, long continue to assist the board and the faculty, by his advice, in the conduct of its affairs.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the summer of 1890 an annex to the homeopathic medical building was erected, and this new portion of the building has

been equipped as a hospital, thus affording facilities for the clinics which were, under former arrangements, entirely out of the question.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The dental department, as may be seen by referring to the table of enrollment during the last two years, has had a remarkably successful growth. The quality of the instruction and the facilities for work have been very much improved, and the department now stands in the front rank of dental schools. The report of the secretary shows that during the past year the receipts on account of this department have been decidedly greater than the expenditure.

The very restricted and inadequate accommodations have, however, been a serious cause of embarrassment. Much of the work must be carried on in a low basement, which is at best damp and badly ventilated. The room used for the clinic is altogether too small for the purpose, and there is no room available for the lectures. For the past year all of the lectures have been delivered in the medical building, to the serious inconvenience of both departments. In this condition of affairs no relief can be expected until either a new building is provided or room is gained by the abandonment of the south building by the collegiate department, which now occupies the greater portion of that building. In case of the erection of a building for the collegiate department, it would be well to devote the whole of the south building to the dental department. All of the room thus gained could be well utilized and the work of the department rendered much more efficient than at present. I therefore earnestly recommend that an appropriation of \$10,000 be requested for the remodeling of the south building for the use of the dental department.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

As will be seen by reference to the summary of enrollment, the attendance in this department has more than doubled during the biennial period. Owing to the lack of accommodations it would have been impossible to accommodate more than the number in actual attendance. Hereafter the accommodations afforded by the new chemical laboratory building will be sufficient for the department for a long time to come. In fact, the room there available, and the facilities which can be afforded for a moderate additional amount of money, will be such as to put the pharmacy department

upon a footing not surpassed by any other school of pharmacy in the country.

IN GENERAL.

The university may well be proud of the work that it has already accomplished, but it is a fact well known to all its friends that it has not been supported with that degree of liberality which might have been expected of an enlightened community. Iowa has been noble and generous in the treatment of her insane and her dependent classes in general, she has erected palaces for her criminal classes, but she has given grudgingly to the flower of her youth in pursuit of the higher education. The neighboring states have almost, without exception, anticipated her in adopting a policy of liberality towards the state university. Iowa received from the United States a considerable area of land for the foundation of a university. She accepted the gift, and she is in honor bound to adequately support the institution.

It may not be out of place here to consider some of the arguments used by those who seem determined to oppose the progress of the university.

The question is not infrequently asked by such, "why should I pay a tax to give my neighbor's children a college education?" To this it may be said that in the first place no tax was ever levied which bore equally on all of those taxed. In the very nature of things it must bear unequally. But civilization demands the education of the rising generation, and history shows us that where the means and facilities for the higher education are open to all of the youth there is to be found the highest civilization of the age. The state needs educated and trained leaders to manage wisely the affairs of the people, and the demand for such must either be supplied or else we must give up the reins to others. And until the university is fully equipped and supplied with sufficient funds, the young men and women who are striving for a higher education will continue to go beyond the borders. By refusing an adequate support to the university the state would save the \$100,000, but at the very least calculation she would spend a quarter of a million dollars in educating her children in other states.

And if the state needs educated men and women, is it not just as fair to raise the necessary funds by taxation as it is to tax childless parents for the support of the common schools, or the law-abiding citizen for the support of police?

Sometimes it happens that the objector is perfectly satisfied to help support a university that restricts its work to what is called a general education, but he expresses himself as decidedly *opposed to educating doctors and lawyers*. His supposition seems to be that a graduate in law or medicine hangs out his shingle and ever afterwards preys on the community. Can it be maintained that Iowa is prepared to do without the services of well educated doctors and lawyers? And where shall she find recruits to fill the vacant places in the ranks? Are not the young men of the state to have an opportunity of educating themselves for the practice of these professions? The state itself has already taken high ground in this matter and has provided by statute for the elevation of these two professions by requiring certain examinations before the candidate may be admitted to practice. Such being the case is not the state bound to see that the facilities for such professional education are of the very best? And is it not true that as a rule the doctors and lawyers are generally found among the leaders in every community, the very men in whose education the state is most deeply interested? And in the end by their qualities as leaders they not only earn the fees which they receive, but they confer benefits of far greater value on their fellow citizens.

Another objector finds fault because it costs so much to educate each student, and it has been publicly stated that there must be extravagance here, since in the year 1888-89 it cost more to maintain a student at this university than it did to support a boy at the reform school. We must admit the fact. But let us compare the condition of affairs here with that at some other institutions.

From the last published financial reports I find the following to be the cost per student, per annum, at the institutions named:

Harvard University.....	\$445.00
University of Nebraska.....	279.00
Cornell University.....	247.00
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	245.00
University of Wisconsin.....	220.00
University of Kansas.....	167.00
University of Michigan.....	130.00

The rate for the state university of Iowa for the year just ended was \$126. If it is necessary to reduce our expenditure much below that amount it can easily be done, but the institution will be no longer a university.

A somewhat similar objection is heard in the statement that we have too many instructors for the number of students. Let us see

how we stand in this particular as compared with some other institutions.

During the year 1890-91 this university employed seventy-four instructors of all grades, and enrolled eight hundred and ninety students, or one instructor to twelve students.

LIST OF TWENTY-FIVE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

NAME OF UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE.	Instructors.	Students.
Amherst College.....	28	356
Boston University.....	118	928
Bowdoin College.	27	267
Brown University.....	30	325
Bryn Mawr College.....	25	180
Case School of Science.....	11	100
Cornell University.....	121	1,350
Dartmouth College.....	48	455
Harvard University.....	242	2,271
Johns Hopkins University.....	57	412
Princeton College	52	850
Rutgers College.....	21	201
Stevens Institute of Technology	17	216
Swarthmore College.....	24	198
Trinity College.....	15	133
Tufts College.....	21	150
Tulane University.....	75	1,239
Union College.....	17	130
United States Military Academy.....	53	346
United States Naval Academy.....	64	234
University of Pennsylvania.....	174	1,589
University of Rochester	15	190
Western Reserve University.....	76	746
Williams College.....	24	311
Yale University	150	1,625
	*1,505	14,852

*1,505 is to 14,852 as 1 is to 9.8.

The following table shows the number of instructors and students at each of the state universities, excepting those which have preparatory departments, the data being taken from the World Almanac for 1891:

NAME OF UNIVERSITY.	Instructors.	Students.	Ratio of students to instructors.
University of Alabama.....	20	216	10.8
University of California.....	110	750	6.8
University of Georgia.....	30	260	8.7
University of Michigan.....	134	2,420	18.0
University of Mississippi.....	16	223	14.0
University of North Carolina.....	16	200	12.5
University of South Carolina.....	25	195	8.0
University of Tennessee.....	38	510	13.4
University of Texas.....	17	307	18.0
University of Virginia.....	31	451	14.5
University of Wisconsin.....	70	800	10.4
Average of above.....	.....	.....	12.5

The following extract from the report of the commissioner of education for 1887-1888, bears upon this same question:

Table forty-six presents the statistics of twenty-four state universities.

The comparison of columns ten and eleven shows the relative strength of the universities with respect to teaching staff. In fourteen out of the twenty-four the average of students to one professor ranges from twelve to sixteen; in seven the average is less than twelve; and in three it is more than sixteen; the highest average being twenty-one students to one professor.

Furthermore, it must not be supposed that all of our seventy-four instructors are employed for their whole time, which is equally true of all the other institutions mentioned. As a matter of fact our university employs but nineteen full professors and seventeen assistants of the various grades for full time. The remaining thirty-eight are employed only during a portion of their time.

Still other objectors find fault with the extravagance in general which is practiced at this university. They cannot conceive why it should cost \$100,000 per annum to support a university, and therefore conclude that the board of regents, or somebody connected with the management, must be wildly extravagant. To all such we may truthfully say that the university courts publicity; its books and its transactions are open to all of the citizens of the state, and if there is any way in which the work of the university can be carried on more economically the board of regents and all of the officers would be only too happy to adopt such a method. If there is a leak let it be pointed out, and it shall be stopped at once. But I respectfully submit that it is unfair, to put it only too mildly, to the members of the board of regents, who have been appointed by

the representatives of the people, and who by them are charged with the administration of the affairs of the university, and who are serving the people of the state for almost no compensation, it is unfair, I say, to them to repeat such unfounded imputations. What the university wants, more than any other one thing, is to have the people of the state thoroughly acquainted with the true condition of affairs as it exists. And I therefore respectfully urge that an earnest effort be made to induce the whole legislature to visit the university during the coming session, as has been done for several years in Michigan. The visiting committee, which usually consists of three members, is not large enough to see everything that we desire to show. Let the whole body of legislators come, and let each see for himself whether the university is deserving of the support of the people or not.

THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

FIRST—A HOSPITAL.

If the university is to maintain a medical department, that department ought to be able to furnish its students with means and facilities for acquiring as good a medical education as can be obtained anywhere. The state ought to be supplied with the very best sort of medical skill. It is not sufficient to train our students by means of lectures and practical work in the various laboratories. They must have frequent opportunity of studying such cases as are found in a large hospital. In this respect our facilities are deficient, and the medical course can never be entirely satisfactory until the department is supplied with a well equipped modern hospital. This has already been pointed out, and appeals have been made to the last two general assemblies. And the need becomes more pressing each year.

It should be remembered that the erection of a hospital at the expense of the state is a matter which should not be regarded as an expenditure of the public funds, merely for the sake of the university. Such a hospital would be a place to which could be brought the sick and the maimed from all parts of the state; a place where such as are unable to incur the expense could receive the

most skillful medical and surgical treatment without cost. The money spent in the erection and maintenance of a hospital would be returned to the people many times over in the saving of valuable lives and in restoring to health many of the citizens who, from lack of means, are unable to obtain the proper medical treatment. In spite of difficulties, the medical department has already gained an enviable reputation in this respect. But with the proper facilities it would be possible, very materially to enlarge this field of usefulness, to do many more acts of mercy to the unfortunate victims of disease or accident. It is therefore recommended that an appropriation of \$60,000 be asked for this purpose.

SECOND—A BUILDING FOR THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The increased numbers in the collegiate department, and the improvements in the methods of work, which require more room for laboratories and seminaries, have made it impossible to accommodate all of the classes in the university buildings. It has been found necessary to rent two additional rooms, for class instruction, in the new Christian Association building. Many of our lecture rooms are crowded, and several more rooms could be well used at the present time if we had them. And this demand for room will be greater next year than it is this. I therefore respectfully suggest that an appropriation of \$80,000 be asked for for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the collegiate department. When such building is provided it will be possible to give up the whole of the south building to the dental department, and the rooms vacated in the central building could be given to the law department, and both of these are as sadly in need of more room as is the collegiate department.

THIRD—A SHOP FOR THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

At present the shop and testing laboratories are situated in the basement of the science building, the only available place. But it is found that the running of the engine interferes seriously with the use of the microscope in the laboratories above, and in other ways is decidedly objectionable. It is therefore proposed to erect a plain brick building to be used as a shop, and in which all of the machinery could be placed. Such a building could be put up for \$12,000, and I earnestly recommend that an appropriation of that amount be requested for the purpose.

FOURTH—ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

I desire again to call your attention to the fact that the university has not under its control a field large enough for its students to play a game of ball. The university, it is true, was not founded for the purpose of training athletes, but it is equally true that we owe it to our students to furnish them some place where they can obtain a sufficient amount of out-door exercise, a thing which college students, perhaps more than any other class of individuals, need.

FIFTH—MORE MONEY FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The university cannot grow unless more funds are furnished for its various purposes. Complaint is sometimes made that the expenditure is constantly increasing. To this it may be replied that there can be no growth without an increase in running expenses. If we are expected only to run along in the old grooves, that can be done with the amount of money which was available last year. But if the institution is to be a university; if it is to keep up with the progress of the times; if it is to furnish to the youth of the state the very best facilities for a higher education, each year must see an increase in the running expenses over the previous year. The university of to-day cannot be supported with the same amount of money that was sufficient two years ago. It is a different institution, and its needs are greater.

SIXTH—A SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION FOR THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

As has already been stated, the additional sum of \$10,000 is required for the equipment of the new laboratory, one-half to be expended in the chemical laboratory, and the balance in the pharmaceutical laboratory.

This seems like a formidable list, but it must be remembered that the list would not be so long had the state done its full duty by the university in the past. But the list will never grow shorter until the obligation has been discharged. Manifestly it is necessary for the state to adopt a new policy towards the university, or else it were better to close its doors at once. If Iowa desires to perpetuate her state university, she cannot afford to lose any more time. She must bend her energies to the task at once. Nor need the task be an onerous one. But whatever is done must be done with a more liberal hand than in the past. The support which is granted should

be permanent. In order to accomplish the highest good, nothing should be left to chance. I, therefore, respectfully urge that you again appeal to the legislature of the state for the passage of an act whereby a portion of the state tax may be allotted to the support of the university. One-fifth of a mill on the taxable property of the state would yield a sufficient income to provide us, in a reasonable time, with those things that are most needed. Should such a tax at any time yield more than is necessary for the legitimate work of the university, the act could readily be repealed. By authorizing such a tax the representatives of the people would not in the least relinquish their control of the institution.

In the report of the commissioner of education for 1887-1888, page six hundred and forty-eight, occurs the following: "As yet Iowa has not followed the precedent of many western states of providing a distinct tax for the university fund. This measure, which has proved beneficial wherever adopted, is urged upon the attention of the legislature."

It should not be forgotten that the people of Iowa are materially aided in the matter of education by funds received from the United States, to-wit:

The income of the permanent school fund.....	\$263,000.00
The income from the agricultural college land grant.....	45,000.00
The income from the permanent fund of the university..	15,000.00
The annual appropriation to the agricultural experiment station.....	15,000.00
The additional United States appropriation to the agricultural college.....	16,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$354,000.00

This large sum is used each year in education in Iowa, not one cent of which comes out of the pockets of our citizens.

Should the plan which has been suggested be adopted by the twenty-fourth general assembly, measures can at once be taken to put the university on a proper footing, to make it an institution of which every citizen of the state may well be proud, and it will not be necessary for the board of regents to make an appeal for aid at the next session of the legislature.

In the foregoing I have stated only such of our needs as are the most pressing. The list could readily be extended. In the near future the following matters must receive attention:

A Gymnasium—For the present the gymnasium in the Christian Association building must answer our purposes. But it is entirely

too small to accommodate the entire body of students, and the university should be provided with a building large enough for the students of all departments.

A Fire Proof Library Building—The library is at present placed on the second floor of the old north building, directly over the rooms occupied by the physical laboratories. The collection of books is rapidly increasing in numbers and in value, and it is highly desirable that as soon as possible it be placed in a more secure building.

An Assembly Room—The university buildings contain no hall large enough for the whole body of students. It is often desirable to call the students of all departments together, but there is no place where they can gather except in the city opera house.

For these and many other things we can patiently wait. But I trust that you will make every effort to secure from the twenty-fourth general assembly a sufficient appropriation to provide us with those things that have been enumerated as among our pressing needs.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. SHAEFFER,
President.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
IOWA CITY, IOWA, OCTOBER 1, 1891. }

To the Board of Regents:

Herewith is respectfully submitted a financial statement of the incomes and expenditures of the university for the biennial period from the close of the school year of 1888-89, to the close of the school year 1890-91.

The statement shows incomes and expenditures by departments, as nearly as it can be conveniently done.

The incomes and expenditures for general purposes are shown separately from the appropriations made by the general assembly for special purposes.

The balance shown by this statement differs from that shown by the treasurer, for the reason that warrants drawn and unpaid are treated, for the purposes of this statement, as paid, so as to show *available funds* for future expenditures.

STATEMENT

Of incomes and disbursements on account of the general fund for the school year June 16, 1889, to June 16, 1890.

INCOMES.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$	5,392.97	
Chemical laboratory fees.....		66.06	
		<hr/>	
Net income.....	\$		5,459.03

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$	6,658.26	
Law book loans.....		451.00	
		<hr/>	
Net income.....	\$		7,109.26

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$	4,840.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....		527.00	
Hospital fees.....		881.00	
		<hr/>	
Net income.....	\$		5,748.00

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$	1,110.00	
Hospital fees.....		78.00	
		<hr/>	
Net income.....	\$		1,188.00

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$	5,750.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....		201.00	
Clinic fees.....		1,411.63	
Spring course.....		1,077.49	
		<hr/>	
Net income.....	\$		8,440.13

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Chemical laboratory fees.....	\$	18 53	
Net income.....			\$ 18.53
Miscellaneous collections.....			77.25
Chemical laboratory goods receipts.....			58.50
Net income, tuition, fees, etc.....	\$	28,098.69	
State warrants.....	\$	48,000.00	
Interest on fund, and rents.....		17,747.21	
Total from state and fund.....	\$	65,747.21	
Available income balance June, 1889.....			5,484.36
Total available income for year 1889-90.....	\$	99,280.26	

DISBURSEMENTS.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and tutors.....	\$	31,675.00	
Hornaday collection.....		964.17	
Chemical and physical laboratory supplies.....		305.55	
General library.....		922.42	
Assistant Librarian		100.00	
Museum.....		193.88	
Chair of Geology.....		247.61	
Chair of Botany.....		250.00	
Chair of Mental and Moral Science.....		10.00	
Chair of History.....		10.00	
Total expended....	\$	34,678.63	

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$	8,000.00	
General library.....		500.00	
Assistant Librarian.....		100.00	
Law books.....		451.00	
Total expended.....	\$	9,051.00	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$	8,000.00	
Anatomical material.....		1,000.00	
Clinical supplies.....		400.00	
Hospital expenses.....		40.00	
Old hospital.....		185.47	
Hospital fees.....		357.00	
Chair of Practice.....		30.00	
Chair of Obstetrics.....		6.70	
Chair of Physiology.....		40.00	
Chair of Chemistry.....		235.12	
Chair of Anatomy.....		22.56	
Library.....		50.00	
		<hr/>	
Total expended.....	\$		10,366.85

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$	3,535.00	
Library.....		41.60	
Chairs.....		47.74	
Clinic supplies.....		40.00	
Hospital fees.....		78.00	
Museum.....		23.15	
		<hr/>	
Total expended	\$		3,765.49

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$5,553.88	
Clinic supplies.....	1,436.97	
Clerk hire.....	200.00	
Equipment.....	540.00	
Spring course.....	1,023.10	
		<hr/>
Total expended.....	\$	8,753.95

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Expenses.....	\$	50.00	
		<hr/>	
Total expended.....	\$		50.00

GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Officers' salaries.....	\$	8,600.00	
Janitors and watchmen.....		2,459.23	
Fuel.....		1,738.80	
Printing and advertising.....		1,282.67	
Commencement expenses.....		876.09	
Opera house rent.....		200.00	
Care of grounds.....		190.87	
Gas.....		795.60	
Water.....		252.00	
Catalogues.....		1,113.90	
Band and chapel music.....		290.65	
Errand boy.....		25.00	
Miscellaneous bills.....		860.55	
Publishing of scientific notes.....		214.08	
Typewriting machine.....		100.00	
Stenographer.....		200.00	
Incidentals.....		1,855.16	
Total general expenditures.....	\$		21,054.60
Grand total expended, 1889-90,.....	\$		87,720.52

RECAPITULATION FOR 1889-90.

RECEIPTS.

Collegiate.....	\$	5,459.08	
Law.....		7,109.26	
Medical.....		5,748.00	
Homeopathic Medical.....		1,188.00	
Dental.....		8,440.12	
Pharmaceutical.....		18.53	
Miscellaneous.....		135.75	
State.....		48,000.00	
Interest and rents.....		17,747.21	
Total receipts.....	\$		93,845.90
Available balance, June, 1889.....			5,434.86
Total available.....	\$		99,280.26

EXPENDITURES.

Collegiate.....	\$	34,678.63	
Law.....		9,051.00	
Medical.....		10,866.85	
Homeopathic Medical.....		3,765.49	
Dental.....		8,753.95	
Pharmaceutical.....		50.00	
General.....		21,054.60	
Total expended.....	\$		87,720.52
Balance, June, 1890.....			11,559.74

STATEMENT

Of incomes and disbursements on account of the general fund for the school year, June 16, 1890, to June 16, 1891.

INCOMES.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$	5,883.11	
Chemical laboratory fees.....		55.53	
Library fines		21.35	
Net income.....			\$ 5,959.99

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$	7,099.84	
Law book loans.....		547.20	
Net income.....			\$ 7,647.04

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees	\$	4,775.68	
Chemical laboratory fees.....		354.67	
Hospital fees		415.00	
Net income.....			\$ 5,545.35

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees.....	\$	1,655.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....		88.00	
Hospital fees.....		114.00	
Net income.....			\$ 1,857.00

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuition and fees	\$	10,528.50	
Chemical laboratory fees		333.00	
Clinic fees.....		2,122.28	
Net income.....			\$ 12,983.78

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Chemical laboratory fees.....	\$	17.84	
Department fees.....		2,889.25	
Net income.....	\$		2,907.09
Miscellaneous collections.....			124.07
Net income, tuition, fees, etc.....	\$		37,024.32
State warrants.....	\$	58,000.00	
Interest on loans and rents.....		17,575.13	
Cash bills to income.....		200.00	
Total from state and fund.....	\$		75,775.13
Total available income for year 1890-1891....	\$		112,799.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries professors and tutors.....	\$	37,325.18	
Chemical laboratory supplies.....		628.61	
Library periodicals and binding.....		1,000.82	
Museum, supplies.....		294.45	
Museum, sea dredging.....		125.00	
Museum, assistant.....		90.00	
English language.....		9.50	
Mental and moral science.....		2.90	
Science apparatus.....		128.29	
Free-hand drawing.....		200.00	
History.....		10.00	
Botany supplies.....		28.65	
Astronomical equipment.....		307.50	
Observatory building.....		195.20	
Total expended.....	\$		40,346.10

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$	8,388.55	
Law books.....		517.65	
Library.....		1,000.00	
Assistant librarian..		100.00	
Total expended.....	\$		10,006.20

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$	7,921.00	
Clinic supplies.....		369.14	
Chair of Practice.....		.25	
Obstetrics.....		40.00	
Physiology.....		29.33	
Surgery.....		40.00	
Eye and ear.....		40.00	
Materia medica.....		18.72	
Anatomy.....		30.00	
Chemistry.....		319.70	
Old hospital.....		155.67	
Library.....		120.00	
Hospital		415.00	
Anatomical supplies.....		1,594.02	
		<hr/>	
Total expended.....	\$		11,093.23

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$	3,585.00	
Hospital.....		114.00	
Library.....		50.00	
Supplies.....		90.00	
Museum.....		25.00	
		<hr/>	
Total expended	\$		3,814.00

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.....	\$	7,524.86	
Clerk.....		300.00	
Laboratory supplies.....		768.92	
Clinic supplies.....		1,200.00	
Special supplies.....		146.75	
Spring course.....		131.73	
Laboratory improvements.....		211.80	
		<hr/>	
Total expended	\$		10,284.06

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Expenses.....	\$	39.53	
Fees		2,889.25	
		<hr/>	
Total expended	\$		2,928.78

GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Officers' salaries.....	\$ 9,725.00	
Janitors and watchmen.....	2,743.51	
Fuel.....	2,027.88	
Printing and advertising.....	1,440.87	
Commencement expenses.....	1,055.86	
Opera house rent.....	200.00	
Care of grounds.....	174.50	
Gas.....	982.15	
Water.....	279.25	
Catalogues	1,492.55	
Band and chapel music.....	158.50	
Printing of scientific notes.....	426.80	
Printing of <i>Transit</i>	851.90	
Band instructor.....	169.17	
Military supplies.....	125.00	
Incidentals.....	8,648.24	
Miscellaneous bills.....	788.10	
		<hr/>
Total general expenditures.....	\$ 25,788.78	
Grand total expended 1890-1891.....	\$ 104,206.10	

RECAPITULATION, 1890-1891.

RECEIPTS.

Collegiate.....	\$ 5,959.99	
Law.....	7,647.04	
Medical.....	5,545.85	
Homeopathic medical.....	1,857.00	
Dental.....	12,983.78	
Pharmaceutical.....	2,907.09	
Miscellaneous.....	124.07	
State.....	58,000.00	
Interest and rents	17,575.18	
Cash bills to income.....	200.00	
		<hr/>
Total receipts... ..	\$ 112,799.45	
Available balance, June, 1890.....	11,559.74	
		<hr/>
Total available.....	\$ 124,359.19	

EXPENDITURES.

Collegiate.....	\$ 40,846.10	
Law.....	10,006.20	
Medical.....	11,093.23	
Homeopathic medical.....	3,814.00	
Dental.	10,284.06	
Pharmaceutical.....	2,928.78	
General.....	25,788.78	
		<hr/>
Total expended	\$104,206.10	
Balance on hand June 16, 1891.....	\$ 20,153.09	

SUMMARY

Of the general income and expenditures for the biennial period as hereinbefore set out:

RECEIPTS.

For year 1889-90.....	\$ 99,280.26	
For year 1890-91.....	112,799.45	
		\$ 212,079.71

EXPENDITURES.

For year 1889-90.....	\$ 87,720.52	
For year 1890-91.....	104,206.10	
		\$ 191,926.62
Balance, June 16, 1891....		\$ 20,153.09

It may be noted that the above balance consists of several items, as follows:

Cash available for use in 1891-92.....	\$ 18,614.90	
Sundry appropriations of 1889-90 reserved to pay for goods ordered.....	1,508.64	
Balance of law book loan account reserved to pay for books ordered.....	29.55	
		\$ 20,153.09

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The last biennial report showed small balances unexpended in two special appropriations made by the twenty-second general assembly, viz., for dental equipment \$6.13, and chemical and physical equipment \$10.88. Each of these balances has been expended in accordance with the act making the appropriations.

Other special appropriations have been drawn and expended as follows:

REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 8,500.00	
Amount expended to June 16, 1889.....	\$ 4,250.00	
Amount expended June 16, 1889, to April 26, 1890..	4,250.00	
Total drawn and expended.....	\$ 8,500.00	

ENGINEERING APPARATUS.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Amount appropriated.....	\$	1,000.00
Amount expended to December 19, 1888.....	\$	500.00
Amount expended from December, 1888 to 1889.....		500.00
		<hr/>
Total expended.....	\$	1,000.00

REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	10,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to November 6, 1890.....		5,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance available for current year.....	\$	5,000.00

NATURAL SCIENCE EQUIPMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	4,000.00
Amount expended to July 1, 1890.....		2,000.00
		<hr/>
Amount available for current year.....	\$	2,000 00

PHYSICAL LABORATORY APPARATUS.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	4,000.00
Amount expended to August 11, 1890.....		1,828.81
		<hr/>
Amount available for current year.....	\$	2,171.19

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	4,000.00
Amount expended to July 1, 1891.....		2,000.00
		<hr/>
Amount available for current year.....	\$	2,000.00

GENERAL LIBRARY.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	5,000.00
Amount expended to August 26, 1891.....		1,727.69
		<hr/>
Amount available for current year.....	\$	3,672.81

Orders have been placed for a list of books, not yet arrived, for the general library. The entire appropriation will be exhausted as fast as it becomes available.

VAPOR GAS PLANT.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	1,000.00
Amount expended to April 5, 1891.....		737.30
		<hr/>
Balance available to complete plant.....	\$	262.70

ADDITIONAL HEATING.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	2,000.00
Amount expended to August 26, 1891.....		2,000.00

CHEMICAL LABORATORY BUILDING.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$	50,000.00
Amount expended to August 26, 1891.....		41,135.97
		<hr/>
Amount unexpended to complete building and equipment.....	\$	8,864.03

It will be borne in mind that the balances of cash shown by the secretary's and treasurer's reports will necessarily vary as to the amount at any particular day or date, for the reason that the secretary's accounts show the actual condition of the funds at the time the warrants are issued. Many of these warrants are held for a considerable time before being presented to the treasurer.

Many of the warrants issued at the close of the year are held by the parties and presented for payment during the following fiscal year.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
IOWA CITY, IOWA, October 1, 1891. }

To the Honorable Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a statement of income and disbursements for the biennial period commencing June 13, 1889, and ending June 10, 1891, as shown by the books of this office and the reports of my predecessor, made June 12, 1890, and August 7, 1890. I also submit herewith a statement of the assets of the state university of Iowa, June 10, 1891.

Income from June 13, 1889, to June 10, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 13, 1889.....	\$	16,574.81
From June 13, 1889, to June 12, 1890:		
Received appropriations.....	\$	54,000.00
Received tuitions.....		27,599.87
Received interest on loans.....		18,510.54
Received rents on university property.....		201.50
Transferred from permanent fund.....		1,570.41
Receipts for the year.....	\$	101,882.32
From June 12, 1890, to June 10, 1891:		
Received appropriations.....	\$	88,969.82
Received tuitions.....		37,695.59
Received interest on loans.....		16,608.55
Received rents on university property.....		289.25
Receipts for the year.....		\$143,558.21
Total receipts.....	\$	262,014.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid:		
For the year ending June 12, 1890.....	\$	98,668.13
For the year ending June 10, 1891.....		134,888.91
Returned to permanent fund.....		400.00
Balance on hand June 10, 1891... ..		88,567.80
Total accounted for.....	\$	262,014.84

RECAPITULATION.

Income for two years ending June 10, 1891.....	\$ 245,440.53
Disbursements for two years ending June 10, 1891.....	228,447.04
Excess of income over disbursements... ..	\$ 16,993.49
Balance on hand June 10, 1891.....	\$ 33,567.80
Balance on hand June 13, 1889.....	16,574.31
Excess of balance June 10, 1891, over that of June 13, 1889	\$ 16,993.49

Assets, June 10, 1891.

Mortgage notes.....	\$ 220,989.09
Contract notes.....	7,812.14
Cash on hand June 10, 1891.....	5,144.82
Total working capital June 10, 1891.....	\$ 233,896.05
Total working capital June 13, 1889.....	\$ 226,899.16

Excess of capital June 10, 1891, over that of June 13, 1889.....	\$ 6,996.89
--	-------------

Working capital increased during two years ending June 10, 1891:

Sale of lands	\$ 10,327.00
Collection old judgment.....	55.00
Legacy of Jacob P. Gingerich	100.00
	\$ 10,482.00

Working capital decreased during two years ending June 10, 1891:

Foreclosures, etc., of mortgages.....	\$ 2,805.11
Forfeiture of contracts	680.00
	\$ 3,485.11

Net increase of working capital for two years ending June 10, 1891.....	\$ 6,996.89
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The unsold lands of the university June 10, 1891, amount to about 3,240 acres.

Respectfully submitted,

LOVELL SWISHER, *Treasurer.*

CONDENSED REPORT

*Showing receipts and disbursements of state money from June 16, 1890,
to October 1, 1891.*

Chapter thirty-one of the twenty-third general assembly, took effect April 30, 1890. The university drew no money from the state after that date until November. For the purposes of comparison the account may be closed after any month desired, and the monthly balance shown will be the same as in the full report, giving monthly balances, and on file with the governor for reference.

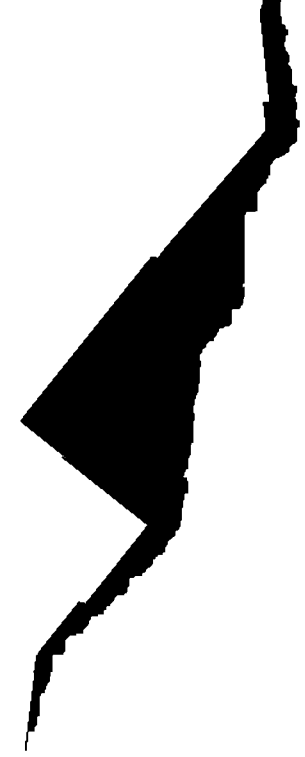
RECEIPTS.

1890.			
June	16.	Balance on hand....	\$ 13,180.15
July	8.	Interest ...	73.00
September	4.	Interest and rent.....	1,167.06
September	24.	Tuition and fees.....	12,589.13
October	6.	Tuition and fees.....	5,090.94
November	4.	Tuition and fees.....	2,869.50
November	10.	State warrants.....	23,681.64
December	10.	State warrants.....	17,380.79
December	20.	Tuition and fees.....	2,480.14
1891.			
January	8.	State warrants....	8,199.69
February	2.	Tuition and fees.....	5,881.21
February	6.	State warrants.....	3,811.30
February	25.	Tuition and fees.....	2,556.13
February	28.	State warrants.....	484.75
March	9.	Interest.....	12,045.29
March	30.	Tuition and fees.....	1,685.84
April	1.	State warrants.....	5,875.26
May	2.	Tuition and fees.....	2,522.12
May	14.	State warrants.....	10,046.39
June	2.	State warrants.....	20,090.00
June	4.	Tuition and fees.....	1,155.16
June	9.	Interest and rent.....	4,289.78
July	6.	Tuition and fees.....	794.15
August	29.	State warrants.....	23,825.57
September	30.	Cash bills account.....	200.00
September	30.	Tuition and fees.....	14,050.65
		Total.....	\$ 194,775.64

DISBURSEMENTS.

1890.			
June	19.	Warrants issued.....	\$ 2,115.13
July	30.	Warrants issued.....	3,284.36
August	20.	Warrants issued.....	2,352.16
October	2.	Warrants issued.....	15,508.37
November	6.	Warrants issued.....	19,715.72
December	24.	Warrants issued.....	26,732.60
1891.			
January	29.	Fund cash credit balance.....	1,570.41
January	29.	Warrants issued.....	11,988.13
February	26.	Warrants issued.....	12,693.76
March	26.	Warrants issued.....	8,638.54
May	28.	Warrants issued.....	20,309.20
July	22.	Warrants issued.....	25,683.82
August	26.	Warrants issued.....	15,265.26
September	30.	Warrants issued.....	18,533.79
		Total	\$ 184,386.25
1891.			
September	30.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 10,389.39

WM. J. HADDOCK,
Secretary.



EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AT
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

School Years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, August 15, 1891.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—As required by section 9, of chapter 129, of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, as amended by chapter 64, of the laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls herewith transmit their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY SABIN, *President.*

A. GRUNDY, *Secretary.*

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HENRY SABIN, <i>ex-officio</i> , Des Moines, Superintendent Public Instruction.		
J. W. JARNAGIN.....	Montezuma,	} Term expires June 1, 1892.
A. F. WILSON,.....	Numa,	
W. M. FIELDS.....	Cedar Falls,	} Term expires June 1, 1894.
W. T. SMITH.....	Rockwell City,	
J. W. SATTERTHWAIT.....	Mt. Pleasant,	} Term expires June 1, 1896.
W. S. WILSON*.....	Sheldon,	

* Appointed by the governor.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HENRY SABIN, <i>ex-officio</i> , Des Moines.....	<i>President.</i>
C. C. KNAPP, Cedar Falls.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>
A. GRUNDY, Cedar Falls.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
J. B. MILLER, Cedar Falls.....	<i>Steward.</i>

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

- Executive Committee*—Fields, Satterthwait and A. F. Wilson.
- Teachers' Committee*—Jarnagin, W. S. Wilson and Sabin.
- Finance Committee*—Satterthwait and Smith.
- Auditing Committee*—Fields, Sabin and Secretary of Board.

CALENDAR.

1891.

September 1, **Tuesday**, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.

September 2, **Wednesday**, Fall Term Recitations begin.

December 16, **Wednesday**, Fall Term ends.

WINTER VACATION.

1892.

January 5, **Tuesday**, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.

January 6, **Wednesday**, Winter Term Recitations begin.

March 16, **Wednesday**, Winter Term ends.

SPRING VACATION.

March 23, **Wednesday**, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.

March 24, **Thursday**, Spring Term Recitations begin.

June 5, **Sunday**, 4 P. M., Baccalaureate Address.

June 6, **Monday**, 8 P. M., Annual Address.

June 7, **Tuesday**, 10 A. M., Anniversary Literary Societies.

June 7, **Tuesday**, 2 P. M., Alumni Association.

June 8, **Wednesday**, Commencement Day.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 1, **Thursday**, Fall Term begins.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

HOMER H. SEERLEY, A. M., PRESIDENT,
Professor of Psychology and Didactics.

MOSES W. BARTLETT, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

D. SANDS WRIGHT, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

S. LAURA ENSIGN, A. M.,
Professor of Geography and History.

ANNA E. MCGOVERN, B. S.,
Professor of Methods.

ALBERT LOUGHRIDGE, A. M.,
Professor of Latin Language.

ABBOTT C. PAGE, Ph. B.,
Professor of Physical Science.

MELVIN F. AREY, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Science.

LEONARD W. PARISH, B. A.,
Professor of Didactics and Methods.

WILLIAM A. DINWIDDIE, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

LURA E. CHASE, B. D.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

JULIA E. CURTISS,
Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MARGARET BAKER, B. S.,
Instructor in Elocution and Physical Culture.

MARION MCFARLAND, B. L.,
Instructor in Applied English.

SELDON L. WHITCOMB, A. M.,
Instructor in Civics and Latin.

NELLIE B. WALLBANK, B. D.,
Instructor in English Language.

EMMA M. DAHLIN,
Instructor in Penmanship and Drawing.

PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SALARIES PAID IN 1889 AND 1890.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,000.00	
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600.00	
To Prof. D. S. Wright.....	1,500.00	
To Prof. Albert Loughridge.....	1,400.00	
To Miss S. Laura Ensign	1,100.00	
To Miss Anna E. McGovern.....	1,000.00	
To Prof. A. C. Page.....	850.00	
To Miss Sara M. Riggs	650.00	
To Miss Lura E. Chase	650.00	
To Miss F. Ella Buckingham	650.00	
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	400.00	
To Miss M. Emma Ridley.....	650.00	
Total		\$12,450.00

SALARIES PAID IN 1890 AND 1891.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley	\$ 2,000.00	
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600.00	
To Prof. D. S. Wright.....	1,600.00	
To Prof. Albert Loughridge.....	1,500.00	
To Prof. A. C. Page.....	1,400.00	
To Prof. M. F. Arey.....	1,400.00	
To Prof. L. W. Parish	1,400.00	
To Miss S. Laura Ensign	1,100.00	
To Miss Anna E. McGovern	1,100.00	
To Miss Sara M. Riggs.....	800.00	
To Miss Lura E. Chase	700.00	
To Miss F. Ella Buckingham.....	700.00	
To Miss Margaret Baker.....	650.00	
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	500.00	
To Miss Marion McFarland.....	450.00	
Total.....		\$ 16,900.00

SALARIES ALLOWED FOR 1891 AND 1892.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley	\$ 2,000.00
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett	1,600.00
To Prof. D. S. Wright	1,600.00
To Prof. Albert Loughridge	1,600.00
To Prof. A. C. Page	1,500.00
To Prof. M. F. Arey	1,500.00
To Prof. L. W. Parish	1,500.00
To Miss S. Laura Ensign	1,100.00
To Miss Anna E. McGovern	1,100.00
To Miss Lura E. Chase	700.00
To Miss Margaret Baker	650.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss	500.00
To Miss Marion McFarland	650.00
To Prof. S. L. Whitcomb	900.00
To Miss Nellie B. Wallbank	650.00
To Miss Emma M. Dahlin	650.00
Total	\$ 18,200.00

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Twenty-third General Assembly, in addition to providing a permanent endowment for teachers' and for contingent funds, also appropriated the sum of seventeen thousand six hundred dollars, which has been expended in accordance with the provisions of the law. A new roof of slate has been put upon the south hall, the chapel has had a new ceiling, the walls have been newly frescoed, and the means of ventilation greatly improved. The south hall is now devoted entirely to school purposes, although the growth of the school has made it necessary to occupy some recitation rooms in central hall.

PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

The appropriation made by the last General Assembly to provide a suitable residence on the grounds for the president of the institution and his family, has enabled us to erect a neat and commodious cottage, and to furnish it with all modern conveniences. We believe that the money was carefully and judiciously expended, and that no further appropriation need be asked for in this direction. The erection of this building adds very greatly to the comfort of the president's family, and is a credit to the state, as well as to the school.

The rooms in south hall formerly occupied by the president's family are now used as recitation rooms.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

The directors have long felt that the continued use of kerosene lamps by the students in their rooms and as a means of lighting the buildings, is attended with great danger, both to the lives and safety of the students and to the property of the state. The explosion or overturning of a single lamp might be fraught with most disastrous consequences. The president has called attention to the accident caused by the falling of the chandelier in the chapel last spring. Had it fallen while the students were assembled many must have been seriously injured and probably several lives lost. The directors believe that the present method of lighting the buildings should be at once superseded by the introduction of electric lights, and consequently ask for an appropriation sufficient for that purpose.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The appropriation made by the last General Assembly has enabled us to add a large number of books to the library of the institution. It now numbers about 3,600 volumes, selected with especial reference to the needs of the students in preparing themselves for teaching. The library has been moved into larger and more convenient rooms, where it is at all times available to the students in the prosecution of their studies. We still need more reference books, and it is necessary to keep the library well supplied with the latest educational publications. A library to which no additions are made, very soon begins to depreciate in its usefulness. In order that our students may be instructed in illustrative methods of teaching, we need additional illustrative apparatus. The laboratories are not sufficiently well equipped to enable us to do this most important work in a satisfactory manner. We have begun to instruct teachers how to make charts, maps, and many simple pieces of apparatus which they can use in their schools. Rooms have been fitted up in the basement of south hall for this purpose. Our estimates for the next biennial period are only such as will enable us to perfect our plans of work in these departments.

NEW BUILDING.

With the exception of the president's cottage, no new building has been asked for since the erection of south hall, in 1883. In the meantime the school has grown steadily, until now its wants seem to demand an additional building. Indeed, we do not see

how in its present condition it is possible to carry out the designs of the state in founding this school. Every room available for recitation purposes is in daily use, and in addition classes are heard in the library, the chapel, and the reception room in central hall. In asking for this building the trustees feel that they are only asking for that which both the immediate and the prospective wants of the school require.

INSTRUCTORS.

We have found it impossible during the biennial period to keep within the appropriation allowed us by the state, and have had to transfer over two thousand dollars from the students' contingent to the teachers' fund. This step was forced upon us by the continued growth of the school. Even now some of our classes are far too large for one teacher to instruct successfully. We desire, as far as possible, to reach the individual teacher, and this we cannot do in a class of seventy or eighty members. Although we have added four instructors to the faculty during the biennial period, there is still a necessity for a further increase.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COURSE OF STUDY.

It is the desire of the directors, as well as of the faculty, to meet those wants which the teachers of the state feel are most pressing. The suggestions of the president of the school, in regard to a course intended to fit teachers for work in primary rooms, and also in regard to a school of methods, to be held under the direction of the faculty during the summer vacation, are directly in this line. They meet with the full approval of the directors and are heartily commended to the favorable notice of the legislature.

IN GENERAL.

The directors have met at the school quarterly during the biennial period, and some of their number have visited and inspected the school each term. They have the utmost confidence in the management of the school. The instructors, without exception, have shown themselves faithful and anxious in every way to advance the interests of the students. The boarding department, under the direction of the present efficient steward, has given good satisfaction to all interested.

APPROPRIATIONS.

At their last meeting, after very careful consideration, the directors decided to ask for the following appropriations:

Teachers' fund, additional endowment.....	\$ 10,000
State contingent fund, additional endowment.....	1,000
Library and apparatus	5,000
Repairs, new smoke stack.....	6,000
Electric light.....	8,000
Water rents.....	1,200
New building	50,000
Military instruction	1,000
Summer school.....	2,000
Sewerage.....	5,000

The committee appointed by the Twenty-third General Assembly commended in high terms the excellent sanitary condition of the school, and at the same time called attention to the fact that the outlet to the sewer is upon land not owned by the state, and that at no distant day it will be necessary to make provision for disposing of the waste material in some effectual manner. The secretary of the state board of health visited the school during the past year, and acting under his advice the directors ask for such an appropriation as will enable them to extend the sewer to the river, as the only means of overcoming the present difficulties.

We herewith transmit the report of the president of the school, together with that of the secretary, and of the treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY SABIN,
President Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present herewith the eighth report of the Iowa State Normal School, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

HOMER H. SEERLEY, *President.*

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, August 24, 1891.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

I. ENROLLMENT BY COURSES AND BY CLASSES.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
1. Professional Course.....	8	2
2. Regular Course:		
Fourth Year Class.....	16	24
Third Year Class.....	45	56
Second Year Class.....	94	114
First Year Class.....	481	454
3. High School Graduate Course:		
Second Year Class.....	19	28
First Year Class.....	49	78
Totals.....	<u>657</u>	<u>746</u>

II. ENROLLMENT AS TO SEX.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Men.....	217	216
Women.....	440	530
Totals.....	<u>657</u>	<u>746</u>

III. GRADUATES.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bachelors of Science.....	15	*....
Masters of Didactics.....	....	21
Bachelors of Didactics.....	50	56
Totals.....	<u>65</u>	<u>†77</u>

IV. ENROLLMENT AS TO LOCALITY.

Different counties of Iowa represented in 1889-90.....	81
In 1890-91.....	88
In biennial period.....	<u>98</u>

*Degree changed to Master of Didactics, in 1890.

†Several yet to graduate in December, 1891.

COMMENTS UPON THE STATISTICS.

1. The following counties did not have students in the school during the biennial period: Davis, Fremont, Lyon, Mills, Osceola, Wayne. Teachers were received who had been at work in several of these counties, but as they did not claim their residence in said counties, they were not catalogued as belonging to them. The question of enrollment as to residence does not have much importance, as students leaving the school are more likely to work in other counties than the ones they came from. Our graduates very rarely find employment in their home counties, and the counties with the smallest attendance are, in most cases, the ones that have the largest per cent of our students teaching within their borders.

2. Attention is directed to the continued increase of the more advanced students in the school, as this indicates its steady growth in usefulness and power. To enable us to ascertain this without much labor, the following table is submitted, exhibiting the past five years of attendance:

INCREASE OF ADVANCED STUDENTS.

1887 over 1886, twelve per cent.

1888 over 1887, twenty-six per cent.

1889 over 1888, forty-four per cent.

1890 over 1889, thirty-two per cent.

1891 over 1890, twenty-nine per cent.

Biennial period 1889-1891 over biennial period 1887-1889, eighty per cent.

The school year 1890-1891 over the school year 1886-1887, two hundred and fourteen per cent.

This report shows a very notable increase over the report of two years ago, of these advanced class students, and the increase promises to continue.

In 1885-1886 the students in the school pursuing the first year of the course were *eighty per cent* of the whole enrollment. During the last year, 1890-1891, this same kind of students constituted but *sixty per cent* of the whole enrollment, though their number in attendance is over a hundred more in 1890-1891 than in 1885-1886.

INCREASE OF GRADUATES.

1887 over 1886, thirty-one per cent.
 1888 over 1887, twenty-four per cent.
 1889 over 1888, seventy per cent.
 1890 over 1889, twenty-three per cent.
 1891 over 1890, twenty per cent.
 1891 over 1889, forty-five per cent.

INCREASE OF GRADUATES, COMPARING BIENNIAL PERIODS.

1887-1889 over 1885-1887, ninety per cent.
 1889-1891 over 1887-1889, seventy per cent.
 1889-1891 over 1885-1887, two hundred twenty-three per cent.

PER CENT OF INCREASE COMPARING THE YEAR 1890-1891 WITH 1885-1886, FIVE YEARS.

1. First year students, increase, thirty per cent.
2. Advanced students, increase, two hundred and fifty-one per cent.
3. Graduates, increase, three hundred per cent.

3. By reference to the statistical summary it will be observed that *sixty-five per cent* of the whole enrollment in 1889-1890 and *sixty per cent* in 1890-1891 were students in the first year of the regular course. These came from the country schools, and in the majority of cases have returned or will return to the country schools, at least for a time, before going on with their studies. It is evident that this school is therefore doing a work for the country schools as well as for the city schools, and the official statements of professional superintendents justify the remark that our students are notably excellent in method and in character of work, so that they show the benefits derived from the provision the state makes for professional education, and are much sought by school directors. So much so is this true that it is plain to any thoughtful, investigating citizen, that the state ought greatly to increase the opportunities for work at this institution at as early a day as possible, there being no one duty so urgent as that of preparing teachers for our public schools.

THE WORK DONE DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

I. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES' COURSE.

During the two years the number of high school graduates attending the school has greatly increased, and this plan of unification adopted four years ago has proven satisfactory and popular. The number of high schools whose work is now accepted is *one hundred and seventeen*, of which number *twenty-two* schools have already had representatives graduate from the normal school, while *thirty-nine* other schools have had their work in part tested by having students in attendance who will be able to graduate in another year. It is certain that this method of supplementing the high school courses of study is just what is needed, as it is economical, and gives the very best results. Experience shows that our Iowa high schools can be commended for their superior work, and that the graduates of these schools can become in a short time, trained, professional teachers.

II. COLLEGE GRADUATES' COURSE.

In my judgment, the state should arrange at the normal school for the maintaining of a special class for college graduates, where they may be taught separately and given special instruction in pedagogy, and may have in mind studies such as would prepare them in a year for superior places in high schools and superintendencies. At present there are always college graduates in attendance, and I am assured that this number could be greatly increased if arrangements were perfected for their instruction. The correspondence of the office indicates that many college graduates want a year's professional study and training at the state normal school, and the small expenditure by the state required to organize and equip such a department would more than repay in the kind of graduates it would be able to send out to take work in the public schools, while the expense of preparing such persons for the work would be much less than that required to take an ordinary student and give him three or four years' instruction.

III. A PRIMARY TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

There is a great demand to-day for special training of primary teachers for city schools over and beyond the general training now given by the normal school. It seems feasible and desirable to organize a department embracing a primary training school, where teachers especially gifted for primary work and desirous of careful training can, by a year's study, get more preparation for this kind of teaching than is now done at this school. Such a course should be open to experienced, successful teachers, and should involve all the branches of study now required by statute for a state certificate. From the office correspondence, with teachers evidently needing just such training and instruction, I am confident that the work of the school can be profitably enlarged in this particular.

IV. A SUMMER SCHOOL OF METHODS.

This is an age in which the progressive teacher, occupied the entire school year, endeavors to do work during vacation that will improve his knowledge of methods and of higher branches allied to his work. It is possible for the state to provide such a summer school for thinking, growing teachers, at very small expense, as she now has the buildings and the appliances, and the contingent expense would be light, owing to the season of the year. It would be necessary to provide for the instruction needed in said school of methods and in no way that I can suggest, could the state do more for her most successful and most enterprising teachers, wanting work not open to them now anywhere, while, at the same time, she would strengthen the work in general and insure that the generation of citizens at present in the schools would be better and more intelligently instructed. Hundreds have applied to the school during the past two years for just such instruction, and it seems to me that such a plan appeals so plainly to the intelligence of the people that it needs no argument to sustain either its importance or its necessity. Our Iowa people can afford to invest largely in the training of the teachers for their schools, as the returns are immediate in benefits granted to the intellectual welfare of their own children, the dearest interest of the free thinking citizens of a republic.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

I. ANOTHER BUILDING.

The growth of the school, with the present attendance and the condition of the work, demands that a building be erected suitable for gymnasium, library, and recitation purposes. To-day there are not rooms enough for the different members of the faculty to do the teaching required; the library, the chapel, and the parlor of the boarding department being used, so that we are at the extreme limit of the present accommodations. Even were the state to found an additional normal school, this school would still need another building to enable such creditable work to be done, as the intelligent people of the state demand.

II. MORE TEACHERS.

The development of the school in the past two years has been so rapid that more teaching force is absolutely required to enable the work to be done at all, let alone doing it as efficiently as it should be. To do even as well during the coming biennial period as has been done in the one here reported upon, will require that additional assistance be given the faculty.

III. THE LIBRARY.

The library is in much better condition than at the last report, but it is in need of many books not yet procured. The more students, the more reference books, the more need for a more extensive library in history, civics, literature, and science. No agency in a school is as effective or as beneficial to the student as a good library. To-day our facilities in this respect are below the immediate needs, and if those who are in authority could realize what is actually needed in this direction, the wants of the school would be promptly met. Great pains have been taken in expending what was appropriated, and the increased excellence of the work of the students is testimony that a great deal more ought to be expended for the development and improvement of the library.

IV. APPARATUS.

There remains much to be done in rendering our students capable to teach as efficiently as they should, the elementary sciences. They need to learn to make much apparatus themselves and a shop has been provided where some wood and iron work can be done. They need to learn to handle and to repair and to use apparatus, and as a consequence our laboratories need to be greatly extended to enable us to turn out from our courses as practical and as well trained teachers as school boards at present seek and demand. It is therefore urged that more means be given us wherewith this very important part of our work may be made strong and effectual.

V. A BETTER AND SAFER SYSTEM OF LIGHTING THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings are at present lighted by kerosene lamps. As a consequence, the institution is daily exposed to dangers that ought to be made impossible. During the last winter a large chandelier fell in the chapel, crushing the lamps and scattering the oil broadcast. Immediately the flames shot up, and only by fortunate circumstances was the fire put out without serious damage. Had this accident occurred ten minutes sooner it is probable that a dozen or more persons would have lost their lives. We feel grateful for the accidental escape granted, but it does seem that provision should be made to prevent any similar occurrences that constantly imperil life and property, considerations under which we would be personally culpable did we longer remain silent.

VI. GENERAL NEEDS.

In a work of this kind and in a progressive age such as this, among such a people as Iowa has and of which we are justly and loyally proud, the demands made upon this school for teachers is unprecedented. It is impossible to meet this demand, not even one-fourth of the applications for help being given favorable answer. It does seem that the public demand for trained, thorough teachers, ought to be met. It does seem that faith in our own interests and in our future would enable us to grant all the aid necessary to securing to the children of this state the privilege of being taught and trained by a thoroughly competent and efficient teacher, which is not the case to-day in half the schools of the commonwealth.

HARMONY PREVAILING.

It is pleasant to be able to report that the most perfect harmony has existed among the teachers, the officers, and the students of the school, and all have toiled unitedly and persistently to the securing of the best work and the most creditable results. Every member of the faculty has in an able manner, performed his whole duty, while the obedience, the faithfulness, and the industry of the students, have been so marked that no time has been required to attend to discipline, the public opinion of the school being sufficient to secure a high grade of government and decorum.

The moral as well as the social standing of the school could hardly be improved, as the young ladies and gentlemen who resort here are, in the majority of cases, persons of high moral rectitude and of exemplary character. As a consequence, public opinion is of a high type, and even those who would act in a frivolous or imprudent manner are restrained by these surroundings. The faculty make it a point, that is publicly understood, not to endorse any person who does not prove by conduct and life that he is qualified in these respects to be a guide and a model for children, and hence the moral nature of the discipline required is such as naturally develops self-restraint and self-government.

Respectfully submitted,

HOMER H. SEERLEY,

President.

CONDENSED ABSTRACT

From the report of the Secretary, showing the amount of orders issued on the several funds, for the biennial period:

TEACHERS' FUND.

Fall Term, 1889.....	\$4,820.00
Winter Term, 1890.....	3,615.00
Spring Term, 1890.....	4,015.00
Fall Term, 1890.....	6,707.50
Winter Term, 1891.....	5,052.65
Spring Term, 1891.....	5,015.00
Total.....	\$ 29,225.15

CONTINGENT FUND.

Fall Term, 1889.....	\$ 550.07
Winter Term, 1890.....	68.78
Spring Term, 1890.....	287.84
Fall Term, 1890.....	857.98
Winter Term, 1891.....	1,447.35
Spring Term, 1891.....	826.18
Total.....	\$ 4,083.10

STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

Fall Term, 1889.....	\$1,147.77
Winter Term, 1890.....	1,856.59
Spring Term, 1890.....	1,335.56
Fall Term, 1890.....	1,961.55
Winter Term, 1891.....	405.63
Spring Term, 1891.....	1,979.84
Total.....	\$ 8,186.44

LIBRARY FUND.

July, 1890.....	\$ 6.00
August, 1890.....	14.75
September, 1890.....	198.86
October, 1890.....	142.94
November, 1890.....	889.72
December, 1890.....	46.59
January, 1891.....	98.12
February, 1891.....	156.57
March, 1891.....	199.20
April, 1891.....	38.41
June, 1891.....	57.97
Total.....	\$ 1,298.63

REPAIR FUND.

August, 1890.....	\$ 107.00
September, 1890.....	1,888.69
October, 1890.....	241.45
December, 1890.....	300.24
January, 1891.....	300.00
May, 1891.....	218.66
June, 1891.....	11.15
Total.....	\$ 3,067.19

COTTAGE FUND.

July, 1890.....	\$ 400.00
September, 1890.....	1,400.00
October, 1890.....	500.00
November, 1890.....	700.00
December, 1890.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$ 6,000.00

WATER FUND.

June, 1890.....	\$ 333 33
June, 1891.....	279.26
Total.....	\$ 612.59

STEAM HEATING FUND.

August, 1889.....	\$ 8.00
September, 1889.....	67.55
Total.....	\$ 75.55
Grand Total.....	\$ 52,493.65

REPORT OF C. C. KNAPP,

Treasurer of Iowa State Normal School, for Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1891.

1889.		RECEIPTS.	
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$	5,612.54
July 1.	State Warrant, Library Fund.....		1,888.88
Sept. 26.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund.....		7,550.00
1890.			
July 1.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....		500.00
July 1.	State Warrant, Repair Fund.....		1,666.66
July 1.	State Warrant, Cottage Fund.....		1,800.00
July 4.	State Warrant, Water Fund.....		888.88
Sept. 5.	State Warrant, Cottage Fund.....		1,000.00
Sept. 13.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund.....		7,500.00
Sept. 13.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....		750.00
Oct. 17.	State Warrant, Cottage Fund		1,250.00
Nov. 26.	State Warrant, Cottage Fund.....		2,450.00
Dec. 8.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund.....		8,750.00
Dec. 8.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....		625.00
Dec. 12.	Transferred from Student's Contingent Fund to Teachers' Fund.....		1,000.00
Dec. 31.	J. B. Miller, Seats Sold, Contingent Fund....		4.00
1891.			
April 7.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund		625.00
April 7.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund.....		3,750.00
June 30.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund.....		625.00
June 30.	Received Order from Secretary to Correct Er- ror.....		2.91
June 30.	Transferred from Students' Contingent Fund to Teachers' Fund.....		1,089.35
June 30.	Gross Receipts, Biennial Period, Per President Seerley, Students' Contingent Fund.....		9,184.50
June 30.	State Warrant, Repair Fund.....		1,666.66
June 30.	State Warrant, Library Fund.....		500.00
June 30.	State Warrant, Water Fund.....		888.88
Total.....		\$	54,851.61
		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Orders paid, Teachers' Fund.....		\$29,225.15	
Orders paid, Contingent Fund		4,088.10	
Orders paid, Repair Fund.....		3,067.19	
Orders paid, Students' Contingent Fund.....		8,186.44	
Orders paid, Water Fund.....		612.59	
Orders paid, Steam Heating Fund.....		75.55	
Orders paid, Library Fund.....		1,293.68	
Orders paid, Cottage Fund.....		6,000.00	
Total.....		\$52,498.65	
1891.			
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$	1,857.96

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm

MADE TO

THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

FOR THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

**G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.**

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
AMES, IOWA, December 1, 1891. }

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES:

In accordance with the statute defining the duties of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Fourteenth Biennial Report of said Board.

E. W. STANTON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you for his excellency, the governor, and for the citizens of this noble commonwealth, my first biennial report. Of this biennial period I have served but one year. I have only good things to say of my predecessors in this office. And the more I see of the responsibilities and obligations incident to the work of the presidency of this college, the more I appreciate the work in the history of everyone of its officers in the past.

The past year has been one of healthful struggle and growth. We have possessed enough land to encourage us and have still sufficient to do to require all there is of us for the year to come.

THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE

were most timely and needful. The erection of Morrill Hall has enabled us to provide well for the work of zoology, entomology and geology. For these branches of science it provides ample recitation, laboratory and depository room. The basement is well utilized by a flourishing gymnasium and rooms for the preparation of subjects in natural history and the display of fishes. This building makes pleasing accommodation for the exhibit of the museum and scientific collections in geology and natural history. We have provided a gem of a chapel that aids greatly in the social, intellectual and moral phases of our college work. The crowning service of Morrill Hall is its provision for a most admirable library room. The room is well located, cheerfully lighted and tastefully furnished, making one of the most inviting rooms of the kind in the state. Morrill Hall has enabled us to make much desired

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MAIN BUILDING.

In place of the former library and museum rooms, have been fitted up living rooms for students and these are more than full already. By change of the chapel we were enabled to make a much needed provision

for dining room. The old chapel is converted into a commodious, tasteful and inviting dining room. Important additions of new floors and wood furnishings have been made in this building. A new coat of paint has added much to its preservation and graced the entire structure. The new gutterings of the roof came none too soon. A water main with hose ready for action upon each floor and excellent fire escapes have added much to the security of the building and safety of the students.

THE ADDITIONS TO THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY

have given desirable room in that building for our new department of Electrical Engineering and the placement of new apparatus for electrical work. It also gives much desirable room for the chair of Chemistry. There is need of additional new shelving in the west basement of this building in order to properly store chemical supplies and apparatus. The entire heating system of this building is much in need of new fixtures. The new engine and boiler room came at an urgent time. The attendance in the Mechanical Engineering course has greatly increased and there is much demand for the additional room that this building affords the department of Mechanical Engineering. The appropriation made for the improvement of the farm buildings has added greatly to the utility and appearance of the entire farm department. The barns and out buildings have been painted with a comely coat of paint. The old fences have been repaired and painted and new ones built so that there is a general toning up of all the farm buildings. The farm house has also been greatly improved by a coat of paint. The new piggery makes commodious quarters for the swine and facilitates this important part of our farm work. The new dairy building, while built with good economy, presents an attractive appearance without and is most admirably arranged within for the purposes of the creamery and dairy schools. With the thorough equipment that is now placing in this building for the use of the dairy school the farmers of Iowa will have a service for the training of our young people in butter and cheese making such as is surpassed by no state in the union. The buildings and grounds have been greatly improved by the cement walks and some new graveled driveways all of which add greatly to the beauty of the grounds and the comfort of the people. There should be much additional work by way of cement walks connecting the main building with the other buildings adjoining. A good cement walk is economical in cost and outlasts any other ordinary walk that could be used.

STEAM MOTOR RAILWAY.

The completion of the steam motor railway connecting the college with Ames has greatly benefitted our work. It places the college in more intimate relation and sympathy with the town and enables us to have mutual interchange in the interests affecting college, town and State.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION,

combined with the college forces has done most practical and excellent work during the year. The station staff composed of the board of direction outline their work a year ahead and follow such definite lines of original investigation as prove most valuable and serviceable to the industries of the State.

The station staff and college forces have worked in hearty accord throughout the year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The studies in Agriculture and Horticulture have been largely combined in the agricultural course and students taking this course are not privileged to omit any agricultural study. This is one of the very best courses of agriculture in the country. Provisions are also made for students who do not desire to pursue such a long course in agriculture. They may take a course of ten weeks or two years. The short course in agriculture is arranged for the winter months when the young Iowa farmer is most free to equip himself more scientifically and thoroughly for his chosen work. The course in dairying gives excellent facilities for a thorough training in butter and cheese making. The admirable arrangement of the new creamery building and its thorough equipment with five thousand dollars worth of new apparatus and officered by an efficient corps of instruction will greatly enhance this very important industry of Iowa.

The management and cultivation of the farm are such as to give the most improved methods of farming, the best ideas as to stock of all grades in breeding and rearing. We are now ready to supply any and every need in imparting agricultural education to the farming industry of Iowa. We pledge ourselves to do all within our power to promote the agricultural interests of Iowa and the nation.

THE WORK OF THE PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

In all courses and departments is characterized for the year by an earnestness and efficiency and worth that are commendable as will be seen by the respective reports herewith submitted.

MINING ENGINEERING.

Owing to the very important interests having to do with the mining industries of the State, we have found it necessary to provide a course in mining engineering. The course will provide efficient young men for these important interests of mining in the State.

GENERAL FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The general financial condition of the institution as seen by the reports of the secretary, steward and treasurer is most gratifying. You will notice that the total moneys yielding income are \$657,959.31, leaving the comparatively small amount of \$21,825.39 not yielding income. The income of the college for the year from State and National sources for buildings, experimentation, support and maintenance of the college is \$151,043.26. After the nation has so generously provided for the instruction and apparatus the State should make full provision for the new buildings and improvements that are now absolutely necessary in our work.

ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR

is 425, being eighty-nine more students than enrolled in any previous year of our college history. This large increase of students has more than filled the extra rooms provided by the last legislature, and has added to the demands of all the chairs in the Institution. We have filled to the fullest capacity the living rooms. They are overcrowded, and speedy and generous provision should be made for the comfortable living of our young people.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

The repairs to some of the buildings had been delayed so long that the appropriations made by the last legislature were not sufficient to improve all that should be done. Our present room for post-office, book room for students, etc., is in an out-of-the way place, and entirely too small, so that it should be changed at the earliest convenience. The main building is sadly in need of an assembly room for students during recreation hours. At present it is just like a large hotel would be without any lobby or large parlor. Such a room can be arranged conveniently over the boiler room. We did not have funds sufficient to fit up shelving, complete the basement rooms, and provide suitable heating facilities for the physical and chemical laboratory building. In this building the plumbing is worn and past successful patching, and must have attention. Our winter schools and general needs make it necessary to rearrange a number of the rooms in north hall. It must

be overhauled to make it more comfortable for our winter students in agriculture and dairying. The present office building should have a couple of additional rooms to make it adequate to our present demands and promote the work of the College. By advice of the architect the walls in Morrill Hall were left one year with just the first rough coat of plaster. These should now be finished with frescoe. The walls and rooms in Engineering hall are urgent for additional repairs and improvements. The sewerage system must have extra attention to insure the health and welfare of the College community. It is vitally important that the lives of our young people be carefully guarded by a most complete system of sewerage of the grounds. As a State, we cannot neglect provision of this character, and it is our duty. It is high noon for this system to be inaugurated at once. In addition there are a number of minor repairs just as important in their places as the things specified. For all these general repairs we should have an appropriation of not less than \$12,500.

ADDITION TO CREAMERY, INCLUDING DORMITORIES ON THE SECOND
FLOOR AND REPAIR OF BARN.

The money already appropriated for creamery has been most judiciously expended, but the amount was not adequate to make sufficient room for instruction in all departments of dairying, and especially for the making of cheese. The foundation is in for an addition that will be adequate for cheese-making as well as butter-making. With small additional expense rooms can be fitted up in the second story of the creamery that will be quite convenient for the rooming of students. The second story adds much to the architectural effect of the building and affords room that will be quite desirable.

The barns will need additional repairs and rearranging. There should be a sufficient appropriation to bring this about.

A BUILDING FOR YOUNG LADIES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC
ECONOMY IS NEEDED.

Hitherto we have gotten along fairly well with our young ladies and young gentlemen in the same building, but with the over-crowded condition of this building it is highly important that we make more generous provision for the young women. We should have a first-class modern building, with all recent improvements and equipments, provided with commodious living rooms, reception rooms, bath rooms and dining room of sufficient capacity to give table board to a large number of young men. This building should have a capacity for one hundred ladies, and not be more than two stories in height. The

reception rooms would enable us to add to the social interchange of our young people seventy fold. There is no more important part of a young person's education than the reasonable refinement arising from the generous provisions in their social relations. We have been exceedingly fortunate hitherto in the good repute of our young people. It is not so much a question of the preservation of the integrity of their manhood and womanhood as it is to give them ample room for the development of their entire lives. With our present facilities, our reception room is no larger than many private families have in their own dwellings, and with several hundred students in the halls and rooms during the recreation hours is necessarily packed uncomfortably and undesirably. The daughters of Iowa are worthy of the very best building in the State. While the State is providing generously for the unfortunate, the infirm of body and the weak of mind, it should provide still more faithfully for the young women that are the pride, the strength and the great hope of our Iowa homes. The mistake of little pent-up rooms and ungenerous quarters in the living buildings of the college should be avoided forever. We are too far from town to do without a building for young ladies, and hence different in our demands by reason of our situation than other institutions of like character in the State. By having this building for young ladies it would enable us to supply most urgently needed rooms for our young men in the main building. We should have every one of these extra rooms at the earliest date possible. By providing near the kitchen of this new building a couple of rooms for domestic economy, it would free South hall as a much-needed building for the family of one of the professors.

NEW BUILDING FOR AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE.

The Agricultural and Horticultural departments have long been in need of more commodious rooms for recitation, offices and general purposes. These departments have to do with the most fundamental industries of our State, and as agriculture embraces one of the greatest leading purposes of our work we ought to provide for it most amply and generously. The enlargement of these departments and the consequent growth attendant with their interests makes urgent demand for a new building. In connection with this building there should be a green-house, made after the most approved plans so that the Horticultural department may not be in any way embarrassed from lack of provision from the green-house. The Professor of Horticulture has long deferred his needs in deference to other interests of

the institution. The time has come when all these needs should be met with necessary room.

The department of Veterinary medicine has outgrown its present limits and there would be a necessity for a new building in order to give facilities for instruction and dissection room to meet the large demands upon the department. Moreover the hospital is in great need of enlargement. We are often seriously embarrassed and the health of some of our young people endangered because of the crowded condition of our hospital. The Professor of Veterinary medicine could very properly carry on his work of instruction and original investigation in connection with the Agricultural and Horticultural departments. These departments are closely connected. This will save an extra building for the department of Veterinary science.

STEAM HEATING.

Our present means of heating by stoves and furnaces in the various buildings is not the most economic upon the one hand and not efficient upon the other. The heating apparatus of the main building, which is the chief system, will have to be replaced in any case by a new system and new piping and equipment throughout. The same is true of the building of Physical Science and Chemical Laboratory. Other buildings have only temporary heating. We should have a general central heating system connecting all of these buildings, thereby making janitor hire much less, diminishing the cost of fuel and adding greatly to the security of all of our buildings from fire, as well as contributing to the cleanliness and general culture of the whole institution.

FEED BARN AND HORSE STABLES.

The farm department is much in need of a feed barn and horse stables for experimental purposes. Much of the most profitable work in experimentation as to feeding, breeding and raising stock, derives its value from marked accuracies in the experiments. Such accuracy can only be secured most economically when we have good barns with suitable equipment for such purposes. At present our stable for horses is very inadequate, and especially is this true when it comes to handling valuable animals. This very vital part of our farm work will seriously suffer if we are not provided with feed barn and horse stables.

WATER SUPPLY.

With the number of inhabitants that we now have upon the grounds and the important necessity for water in the buildings on the campus,

for the providing of the green, and horticultural gardens with abundant water, we should have an economical and general water supply on the grounds. And most of all this is necessary to facilitate the sewerage of the grounds. With our rapidly increasing population it is absolutely necessary that we have a more complete sewerage system, and this cannot be done without an abundance of water. This means health and life to the young people of Iowa.

ADDITION TO VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

Our present veterinary hospital is outgrown, by reason of our additional attendance and the extra demands made upon the capacity of the hospital. There should be a building near the present veterinary hospital, to give more ample accommodation to sick patients, to afford greater room for the dissection and give greater capacity for the entire work of the veterinary department. It is imperative that a veterinary hospital be secured the coming year.

ARMORY AND GYMNASIUM.

One of the very important and practical parts of our work is that of military tactics. The instruction given is mostly excellent, and the work done is very satisfactory. Many parts of the year in spring and fall are unfavorable for outdoor drill and the large number of students makes it necessary for a room larger than anything we can provide in our present buildings. Moreover, there is needed room for the preservation of the arms and equipments of the military department. We are getting on temporarily with the gymnasium in the basement of Morrill Hall, but this room is too low and too cramped to meet the very vital needs for instruction in gymnastics. With the building of a good brain there must be the fundamental foundation of a strong body. We strengthen the brain by providing thoroughly for the development of the body. The department of military tactics should have an armory building of sufficient capacity to meet all these needs of physical culture, both for young ladies and gentlemen.

PROFESSORS' HOUSES.

We are much in need of more room for the families of the professors on the campus. Some of the professors have had to live down town, with quite a disadvantage to the work, and in an instance or two a couple of families have lived in the same house; some have taken rooms in the main building, and thus we have been compelled to shift as best we could for lack of more dwellings. There should be at least two new dwellings erected upon the campus the coming year.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

After careful consideration the Board of Trustees have unanimously agreed to ask appropriations of the coming legislature for the following purposes. These needs are condensed on consideration of the entire field of our wants and each and all very necessary for the greater efficiency and prosperity of our work.

Needed State appropriations:

1. General repairs.....	\$ 12,500
2. Completion of creamery, including dormitory room on second floor, and repair of barns.....	5,000
3. Ladies' hall, including room for domestic economy.....	75,000
4. Building for Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary Science, including green house.....	50,000
5. Central steam heating plant.....	25,000
6. Feed barn and horse stables.....	8,000
7. Water works	15,000
8. Addition to Veterinary Hospital	7,000
9. Armory	15,000
10. Two professors' houses	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$217,500

Some of the reasons why these appropriations should be granted:

1. They are all very much needed. We are asking simply for our legitimate needs and what we must have in order to allow our work its proper growth.

2. The Nation has provided generously in behalf of the college, thereby putting the State under urgent obligations to carry out her part of the contract by providing ample buildings and suitable facilities for the successful prosecution of the work.

3. The Iowa State Agricultural College has made excellent use of what has already been entrusted to its care. It shows most careful husbanding of the funds and appropriations already bestowed upon it. It is the highest wisdom of the State to give freely to an institution that makes judicious use of what has already been given it.

4. As an institution we have no war to make against the appropriations of any other institution in the State. The State should provide liberally for the maintenance and growth of all the institutions under her care.

5. Ben Franklin's saying is most applicable for Iowa as well as an individual: "An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

6. Every live institution must make provisions for its immediate growth. The demands for enlarging the scope of our work at present are only those that the State can supply. We need more buildings

and greater capacity for the utilization of the funds given us by the Nation.

In conclusion, my sincerest appreciation and gratitude are expressed to all the professors, teaching assistants, office assistants, to the students, neighboring friends of our work, and to the patrons and friends of the Iowa State Agricultural College throughout the State, for their sympathy and support during the year. Especially do I give keenest appreciation to you, Gentlemen, composing the Board of Trustees, for your frank and generous treatment of the president, for your earnest and unanimous support of the executive management of the institution, and for the broad and liberal policy by which you conduct its affairs and in accord with which the college year has been made to me an evidence and an earnest of building here upon the prairies of Iowa, an institution of liberal and industrial education that will be the growing pride and strength of the good and the true in this best land of earth—America.

Very Respectfully,

W. M. BEARDSHEAR,

President.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES WILSON, PROFESSOR.

The four years' course in agriculture and auxiliary sciences is designed to educate the sons and daughters of the farmers and others to the intellectual level of graduates of the best colleges in the land. The position of Iowa as foremost agricultural state in the nation demands that the farmer be trained in all the sciences that are related to his business, in all the arts by which it is conducted and in literature to sustain both, fitting him to act his part with the progressive scholars of his day. The future prosperity of the State will be measured by the intelligence of the tillers of the soil, of the managers of its flocks and herds, and the disposition of the products of the farm. Very many Iowa farmers are giving their children liberal education with a view to having them return to the industrial pursuits of life. The four years' course at this college is arranged for this class. They are trained in shop work, the origin, history, development and anatomy of our domestic animals, their breeding and management for meats, wools and dairy products; they study soils, rotations, and cropping throughout the seasons, experiments in field, stable, dairy, grove, nursery and orchard, the chemistry of the farm, in all its departments, mathematics, including drainage and surveying, English language, and literature, elocution, and military drill. The agricultural studies are all required, while options are permitted in the auxiliary studies.

At the beginning of the college year of 1891 the agricultural courses were separated from the course in science. A two years' course was provided, in which most of the agricultural studies are included, with as much science and literature as the time will permit.

A short course in agriculture was provided for, beginning December 1st, to continue ten weeks, in which dairying is a leading feature. Instruction in this course is given by all the professors in agriculture, horticulture, veterinary science, botany, and entomology, connected with the college, including shop work in the mechanical department.

Four thousand dollars were appropriated by the trustees to build the dairy, which is a model in all its appointments. The butter division, including office, receiving room and a succession of floors on the gravity system, with refrigerator and ice house, is thirty-six by ninety-six feet. The walls are stone and lime, above the level of the working floors; the floors are cement throughout. A two-story superstructure has fourteen rooms for students, that are greatly needed, and a students' room twenty by sixteen.

The boiler and engine house is twenty-six by thirty, with stone walls and iron roof. The four thousand dollars will enclose all this, and make it ready for operations when the dairy school convenes, but a cheese making and curing annex is necessary, that will require four thousand dollars more to build; including a sampling and testing room for the chemist, and the finishing of the rooms in the second story.

The farm buildings have been repaired and painted during the past summer, the old creamery remodeled into a house for the foreman of the farm. The new hog house provided for by the Board has been built, the silos have been repaired, and new fences erected, made necessary by building of the railway from Ames.

The farm needs a new feeding barn with cement floors, so that the liquid manure may be saved for experimental purposes, and for the health of the animals. Five thousand dollars will be necessary to build it. The farm and station will experiment in feeding domestic animals for all practical purposes, and a building adapted especially to that use is required.

There are more horses on the farm and station than there are conveniences for taking care of; an additional barn is needed that will cost three thousand dollars.

The crops of the past season have all been very heavy. They will be fed for experimental purposes as far as they will serve by sustenance of nature and development of young animals. These operations do not make money as commercial feeding does. The farm is being made more productive. An eighty acre bottom has been ditched and plowed for cropping the coming year. Records are being kept of the yields of the milk cows to the end that the herds may be improved by selection, and the least profitable disposed of. The farm, its animals and machinery are all at the disposal of the station for experimentation.

The courses of study closely allied with the farm are agriculture, including horticulture, and the course in veterinary science. All need more buildings for lecture courses, museums, offices and other uses, including a winter work room for horticulture and an auditorium for the agricultural department to illustrate instructions in live stock with living specimens, and for society rooms where students teach themselves. It would be economy for the State to build one fire proof building for all, and fifty thousand dollars would be necessary to erect it.

REPORT OF EXPERIMENT STATION.

JAMES WILSON, DIRECTOR.

The work of the farm section of the Experiment Station covers a wide field, and is continuous through the year. The experiment conducted jointly by the farm and chemical sections, bearing on the disputed question of the effect of feed on the quality of milk, is reported in Bulletin 14, where it will be seen that striking results were obtained, and that feed is an important factor in fixing the quality of milk. The calf feeding experiment, compared the value of skim milk and ground flax seed with that of whole milk for feeding young calves, makes a very satisfactory showing for the former ration, as will be seen by the report in Bulletin 14. An experiment to determine the expense of growing the different soiling crops, and the best methods and kinds, and their value for milk productions, has been in progress during the greater part of the season. The results will be published in the forthcoming bulletin, and will enable us to make a comparison of the soiling system with our present grazing system and to note the effect on the constituents of the milk produced. The value of skim milk, as a feed for milch cows, has also been tested, and will be reported. It is our intention to begin an experiment, at the close of the present term of school, to determine the value of skim milk as a part of a ration for wintering colts. Bulletin 14 records an experiment in feeding the sow and litter, in which the value of albuminous feeds in forming a part of the ration, is clearly set forth.

The sugar beet crop, consisting of one and three-tenths acres, has been carefully cultivated during the season, and all of the different conditions and results noted. The work covers tests of varieties, soils, fertilizers, date of planting, method of preparing soil, and cultivation. The results are very favorable, and the report will be valuable information concerning beet culture in Iowa. Thirty varieties of potatoes, eleven varieties of oats and a dozen varieties of winter wheat have been grown under experiment, and are being written up for the Bulletin. The best varieties of winter wheat have been resown, together with what other desirable varieties could be obtained, and are now in fine condition. As high as forty bushels of wheat per acre were obtained from one variety, and the average yield of potatoes reaches nearly two hundred bushels.

Six kinds of grass seed were sown each week for eight weeks in succession, and all conditions carefully noted during the season. According to

chemical analysis the years' cane crop is richer in sucrose than any former crop grown on the station grounds.

Corn growing has been studied extensively throughout the season. Variety tests, and different modes of cultivation, are some of the points investigated. We were handicapped at the outset in not knowing either the nature of the soil in different fields, or the kind of crops previously grown on the land, but the crops are creditable. Green manure, barnyard manure, liquid manure, and packing house fertilizer have been tried. This station is under obligation to C. B. Sutton, of Cedar Rapids, for two tons of tankage fertilizer. The effect of topping and detasseling corn will also be reported. A carefully prepared drawing has been made of the entire station grounds, showing the location and the exact area and kind of crop grown on each particular piece of land. A feeding experiment with three breeds of hogs and Shropshire lambs will soon be completed. Sheep feeding and breeding, for mutton and wool, is being made a special study. Thirty head of sheep, the best representatives of seven breeds that could be found in several adjoining states, have been purchased, at a net cost of \$1,055. Males of each breed were obtained, and the flock will rapidly increase. The stock is all registered and the surplus males will sell at a good profit. The following are the breeds represented: Oxford Down, South Down, Shropshire Down, Hampshire Down, Cotswold, Dickinson Mutton Merino, and Horned Dorset.

Twenty head of yearling steers of ten different breeds have been purchased, at a net cost of \$592. The breeds represented are Short Horn, Jersey, Holstein, Devon, Red Polled, Brown Swiss, Polled Angus, Galloway, Hereford, and Scrub. They will be fed for experimentation and breeds compared. The station herd of registered cattle, when we assumed charge in January, consisted of six bulls, thirteen cows and heifers, and one Polled Angus bull calf. The number has been increased by a Jersey bull calf, a Holstein bull calf, and a Red Polled heifer calf. The herd comprises the following breeds: Holstein, Jersey, Polled Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, and Short Horn.

The cows giving milk are used in experiments and a careful record of the expense of growing and maintaining the bulls is kept. The bulls are used for breeding the farm cows. A Poland China boar and fourteen Poland China sows were bought in February at a net cost of \$401.53. The farm department has had the management of the station hogs and receives the increase and receipts from sales of same. The station teams consist of two grade mares and two old mules. The bulletin mailing list has been revised and only the names of parties making application are continued on the list. The number of names was at first reduced by several thousand but is rapidly increasing and will soon be larger than before. The next bulletin will necessarily be a large one and the expense of publication will probably exceed a thousand dollars. This draws heavily on our station funds and we would suggest that the legislature be asked to print our bulletins in order that we may supply the demand and use the station funds for experimenting.

The work of the other sections of the Experiment Station is presented in the following reports of the professors at the head of each section.

CHEMICAL SECTION.

The section of Agricultural Chemistry has during the past year done work upon the following subjects:

I. *Sugar Beets*: Sugar beets grown in various parts of the State in 1890 were analyzed to ascertain their sugar content and purity. For comparison, a number of Nebraska grown beets were also analyzed. Average results showed a superiority of the Nebraska beets over those grown in Iowa of about two and one-half per cent sugar, *i. e.*, about fifty pounds of sugar per ton of trimmed beets.

Believing that this difference might be due to the entire novelty of sugar beet growing (for anything beside cattle feed) among Iowa farmers and a consequent lack of knowledge concerning the needs of the crop, we presented in bulletin No. 12 an outline of the most approved European practice of growing the beet, and proposed to the farmers of Iowa a grand co-operative experiment for 1891, to be carried out jointly by themselves and this section of the station. It was proposed that the station should, so far as able, supply the farmers with beet seed of good quality and approved varieties, the farmers should grow the beets according to instructions given, make full report upon their part of the work, and at maturity of the crop send to the station for analysis samples of the beets grown; that this section should analyze said samples, report the results promptly to the respective growers, and finally unite all the results and all knowledge gained from growers' reports, in a full and complete report to the public. This proposal was made in the form of an offer or invitation to the farmers of the State. It met with hearty response. Scores of farmers joined in the work. The station was unable to furnish seed to all, so many obtained it from the United States Department of Agriculture, and other sources. The number of samples of beets received here and analyzed this autumn is nearly five hundred. The work will soon be completed and will be reported upon in the next bulletin (No. 15.)

II. *Sorghum*: The work (begun in 1888) of improving the quality of sorghum by seed selection based upon analysis of individual canes was continued in 1890; also in 1891. Report for 1890 was published in bulletin No. 12. As there stated the season was exceptionally adverse because of drought; and, probably as a result, there was no improvement in quality of the crop over that of the preceding year, but instead an actual decline, especially in respect to purity. Nevertheless, compared with the crop of 1888 (before propagation from selected seed was begun) there was still evident an improvement in quality; but the amount of the crop was much less than in preceding years, because of the drought. The work of the present season will be reported in a future bulletin.

III. *Effect of Feed upon the Quality (composition) of Milk Produced*: An investigation made jointly with the farm section, reported in bulletin No. 14. The feeds compared were corn and cob meal and "sugar meal" (from Marshalltown, Iowa), a by-product in the manufacture of glucose from corn. The grain rations per day per head were respectfully 10 lbs. sugar meal and 12½ lbs. C. & C. meal. Coarse fodders were alike. Results were summarized thus:

As to gross yields—

1. Sugar meal produced nearly eight per cent larger average milk yield than did corn and cob meal.
2. Sugar meal produced twenty-seven per cent larger average yield of butter fat than did corn and cob meal.
3. Sugar meal produced fourteen per cent larger average yield of milk solids (including fat) than did corn and cob meal; and of solids not fat scant nine per cent larger yield.

As to percentage composition of the milk—

1. Quality of milk, so far as measured by its percentage of fat, was changed by feed to a much greater degree than was quantity. Two-thirds of the increase in average gross yield of butter fat was due to improved quality of the milk, and only one-third to increased milk flow.
2. Sugar meal produced .58 of a pound more butter fat per one hundred pounds of milk than did corn and cob meal; this difference is seventeen per cent of the amount of fat in one hundred pounds of milk produced by corn and cob meal.
3. Sugar meal produced .73 of a pound more total solids per one hundred pounds of milk than did corn and cob meal; this difference is six per cent of the solids in one hundred pounds of milk produced by corn and cob meal.
4. As compared with corn and cob meal, sugar meal increased the ratio of fat to "solids not fat" from 396 to 457 per 1,000—an increase of over fifteen per cent.

IV. In an "experiment in feeding for milk" (bulletin No. 13) and a "Calf feeding experiment" (bulletin No. 14) this section co-operated with the farm section, making all analysis of feeds and milk. For results of these investigations see report of the farm section. *ante*.

V. *A Relative Value Table*, for valuing milk on the basis of its butter fat content, announced in bulletin No. 12. This table is a form of "ready reckoner" to make easy the valuing of milks containing different percentages of fat—the latter having been ascertained by any reliable mode of testing. It was published in sheet form (not in a bulletin) for convenience in use, and copies have been sent to a large number of applicants, chiefly creamery men in this and adjoining states.

BOTANICAL SECTION.

Since my last biennial report I have been made botanist of the section and my time has been divided between the two lines of work. I have been ably assisted in this by the botanical assistant, Mr. P. H. Rolfs. He has looked after details of some work besides giving help in the laboratory. He has also looked up the matter of seeds and their adulteration. In a large number of grass seeds he found not only the seeds of bad weeds but also chaff, sand, etc., which increased the weight. In Burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*) he found forty-seven per cent of sanfoin. Sanfoin sells at six cents per pound while burnet at sixteen. In 1890 I began a series of experiments in treating fungus diseases of plants, leaf blight of pear, spot diseases of currants and spot disease of cherries. These have been reported in bulletin No. 13, Iowa Experiment Station. The results with fungicides were very gratifying. The past year I have taken up the matter but on a much larger

scale, although the season was especially favorable for the development of parasitic fungi the results are more gratifying than in 1890. There is no doubt that if the horticulturists will use fungicides they can save thousands of dollars of their nursery stock every year. At a low estimate I believe that 5,000 cherry seedlings treated with ammoniacal carbonate of copper on the horticultural grounds are enhanced in value at least fifty dollars. Without this treatment they would be almost worthless. I have also called attention to several destructive diseases of plants which have not received attention from botanists. One of them threatens to do very serious injury to the cherry and plum, causing brown or olive spots on the fruit. This same disease has been reported to me from Virginia and Canada by one of the former students of the College, Professor Craig. I have also found it quite common throughout the State. I hope to make a series of experiments the coming year in preventing this fungus. A very destructive root-rot disease has also appeared on sugar beets. This is now being investigated. Some attention has been given to the treatment of corn smut but the results have been more or less negative. All of these matters will be reported on in coming bulletins.

The matter of diseases of forage plants has also received considerable attention. In bulletin No. 18 the subject of red clover rust was considered. This fungus occurs especially on "rowen" or second crop clover. The fungus spreads chiefly by the uredo spores. Fields containing much of the fungus should be plowed or burned over. It is not advisable to plant crimson clover. We have also started a series of experiments to prevent bunt in wheat. Though similar experiments have been made elsewhere we believe it wise to verify results. Active operations are being made to prosecute the study of germs, which are important in the work of the dairy. Some germs have been isolated. We hope soon to cultivate a large number of germs that cause the ripening of cream, cheese and milk. If we succeed this work will be of great importance to the dairy interests of the State.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION.

The work of the Entomological section of the Experiment station has been carried out on the lines indicated in the outline submitted in the early part of the season and the reports in the two bulletins already published will show the results obtained so far. The most important work of the season has been that upon the insects affecting grasses and clover and we believe that our studies in this line are well timed and trust that the results secured may assist in preventing injuries to these very important crops that seem especially threatened at present.

The clover-seed midge, which from our previous observation, we felt was likely to prove destructive this year has occurred so abundantly in some parts of the State as to very greatly reduce the crop of clover seed and in some cases to destroy it entirely. Another clover pest appeared in considerable numbers here and in other parts of the State and from our studies of it we found that the larvæ were destroyed effectually in all clover hay stored after cutting while the larvæ were in the clover heads. And it is evident that general adoption of this treatment would very greatly aid in securing a good crop of seed later in the summer. This species is treated in detail in Bulletin No. 14 while the clover seed midge is treated in Bulletin No. 13.

The grass leaf-hoppers received attention, a number of species being described and figured in Bulletin No. 13, and reports of experiments on their destruction being detailed in Bulletin No. 14. It was found that a simple strip of sheet iron coated with coal tar and drawn over the ground by cords at each end captured the insect very effectually, and in an experimental plot the difference in favor of the area once treated was thirty-four per cent, or an addition of over one-third to the crop harvested.

Attention was also called to the horn fly and the apple maggot as species which the people of the State should be ready to meet when they appear, and other species received less prominent notice. Aside from these species reported upon, our studies have covered a number of species affecting various crops and which will be reported on as they are completed, or as their importance may require.

The collection has been increased by the addition of many specimens, and is proving more and more valuable in the determination of insects sent in from over the State.

It will be recognized at once that the correct identification of insects sent here for that purpose is one of the most important duties of the entomologist, and for this purpose it is important that our reference collection should be made as complete as possible. The correspondence in this direction, and for making inquiries as to the treatment of common pests has increased rapidly during the year, and at some times, especially during the outbreaks of plant lice upon plum trees and upon wheat, was such as to occupy a great deal of time. This portion of our work we believe especially important and consider it essential to give it close attention and to encourage it as far as possible. In no other way can we keep informed of the needs of the State or more directly reach people who are to be benefitted by our work.

We had planned the beginning of an apiary, but did not find any desirable bees to procure near home, and as the season proved unfavorable for bees it was deemed wise to defer purchase of the necessary colonies until another season. The plan is not abandoned but it seemed better to wait in starting until conditions are reasonably favorable.

HORTICULTURAL SECTION.

The urgent and imperative need of a hardier list of the orchard fruits, and of ornamental trees and shrubs, has naturally led our experimental work in the direction of introducing from the like climates and soils of the world a hardier race of trees and shrubs, and crossing and hybridizing them with the best varieties originating in more favored climes. The soil of the college farm is not favorable to the growth of the half-hardy varieties doing well in parts of the State, and the recent summers and winters have been peculiarly trying. Hence, during the past twelve years we have been able to test, in connection with our hundreds of trial stations in the west and cold north, the hardiness, bearing habits and real value of many varieties of east European and Asiatic fruits, and to thoroughly test many promising crosses originating on our grounds and at other points. The results have been made public in our Bulletins of the college and experiment station, and in the horticultural reports and periodicals of this and other states. That we have been able to rapidly advance the horticultural interests of the prairie states, and the north districts of fruit culture across the continent, is now conceded

by many who first opposed such extended innovations and changes in established lists. The demand for our promising trees and shrubs has been so great that the department has been nearly self-supporting, though the small price of plants has little exceeded the cost of production. As stated in circular letter, the limited nurseries on the college grounds are intended

(1.) To familiarize students with the modes and methods of propagation and culture.

(2.) To furnish object lessons as to variations in leaf, bud and habit of growth of varieties and species,

(3.) To test and send out for trial the hardiest known and most promising new sorts of apple, pear, cherry, plum, apricot, peach, forest trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.

Our union of class and station work is needed for the perfect application of the expressive motto of our college, "Theory with Practice."

VETERINARY SECTION.

We beg leave to report as follows in regard to the work of the veterinary department of the experiment station:

The rooms set aside for our use in north hall by the Board have been equipped for bacteriological work. This work being of the utmost importance in the study of animal diseases. A large tank has been put in the attic to furnish a water supply, and a gas machine put in to supply the necessary gas for laboratory uses. Work tables have been placed in position where needed, and other laboratory apparatus secured. Owing to the lateness in getting the gas machine in place and the necessary plumbing done, we have been considerably delayed in beginning work. There is also delay in securing most of the bacteriological apparatus, as it had to be ordered from Germany. Through the kindness of Professor Pammel we have been able to begin work on a small scale by using some apparatus he had on hand. With our present equipment we can prepare the necessary media for the cultivation of disease organisms and are thus able to grow them in the laboratory and make inoculation experiments on small animals, etc. When the material ordered from Germany arrives the laboratory will be well equipped for the work we propose to undertake. In regard to the character of this work we will quote from a report made to the director (Prof. Wilson) a short time ago.

"The work of the veterinary department of the experiment station will consist of a study of animal diseases with a view of preventing their ravages. While the ætiology of many maladies which cause great loss to our live stock is well understood, some diseases which occur frequently are not so well understood; for example, the so-called 'corn stalk disease', 'Hydrophobia' of cattle and enzootic abortion in mares and cows. Our efforts will be directed largely to the study of the exciting cause of such diseases, for it is only by knowing this that preventive treatment can be carried on with intelligence. As many of the diseases causing the greatest loss are practically incurable, it is only by preventing them that the loss can be lessened. After determining the exciting cause of an enzootic or epizootic disease we are in a position to recommend sanitary measures which can be carried out by the stock owner himself. In connection with the

study of ætiology of certain diseases we hope to do some work in regard to preventative inoculation. From what has already been done along this line by frequent investigations we are led to believe that in this way many diseases can be successfully combatted. From some recent experiments we learn that the products of green growth (the poisons produced by the growth of pathogenic microbes) may not only be used to prevent disease but in some instances may have value as therapeutical agents if given after the disease symptoms appear.

Besides the work mentioned several other kinds of work will be undertaken from time to time, as opportunity offers. For example, the action of new drugs on the horse, the action of disinfectants on pathogenic bacteria, etc. While such experiments will not, at first glance, seem to interest the individual stock-owner, they will be important to the veterinary practitioner, and anything which enables the veterinarians to more successfully cope with diseases of domestic animals, is a benefit to the farm.

The plan of work in regard to disease outbreaks, which are not understood, is as follows: Whenever such an outbreak is reported the locality is visited, and such full observations as are necessary are made, material is collected, taken to the laboratory, and thoroughly worked up. Thus it will be seen that both field and laboratory work are carried on conjointly.

At present a study of the so-called hydrophobia of cows is being made. Several outbreaks of this occurred during the past summer, causing considerable loss. We hope to be able to discover the exciting cause, and thus be in a position to recommend preventive measures.

The "corn stalk" disease will be studied as soon as cases can be obtained for examination. It is important to learn whether it be a germ disease, and in any way connected with Burrill's disease of corn.

Experiments showing the action of disinfectants on pathogenic microbes have been begun, and will be continued during the winter.

In addition to the equipments we already possess we are greatly in need of a building and grounds for experimental animals of different kinds. In fact, but little can be done in the most important lines of work until this want is supplied. In the study of the cause of bacterial diseases and the study of protective inoculations experimental inoculations must be made. We hope that some arrangement can be made which will enable us to carry out this part of the work whenever necessary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION IN ACCOUNT
WITH THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION.
1889-1890.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from United States Treasurer, as per appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1890, under Act of Congress approved March 2, 1887	\$ 15,000.00
Amount received from the sale of stock and produce belonging to the station.....	681.81
Total receipts.....	<u>\$ 15,681.81</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Buildings—

On the improvement and repair of the station building.....	\$ 537.77	
On the erection of a laborer's cottage for the station.....	212.23	
	<u>750.00</u>	\$ 750.00

Paid for Salaries—

Director.....	\$ 2,200.00	
Chemist	2,000.00	
Entomologist	1,600.00	
Assistant to Chemist (part of the year)	189.73	
Treasurer	250.00	
	<u>6,239.73</u>	6,239.73

Paid for Labor—

General field and office work	1,370.79
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Paid for Apparatus and Library—

Office fixtures.....	\$ 64.40	
Books, periodicals and binding.....	296.34	
Apparatus for laboratories.....	228.71	
	<u>589.45</u>	589.45

Paid for Equipments—

Machinery	\$ 547.75	
Tools	92.85	
Thoroughbred cattle.....	2,800.00	
	<u>3,440.60</u>	3,440.60

Paid for Supplies and Expenses—

Traveling expenses of Director	\$ 206.79	
Traveling expenses of Chemist.....	28.75	
Traveling expenses of Entomologist..	19.52	
Expenses of helper at fair	12.50	
Mileage and per diem of committee..	284.45	
Interest on borrowed money.....	80.71	
Carrying the mail	50.00	
Rent of land.	200.00	
Feed and care of horses and mules...	158.93	
Seeds, trees, etc.....	105.16	
Supplies for laboratories.....	215.14	
Supplies for field experiments and propagating house.....	116.41	
Supplies for office.....	71.93	
Coal and gasoline	282.89	
Freight and express.....	391.86	
		2,224.54

Paid for Bulletins—

Printing of same.....	1,016.70
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\$ 15,631.81 \$ 15,631.81

1890-1891.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from United States Treasurer as per appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1891, under Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887.....	\$ 15,000.00
Amount received from the sale of stock and produce belonging to the station.....	359.43
Total receipts	\$ 15,359.43

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Buildings—

On the erection of a laborer's cottage.\$	735.82	
Repairs on station buildings.....	.75	
		\$ 736.57

Paid for Salaries—

Director to February 1st.....	\$ 1,283.33	
Director from February 1st.....	953.87	
Assistant director from January 20th.	760.24	
Chemist.....	1,999.97	
Entomologist to January 20th	888.88	
Treasurer	249.98	
Assistant veterinarian.....	166.64	
Assistants to Chemist.....	516.44	
Assistants to Botanist.....	393.32	
Assistants to Entomologist.....	183.82	
		7,345.99

Paid for Labor—

General field and office work.....	\$ 1,448.66
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Paid for Apparatus and Library—

Books, periodicals and binding	\$ 210.00	
Apparatus for laboratories	895.63	
Engraving and electrotypes.....	116.85	
	<hr/>	721.98

Paid for Equipment—

Machinery	\$ 190.75	
Tools	42.85	
Thoroughbred stock.....	991.58	
	<hr/>	1,224.68

Paid for Supplies and Expenses—

Traveling expenses of Directors.....	\$ 85.60	
Traveling expenses of Chemist.....	66.70	
Traveling expenses of assistant di- rector.....	71.63	
Traveling expenses of Entomologist..	2.72	
Traveling expenses of assistant in Chemistry.....	5.96	
Traveling expenses of agent to pur- chase hogs	50.14	
Per diem of committee	7.00	
Carrying the mail.....	21.78	
Feed for stock.....	418.49	
Seeds, trees, etc.....	147.47	
Supplies for laboratories.....	95.94	
Supplies for field experiments, stock experiments and greenhouse.....	357.66	
Supplies for office.....	219.19	
Coal	58.44	
Gasoline and oil.....	82.08	
Freight, express and messages.....	229.05	
	<hr/>	1,914.60

Paid for Bulletins—

Printing of same	\$ 1,966.80	1,966.80	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$ 15,359.48	\$ 15,359.48

The foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of the experiment station for the two years ending June 30, 1891, was prepared by Herman Knapp, treasurer of the station, from the books in his office. It should be noted that it covers the fiscal years of the national government and that these do not correspond with those of the college. This fact renders, of course, any comparison of the amount in this statement with those in the reports of the treasurer and secretary impracticable.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

J. L. BUDD, PROFESSOR.

As our Bulletins and articles for the press only refer to the extended and varied experimental work of the Department the impression appears to be quite general that class room instruction in these lines has been mainly or wholly neglected.

That this is not true is shown by the record that in 1890 we had a total of ninety-five students in the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes in practical and theoretic Horticulture and Forestry, and in 1891 we have had a total of sixty-seven students, distributed as follows: In the Freshman class sixteen; Sophomore class, thirty; Junior class, six.

With the establishment during the past year of a distinctive Agricultural course the numbers of students has been reduced, but the time allotted to each class has been increased, and the study is continued into the Senior year. As an optional study Horticulture has also been introduced into the Ladies' course.

With the growth and development of the Agricultural course we have reason to hope for an increase of numbers in the technical lines of study. In the Freshman and Sophomore years, instruction is given by lectures, as we have as yet no suitable text books. In these lectures extended use is made of the object lessons of the grounds, museum, laboratories, etc., and the lessons are impressed by note taking, recitations and frequent reviews.

In the Junior and Senior years text books are used to some extent to impress the principles and practice as applied in varied climates and on varied soils over the world.

The interest taken in the study is indicated by the fact that a number of our graduates, and undergraduates, are now doing creditable work for themselves and the College, as professors of horticulture, experimental station horticulturists, officers in horticultural and forestry associations, writers for the press and, not least, as local leaders and teachers of "The art which does mend nature" across the continent.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

In laying out and planting the public grounds the thought has been kept in mind of combining landscape effect and practical instruction to students and visitors. In the form of groups and isolated specimens we now have about every tree and shrub that will succeed fairly well in our climate. Or

the campus, and over the horticultural grounds, varieties and species are labelled and constitute a constant object lesson on a large scale for the study of students and visitors. Taken as a whole the trees and shrubs of the grounds form the best arboretum found west of the Arnold arboretum at Boston. With a larger available fund to keep the grounds in order, and provide needed embellishments, we could soon say that, as a park and landscape garden, our public grounds are not equalled in the west.

During the two past years much needed work has been done in the way of grading, paving and general completion, and only the lack of needed funds has prevented the improvements on part of the grounds which still invite criticism.

DEPARTMENT NEEDS.

During the past eight years the statement repeated in our biennial reports that the small, cheap wooden building in which the horticultural work has been done during the past fourteen years is wholly destitute of needed room and facilities. Indeed, when first erected fourteen years ago, it was a cheap make-shift, unsuited to our needs in every respect.

The Agricultural Department, Experiment Station and Veterinary Department are almost wholly destitute of needed room and facilities, and the conclusion has been reached that a combination of these main technical divisions in one building would prove best for interests of the State, the college and the departments interested.

Such a building, with a greenhouse and propagating rooms, such as are used by other leading agricultural colleges, will cost, if put up in a durable and fire proof manner, the sum of \$50,000. If erected separately the cost of the much needed room would be increased fully fifty per cent.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.

M. STALKER, PROFESSOR.

GENTLEMEN—It gives me pleasure to report a steady and substantial growth in the numbers and work of this department during the last two years. The enrollment of special students for the present year, is thirty-seven, aside from those of other courses who take a portion of the veterinary work. In point of preparation for beginning the work, there is a marked improvement over the scholarship of those who made application to enter the course a few years ago. Indications point to a more rapid increase in the number of students taking the work of this course in the coming years, than in the past. It is found already that our present numbers are too large for the facilities we are able to offer in some of the lines of work, and with the prospects for increasing numbers from year to year, it will be quite impossible to satisfy the needs of our students without additional accommodations. I have submitted to your honorable body, plans and specifications for a building which would meet an urgent need in one direction. I have made the plans as small and the construction as inexpensive as possible consistent with absolute needs. With the addition of such a building as I have planned, and the proposed alterations in the building now in use, the hospital department would be well equipped for practical work.

The department is sadly in want of larger and more convenient quarters for its work of theoretical instruction. Our class room accommodations are entirely inadequate, the museum is overcrowded, the offices insufficient and the laboratory facilities such as to render it impossible to do justice to the subjects taught. I most earnestly recommend that you should use your endeavors to secure an appropriation from the next general assembly, sufficient to erect a building for the accommodation of the agricultural, horticultural and veterinary departments. An appropriation of not less than \$50,000 should be made for this purpose. If this is to be an agricultural and otherwise industrial college of the highest rank, the departments which represent this line of work in an especial degree, should be provided with facilities that, to say the least, are not inferior to those provided for other departments of the College. Such a building as suggested would furnish adequate room for the three departments for years to come. Besides, the sanitary work, or the student's hospital department, requires the whole of

the building now occupied in part by that work. This plan would solve a difficult problem for the three departments directly interested, and at the same time provide a proper home for the sanitary work. I commend the plan to your thoughtful attention.

The additional help given to the teaching force by the election of Dr. W. B. Niles, has greatly strengthened the work of the department. With the additional facilities afforded by the proposed building, I feel confident the influence of the Veterinary department would be second to no similar institution in this country, if, indeed, it is so now,

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

C. W. SCRIBNER, PROFESSOR.

Very few changes have been made in the studies of the course since the biennial report of 1888, and it has been possible to add but little to our equipment. But I am happy to be able to state that very great progress has been made in our standard and in the thoroughness of instruction, as the actual standard of work done fully coincides with what is announced even in our catalogue for this year. Much progress has also been made in the order and care with which our purchases and other business are conducted. A careful inventory of our equipment is kept, our letters, pamphlets and drawings are neatly filed and a system of book-keeping and record keeping has been started, much more complete than what was needed or could have existed before.

Last of all, our freshmen class has increased over three hundred and thirty per cent, and our total enrollment, two hundred and forty per cent since our report of two years ago.

The last biennial report closed with the following, "the students taking this course for the past year (1889) numbered, as follows:"

Seniors	4
Juniors	7
Sophomores...	8
Freshmen.....	14
Total.....	33

For the year 1891, we have

Seniors	6
Juniors	7
Sophomores	18
Freshmen	47
Total.....	78

This indicates the enrollment of mechanical engineers, and shows the actual growth in that direction, a total increase of from thirty-three to seventy-eight. It is true, that during this year just past, the course in electrical engineering has been inaugurated, and many who entered as mechanical engineers, with a view toward electrical work mainly, have enrolled

under that course. The fact of our having this electrical course, will hereafter draw very many more students. All of these, however, take about three-fourths of their work with the mechanical engineers, and it will be necessary hereafter in estimating the needs of this department to include those enrolled as electrical engineers in all cases where they work with this department.

The rapid growth in our numbers may be accounted for, perhaps, to some extent, by the demand for young men in engineering work, but largely because the fitting for their work, which our graduates have obtained, has enabled them to command very desirable positions. The changes in the course of study have been made only in advancing the grade of work, by putting more time in the first of the course into mathematics, drawing and the study of mechanics.

Thus the student at the end of his sophomore year is far better fitted for subsequent work than before. This admits of a more advanced and thorough treatment of the work of the last two years. To do this it was necessary to omit French from the freshmen year, for the sake of advanced algebra in the second term, allowing at the same time for the introduction of history, and making German, (as better adapted than French to the needs of the mechanical engineer), an elective study in the junior year. Little else has been changed save the transfer of certain subjects to parts of the course where they could be more efficiently handled. Along with our growth in numbers great progress has been made in the nature of the matter taught, owing largely to the fact that our upper classes have now the advantage of having had a much better training earlier in their course, but owing also to somewhat increased facilities of instruction and a greatly needed increase in our teaching force.

MECHANIC ARTS IMPORTANT.

It may be here noted that our school is essentially the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the last part of this title being recognized as equally important with the agriculture. In fact, many young farmers very much need a certain amount of thorough instruction in the mechanic arts, carpentry and forge work, while the graduating mechanical engineer should have had as complete and thorough a course in the mechanic arts as the agricultural student in the art of agricultural, and as complete as can be had in any of our eastern schools where the young man of means is willing and glad to pay \$150 or \$200 tuition for a similar training. Our whole college with all its branches should grow together. But the department of the mechanic arts should not be allowed to fall behind for want of a few thousand dollars which the State of Iowa can well afford to pay, since her sons trained by the best teachers and with the best equipment in the mechanic arts, will bring back to our State many fold the thousands so expended, by their ability to develop her resources.

This is no mere speculation. The Agricultural College graduates in engineering within the last few years have on account of their ability and training, filled many responsible places, where they could earn large salaries, and have successfully competed with others in practical work in mechanic arts. Surely this great State can ill afford to let any of her insti-

tutions languish when in many of our neighboring States the State colleges of mechanic arts are doing so much.

Our aims, then, are to make a place where any young man of the State of Iowa can obtain free of charge the very best possible instruction in mechanical engineering, and the mechanic art which fall into that course; where the facilities are such that every day of the four years spent in studying engineering shall be used to the very best advantage to the student, and where a thorough training not only in the principles, but also in the practice of engineering, will enable him to use his powers to the greatest advantage in the practical engineering world.

The methods employed combine drill in those foundation principles with their practical application in working out engineering problems, chiefly those of every day occurrence, the wrong solution of which so frequently entails commercial and at times fatal disaster. The principles taught are illustrated in the class room by practical problems. The students are taught to work out such practical problems by themselves—to embody them in designs in the drafting room—and having first been trained in the manipulation of tools and machinery, to take the drawings of their designs into the shops where they put them into material forms in wood and iron. The machine thus constructed must be tested for its efficiency and adaptability to the work it is intended to do, and the students are drilled in making such practical tests, having first learned to test or calibrate the very instruments used in making those trials.

By such eminently practical means are the young men, when once they have mastered the theoretical principles on which such work is founded, made to grasp, and become familiar with their chosen professional work. But to carry out such a plan we must have buildings, equipment, teachers.

Our United States government has furnished means for paying our teachers and for some of the equipments, enough perhaps to maintain the department in a good and efficient condition when once the needed buildings and the essential equipment for a good start are well provided. Let us have as ample and as thoroughly constructed buildings for such purpose as shall meet the needs and shall benefit our State institutions. Let us have the equipment so greatly needed to carry out these plans already formed and even set in motion.

The students are here, too many of them. The teachers are here, thoroughly trained for their work. The course of study is carefully made out and has stood trial. The plans for future progress are already thought out, based on the well tried experience of our older and more fortunate institutions. Only liberal financial aid is wanted to make the grand start we have already gotten, a thoroughly practical success as the very best State school of the mechanic arts in the country.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

D. W. CHURCH.

The course is intended to prepare students for professional work in all the leading specialties of civil engineering practice, such as the design and construction of roads, bridges, railways, canals, river improvement works, harbors, docks, water works, sewerage, irrigation and drainage, and the conducting of surveys of every description.

The studies which should form the basis of an engineer's education, viz.: mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, descriptive geometry and stereotomy, are the leading studies of the first three years. Their application to professional work is taken up as early as possible in the course. During the sophomore and junior years the student studies general surveying, railway surveying, spherical astronomy and geodesy, resistance of materials, the steam engine and railway engineering. In the various branches of surveying, field practice (for which the facilities are exceptionally good) is an important part of the course of instruction.

In railway surveying the student actually performs all the engineering operations required in the survey, location and construction of a railway, making in the junior year a complete survey for a short road, staking out and calculating the earth work, making the necessary plans and profiles and a topographical map of the line.

The drawing of the first three years consists in the freshman year of mechanical and free hand drawing, and in the sophomore and junior years, in making finished plats of about fifty problems in descriptive geometry, and of numerous problems in lineal perspective, shades and shadows, and stone cutting, besides plans, profiles, and topographical maps of surveys made during the course.

In the senior year the students are almost entirely in the line of direct application to engineering work of the studies of the first three years. They include the calculation of stresses in framed structures, such as bridges, roofs, and viaducts, studied both by analytical and graphical methods, the proportioning of the parts of such structures, and the designing of details and connections, masonry, structures, bridge piers and abutments, arch bridges, buildings, retaining walls and masonry dams, ordinary foundations, pile driving and deep foundations, hydraulics, the flow of water

in pipes and in open channels, hydraulic motors, sanitary engineering, thermodynamics and the steam engine.

In designing, the student is given instruction in applying the results of previous studies to making designs for engineering works. In bridge work, each student makes a complete design of a bridge and the necessary detail drawings for constructing it.

In addition to the other work of the senior year each student is required to prepare a thesis on some subject of immediate relation to the studies of his course.

The number of students now taking the course in civil engineering is fifty, with eight in the graduating class of 1891.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

BY L. H. PAMMEL, PROFESSOR.

I have the honor of submitting through you to the Honorable Board of Trustees my second biennial report. In my report to the president I have indicated the needs of the department. Since my last report very substantial improvements and additions have been made. The Board has greatly facilitated the work of the department by setting aside a small amount of money to maintain a wild garden. It is my earnest desire that this should be enlarged and properly maintained. The State, it seems to me, could do no better thing than to maintain a botanic garden in which shall be grown various plants native to Iowa and the West. Such a garden should contain plants useful in the arts and industries. Textile fibers, such as flax, hemp, cotton, jute, ramie, sisal, etc. Also plants useful for their oils, foods, fodders, etc., all arranged and grouped by themselves. Additions have been made to the bacteriological laboratory. The lower rooms of north hall have been fitted up and set aside for this work. This has become a joint laboratory in which the veterinary as well as the botanical department do their work. The larger room is used as a bacteriological laboratory for students while two other rooms have been fitted up, one each for the departments of botany and veterinary science. Some additional apparatus has also been purchased and as soon as funds will permit a culture room will be added. We shall also place new cases in the rooms to make them more attractive and the work more convenient.

THE HERBARIUM.

There have been many additions to the herbarium, especially Iowa plants, we have been promised a large set of plants from the department of agriculture, Washington. I had hoped at this time to give you a complete account of the plants in the herbarium, but other duties have prevented me from doing so. I must defer that till the publication of the Catalogue of Iowa Flora. To make the catalogue as full and complete as possible I have myself collected in various parts of the State—Dubuque, Webster City and Cedar Rapids. Mr. Rolfs has collected some at Keokuk, LeClaire and Jewell Junction. While Messrs. Stewart, J. A. Rolfs and others have collected at Marshalltown and elsewhere.

The college is greatly indebted to Mr. F. C. Reppert of Muscatine for a fine collection of native plants from that place, also a lot from Iowa and elsewhere from Mr. Burgess.

The additions to the collection this year will probably amount to something over two thousand specimens. The Agricultural College owns, I

think, the best collection in the State with the exception of the Parry collection at Davenport. It owns without doubt one of the best cryptogamic collections in the West. Much credit should be given to Profs. Bessey and Halsted in building up these valuable collections.

CLASS ROOM WORK.

During the college year much time has been given to instruction. The instruction has embraced such work as would essentially aid the student to understand such topics as are uppermost in the eyes of practical people. It is of course essential that there should be a beginning, and in this work we aim to teach the student first principles. Not only are the terms used in descriptive botany dwelt upon, but we aim also to impress on the student biological facts. Thus the subjects of pollination and fertilization of flowers and dissemination of plants are taken up. Later the student can better comprehend the questions that underlie the great physiological problems of plants, assimilation, respiration, nutrition, growth and reproduction. After having studied normal conditions of plants their diseases are appropriately taken up. In this work such fungi as "rusts," "smuts," "mildews," "rots," "moulds," are studied and the various measures to prevent these diseases. Bacteriology has become so important in many directions that it has seemed to me to be a wise feature to clearly separate the study of bacteria from other low plants. The student becomes familiar with the method of cultivating germs and their action in different nutrient media. Each year adds new proofs that germs are not only the cause of serious and fatal diseases in man but in plants also. But we also learn that they are great benefactors. Bacteria are not only the principal agents in decomposition of organic matter, but they collect the nitrogen from the atmosphere in leguminous plants and thus restore fertility. Milk, butter, cream and cheese need the active work of these germs. The general student, unless he wishes to continue his work further, finishes by studying the origin of cultivated plants. He is shown the evidence of the American origin of corn, beans and potatoes, and the evidence of European origin of the apple, etc. In taking up these plants the various foods are taken up microscopically so that adulterations may be detected. Seeds and grasses and vegetable pathology, two senior studies complete the course in botany as outlined in the catalogue. Forage plants are studied with special reference to the needs of the Iowa farmer. In all of this instruction the laboratory work is an important feature. The department being well equipped for the work.

During the year 218 students have been distributed as follows:

Elementary botany.....	83
Systematic and physiological	47
Cryptogamic.....	27
Bacteriology	35
Microscopic structure of woods.....	8
Seeds and grasses.....	3
Vegetable pathology.....	3
Microscopic examination of foods.....	8
Special.....	8
Post graduate	3
Total.....	218

OTHER WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Numerous correspondents have sent plants for identification, these are mostly classed as weeds, i. e., "plants out of place." While these have not required looking up or any investigation, they have been mostly answered through the press, as the *Iowa State Register*, *Iowa Homestead* and *Orange Judd Farmer*.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

Aside from the work which is in the line of agriculture several extended scientific papers have been prepared; root-rot of cotton for the Department of Agriculture which contains an extended bibliography. On the seed coats of the genus *euphorbia*, published in transactions of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences. This also contains a bibliography on seeds and fruits which produce mucilage; a paper on the absorption of fluids by plants read at the Washington meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Mr. J. S. Chamberlain's thesis on a comparative study of the styles of *Compositæ* has been published in bulletin of the Torrey Botanical club. Other theses to be published in scientific journals are: Microbes of pus by Mr. Whitbeck, and seed coats of *malvaceæ* by Prof. P. H. Rolfs. It has been my aim to get students to prepare such theses as are worthy of publication. A student's work ought to be of use to some one else. In addition to this work short articles and papers have been published in *Vis Medicatrix*, *Iowa Monthly Weather and Crop Service Bulletin*, *American Agriculturist*, *Report of Iowa Horticultural Society*, etc. This editorial and newspaper work has been done in the evening, and has served to bring before the people some of the advancements in scientific work as well as topics which are of interest in connection with agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

HERBERT OSBORN, PROFESSOR.

The course of study in this department has been changed but little since the statements of the last biennial report.

Work with the general students and students in the agricultural course in this department begins in the fall term of the freshman year, when a course of lectures and class exercises, with field studies in economic entomology, is given. This is intended not only to acquaint the student with the more important injurious insects and the methods of treating them, but also to give him an elementary knowledge of insect structure, metamorphosis, and the methods of observing and studying animal life. Zoology begins in the fall term of the sophomore year, with laboratory studies of typical forms of animal life, and deals mainly with morphology. Class work embraces recitation from text-book, occasional lectures, and quiz on laboratory work. This term is preparatory to, and is followed by, a full term's work in spring of junior year on a study of the different groups of the animal kingdom. Laboratory and class work are associated, and the student acquires familiarity with the animals of different groups by actual study with microscope, or by dissection. Special attention is given to origin and affinities of domestic animals.

In the fall term of the junior year students prepared for the work may elect a full term's work in entomology, embracing a systematic study of insects, and furnishing also additional drill in methods of study in gross and minute anatomy and a further knowledge of the life history and habits of injurious species. Advanced, or special work, may be elected in the senior year, which may consist of vertebrate dissection or elements of embryology, and special studies on selected forms or groups with preparation of thesis. Candidates for the second degree may continue such work with opportunities to pursue original investigations.

Geology is taught to the seniors in the spring term, and embraces a study of the principles as presented in LeConte's Elements, the preparation of rock sections, essays on economic geology, geological maps, a study of typical fossils and a review of the geology of Iowa.

Students in the veterinary course are given two exercises per week, second term of first year, and three exercises per week in the first term of

the second year, in zoology and two exercises per week, second term of second year on animal parasites.

EQUIPMENT.

The laboratory is supplied with twenty-six microscopes, various microtomes, including a Thoma, and other apparatus for microscopical work and gross dissections. A supply of marine animals, properly preserved for laboratory work furnishes means for study of forms otherwise inaccessible to inland students.

The new rooms, which were generously provided by the last General Assembly and which occupy the north end of Morrill Hall have given the department the space which it has so long needed, and the great advantage of having all the work of the department in close connection is already apparent.

The room containing the general zoological collection occupies the upper or third floor, and is a large room with high ceiling and with windows so arranged as to give an equal distribution of light. The second floor contains a large room for geology and mineralogy, another for a collection of Iowa animals, and a third which is occupied by a collection of casts of fossils. The first floor contains the lecture room, laboratories, and insect room, while the basement is devoted to rooms for insect rearing, taxidermy, Osteology, alcoholic collections and preservative materials.

The collections have been much enriched during the past two years and especially the past year the liberal appropriations made for pushing this work having enabled us to secure a number of choice collections. The most important of these are a collection of mammals, including such important species as black bear, lemur, peccary, tapir, fruit bat, great ant eater, great kangaroo, koala, wombat, sloth and others; a number of birds, including an ostrich, great penguin, hornbill, apteryx, albatross; also the Keyes collection of Iowa birds (an especially important addition, since it is the collection which is the basis for the catalogue of Iowa birds by Keyes & Williams. This addition was, in part, a donation, as Mr. Keyes desired to place it where it could be permanently preserved for reference, and put the price far below its actual value); a collection of marine shells and corals, one of the most attractive yet secured, and a collection of echinoderms, which is one of the most complete to be obtained; a series of minerals representing all the most important species, and, with our former set, making a very serviceable collection in this line; a collection of fishes from Arkansas, and additions to the collections of Iowa fishes from Prof. Meek. Aside from these larger collections, which have been procured in part or entirely, by purchase, there have been a number of additions by donation from students and others, and of these I may mention particularly a collection of fossils from Mr. Stewart, of Monmouth, Jackson county; a collection of Louisiana mollusks from Mr. Vaughn, of New Lebanon, Louisiana, and some fine Pacific coast starfishes from Prof. Stalker.

As the collections now stand they form a most useful equipment for the study of all branches of the animal kingdom and all departments of geology and mineralogy. Every important group of animals is represented and, in many cases, by full and perfect series. For instance in the echinoderms we

have a set of four species of living crinoids, among them the extremely rare stalked crinoid *Pentacrinus caput medusae*, while the other classes are fully as well represented.

The insect collections have been much enlarged and some of the material rearranged in shape for most ready reference. The correspondence of the department has been greater than ever before, and shows that the people of the State are inclined to avail themselves more of the opportunity to get information as to birds, insects and other animals that interest them. I believe this feature of our work very important, and consider it wise to encourage in every way this interest on the part of the people of the State. Our collections enable us to identify almost any animal to be found in the State, and especially in birds and insects are very complete, and we believe that the more these can be used by the people of the State the better.

In conclusion I may say that the past biennial period has been marked by a steady growth, for which we may thank your constant interest and generous support, and I believe the return to the students and State will fully justify your action.

PHYSICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR J. C. HAINER.

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the department of physics and electrical engineering for the years 1890 and 1891.

The department has, during the past year, shared the general prosperity of the college. The classes in physics have been larger than in any previous year; the work done by them fully up to the average; while the facilities for laboratory instruction have been vastly improved.

The great want of the department has at last been met, the physical laboratory is provided. The last general assembly appropriated two thousand dollars to raise the west wing of the chemical and physical hall one story, and fit it up as a physical laboratory. This has now been done and will be ready for class use at our spring opening. The floor space thus rendered available is 60 x 40 feet. The room is well lighted and when properly heated will admirably serve the purpose for which it was intended.

Three brick piers which rise from the basement, entirely disconnected from the intervening floors, each capped with a smooth stone slab, will serve as supports for apparatus which, for purposes of investigation, must be free from the vibrations of the building.

A small room 9x15 feet, in the southeast corner, is completely set off from the rest of the building. This room is intended for experiments in light. It will be painted black on its interior surface; and arrangements have been made by which all natural illumination can be excluded or admitted at pleasure.

The north and the south walls of the large room are furnished with shelves made of oak, two feet wide, supported on wooden brackets built firmly into the wall. The room is further provided with ten oak tables, 72x40 inches top; these are built in substantial manner, and serve as desks for experimental purposes. This room can easily accommodate thirty students at once.

A part of the appropriation was used to fit up a dynamo room 19x28 feet, in the basement. This room has cement floor, ceiled overhead, and has three windows to the east and two windows to the west, thus insuring pure air and plenty of light.

There are three brick foundations in this room. One bears the six-horse power Shipman steam engine, using kerosene as fuel; another the six-arc light Thomson-Houston dynamo; while the third, the 3000 Watt Thomson

Houston incandescent dynamo. This room is readily accessible by a stairway from the main hall in first floor.

In November, 1890, the board appropriated from the "Morrill Support Fund" \$3,000, for the purpose of purchasing needed apparatus for the course in electrical engineering, ordered by the board of trustees to be established.

The following list includes the more valuable and important apparatus purchased with this money:

- 1 6-arc light, 2,000 c. p. Thomson-Houston dynamo, including self-regulator, 2 lighting arresters, am-metre, and sub-base.
- 1 85 16 c. p. Thomson-Houston incandescent dynamo, including rheostat, am. metre, potential indicator, ground detector, and sub-base.
- 5 single and 1 double-arc lamp.
- 35 16 c. p. incandescent lamps, including bases and sockets.
- 1 water metre.
- 1 1-h. p. Crocker-Wheeler electro-motor, including rheostat.

All....	\$ 1,150.00
1 6-h. p. Shipman engine.....	470.00
1 Westinghouse 8-pole pony alternator.....	200.00
1 standard resistance coil and Wheatstone bridge (Ritchie & Sons).....	160.00
1 Weston volt-metre.....	75.00
1 Weston ampere-metre.....	65.00
1 Ballistic galvanometer (from Nalder Bros., London)....	150.00
1 Siemen's electro-dynamometer.	70.00
1 Carden volt-metre.....	56.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ micro-farad condenser.....	45.00
2 reflecting galvanometers.....	90.00
1 dead beat galvanometer.....	60.00
1 Deprez D'Arsonval galvanometer.....	40.00
1 photometer (portable).....	30.00
1 resistance set and bridge.....	40.00
1 standard Ohm.....	8.00
1 Carhart-Clark standard cell.....	15.00
10 laboratory tables, oak, 72"x42" top.....	150.00
1 80 barrel cistern.....	60.00
Shafting, clutch pulleys and belting for dynamos.....	156.00
1 electro-calopmeter.....	35.00
1 observatory barometer.....	100.00
1 reading telescope.....	25.00
1 standard thermometer (Green).....	25.00
Total.....	\$ 3,155.00

Several smaller pieces of apparatus were added during the year, but the above shows the *character* of the instrument additions for the year 1891.

During the three years previous to 1891, the following are the more important additions:

1 standard physical balance.....	\$ 125.00
1 Cathetometer (from Geneva Society)	212.00
1 Kew magnetometer.....	125.00
1 chronograph.....	150.00
1 Sir William Thomson's potential galvanometer.....	120.00
1 calorimeter.....	20.00
1 standard metre bar.....	25.00
2 reading microscopes.....	50.00
1 2-prism Browning spectroscope.....	80.00
1 Thomson reflecting low-resistance galvanometer.....	75.00
1 Thomson reflecting high-resistance galvanometer,.....	150.00
1 Microfarad Condenser (Elliott Bro.'s).....	75.00
1 Bailey's testing set (portable).....	60.00
1 Mascart electrometer.....	75.00
1 Ritchie electrometer.....	25.00
1 Siren (Helenholtz pattern).....	95.00
1 Sine-tangent galvanometer.....	35.00
1 single ring tangent galvanometer.....	45.00
1 B. A. ohm (Elliott Bros.'s).....	20.00
Total.....	\$ 1,552.00

The value of apparatus now in possession of the department is \$10,000, and as above shown is of modern style and approved make; a large portion of the standard apparatus above named being imported from well-known European firms.

At their January (1891) meeting, the board ordered "That electrical engineering be added to the department of physics; and that the professor of physics and electrical engineering should sustain the same relation to the course of study in electrical engineering as the heads of the departments of mechanical and civil engineering sustain to the courses of study in those departments, respectively."

Acting under this general authority, the following four year course of study in electrical engineering was proposed by me to the faculty, and recommended by that body to the board for approval. The course was adopted by the board at their May meeting (1891), and went into operation at the opening of our fall term (July, 1891).

THE COURSE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra—5.
 Elocution—1.
 English Language—5.
 History—5.
 Mechanical Drawing—2.
 Military Drill—2.
 Shop Practice—8 hours.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra, Advanced—3.
 Elocution—1.
 Geometry—5.
 Kinematics—1.
 Mechanical Drawing—2.
 Military Drill—2.
 Rhetoric—3.
 Library Work—1.
 Shop Practice—8 hours.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Descriptive Geometry—4.
 Kinematics—1.
 Mechanical Drawing—1.
 Military Drill—2.
 Physics, Mechanics—5.
 Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical—5.
 Shop Practice—8 hours.

SECOND TERM.

Analytical Geometry—5.
 Chemistry—5.
 Laboratory Practice—3.
 Mechanical Drawing—2.
 Military Drill—2.
 Physics, Heat—3.
 Shop Practice—8 hours.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Physics, Electricity and Magnetism—3.
 Laboratory Practice—2.
 Calculus—5.
 Analytical Mechanics—4.
 Military Science and Drill (optional)
 —1.
 a American Literature—3, or
 b { Mechanical Drawing—2.
 { Commercial Law—2.

SECOND YEAR.

Dynamo Electric Machinery—4.
 Laboratory Practice—2.
 Economic Science—5.
 Resistance of Materials—4.
 Military Science and Drill (optional)
 —1.
 Steam Engine—2.
 Mechanical Drawing—2.
 Engineering Laboratory—1.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Physics, Alternate Current Transformer—4.

Laboratory Practice—2.

Thermodynamics—4.

Mechanics of Machinery—3.

Military Science and Drill (optional)—1.

Designing—2.

a Psychology—5, or

b Hydraulics—3.

SECOND TERM.

Physics, Electro Motors—4.

Laboratory Practice—2.

Physics, Light and Sound—3.

Designing—2.

Military Science and Drill (optional)—1.

Mechanical Laboratory—2.

Mechanics of Machinery (under 3.75 rule)—4.

Thesis—3.

The plan and scope of instruction in this course may be gathered from the following analysis and outline:

This course is designed to meet the wants of those who wish to devote themselves to the profession of electrical engineering. The course combines, in due proportions, the following fundamental features:

(a) A thorough preparation in Mathematics, covering two and one-half years.

(b) A complete course in Elementary Physics, covering two years.

(c) A course of two years in shop work and practice.

(d) A three years' course in Mechanical Drawing.

(e) A course of two years in Applied Mechanics, Steam Engine and Thermodynamics and Engineering Laboratory Work.

(f) A two year course in the study of the applications of electricity, electrical machinery, and the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

(g) A two years' course in the physical and electrical laboratory.

In order to accomplish all this in four years, it has been found necessary to omit everything from the course which does not bear directly on the result to be reached—an electrical engineer. It is believed that the course combines a prudent amount of specialization in the closing years with a thorough grounding in the fundamentals in the earlier years, and in carrying this out it endeavors to make its mathematical and theoretical and supporting studies strong in the earlier years, and its applied studies strong in the later years.

For remarks on (a) see mathematics. For remarks on (b), (c), (d) and (e) see the corresponding headings under the course in mechanical engineering.

The student begins the study of Physics with the Sophomore year and continues the study through the remainder of the course. In all the engineering courses five recitations per week during the first term of Sophomore year are devoted to elementary mechanics, and three recitations per week of the second term of same year to heat. These subjects are presented from the mathematical rather than from the experimental point of view, though experimental demonstrations are given illustrating the fundamental facts are demonstrated experimentally before the class, and the entire subject is presented from the standpoint of the conservation of energy. The fundamental facts are demonstrated experimentally before the class, and the

entire subject is presented from the standpoint of the conservation of energy. The main topics studied are: the magnetic field and its properties; the theory of potential and the relation of potential to work; the relation of magnetism to electricity as shown in the phenomena of electro-magnetic induction; the relation of electrical energy to heat and to mechanical power; primary batteries and the chemical action of the current; the fundamental principles of electrical and magnetic measurements, including a study of a few of the typical modern instruments used in these measurements; the c. g. s. system of units, the derivation of their dimensions, and their relations to the practical units,—these are the main topics studied.

In the second term of the junior year dynamo-electric machinery is begun. This term's work is based on Thompson's *Dynamo Electric machinery*. Four recitations per week on the above text, supplemented by lectures on special topics, constitutes this term's work. Special attention is given to the fundamental principles involved in the dynamo as a generator, and a few typical dynamos, both arc and incandescent, are exhaustively studied. The winding of armatures and field magnets to fulfill specified conditions of current and potential are discussed, and the principles of the subject developed. About three weeks of this term are devoted to electric lighting arithmetic, including, among other topics, the principles of wiring for arc and incandescent circuits.

The above work of the Junior year, of the electrical engineering course, is the work taken by the mechanical engineers in their Senior year, while the civil engineers take but the first term's work in their first term Senior year, and have an option between the above work and that of light and sound in their last term, Senior year. Similar remarks apply to the laboratory work of the students in these two courses.

The first term, Senior year, is devoted to the study of the alternating system, including the alternating generator and the transformer. Fleming's *Alternate Current Transformer* is used as the text-book, supplemented by lectures on special topics. The work calls for four recitations per week. The theory of self and mutual induction, and that of simple and periodic currents is carefully examined and mathematically discussed, and the results applied practically to the study of the transformer, and theoretically to construct a consistent dynamical theory of current induction. The construction of transformer cores and the winding of step-down and step-up transformers are also studied.

The last term of the Senior year is devoted to the important topics; electro-motors, electro-motor machinery, the electrical transmission of energy and its distribution, the designing of electric light and power plants for isolated and central stations. This work will be presented mainly by lectures, the student filling out his lecture notes by a course of parallel reading in the standard works of Kapp, Hopkinson, Martin & Wetzler, Hering, Thompson and in the following periodicals: *Electrician*, *Electrical World* and *Electrical Engineer*.

It is impossible to enumerate all the topics that will be brought to the notice of the student during the course, but the telephone and the telegraph will receive that time and attention which their importance demands.

The laboratory work in this course begins with the junior year and extends through the remainder of the course. Two afternoons per week.

of three hours each, are required of each student. While the quality and character of the work done in the laboratory receives the first consideration, yet the amount performed by each student also will be considered in his standing. In other words, it will not be considered sufficient to entitle a student to a mark on his term's laboratory work because he has put in at such work the prescribed number of hours, but he must, in addition thereto, show by the character and amount of his work that he is fairly entitled to his grade. No student will be permitted to take a greater number of hours' work per week than the maximum number of hours as set down in the course for that term; and advanced work cannot be taken until the preceding study has been satisfactorily passed.

The examinations for promotion are written, and will test the student's knowledge of the subject rather than his knowledge of a particular book on that subject.

The laboratory will, as far as possible, run parallel to the corresponding class-room work; the theory of the class-room being illustrated and demonstrated by the practice of the laboratory. This work is wholly quantitative, covering the range of topics presented in the course. The work will include the theory, use, construction and design of instruments of precision and their calibration; the determination of physical constants; the measurement of special physical properties of bodies, such as specific heats, moments of inertia, resistance, electromotive forces, refractive indices, coefficients of elasticity and torsion, etc.; the testing of dynamos and motors; the determination of their characteristics and efficiencies; the candle power of lamps; how to set up and manage an electric light and power plant; the winding of armatures of generators and motors, and of the fields of dynamos.

EQUIPMENT.

The physical laboratory has sufficient instrumental equipment to do all the work outlined above, though only a few duplicate pieces occur. In classes, not too large, this will present no special difficulty, but necessitates rotation work. (See list of apparatus named on page 45.) During the present year \$3,500 worth of standard electrical apparatus has been added to the physical department. This insures the same thoroughness in the practice as is sought to be attained in the theory, and thus these two branches of the same science, theory and practice, mutually assist, supplement and strengthen each other.

Any student on completing the course will be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering.

The course in general physics has been materially modified during the past year, as has also the course in astronomy. These changes briefly noted are as follows: The students in the engineering classes, during the sophomore year form one division, while the students in the other four year college classes, in the same year, form another division. The engineers recite five times per week, first term sophomore year in mechanics; and three times per week in fall term in thermodynamics; while the other students recite five times per week during the first term sophomore year on mechanics and heat, and do not have physics during the fall term sophomore year.

These two divisions unite as one during the first term junior year in the study of electricity and magnetism. Astronomy being introduced into the fall term junior year of the course in civil engineering, has necessitated a separate class for these students; as manifestly an engineer wants to pursue the subject from a radically different point of view than does the student who seeks general information as to the structure and system of worlds in which we live.

These changes are described at large in the remarks on the course in electrical engineering, when compared with the statements, made in the following plan and scope of instruction in general physics and astronomy following:

Reference to the various courses of study outlines the work in physics. The order in which the study should be taken is as laid down. The necessary antecedent studies are: Algebra (complete) and plane geometry. The subject is taught by lectures, text-books, and recitations thereon.

For remarks on physics in the engineering courses, see the course in electrical engineering. The following remarks apply to the other courses:

The study begins with the sophomore year. Five recitations during the first term are devoted to mechanics and heat. Required in the course in sciences as related to the industries, and in the agricultural course, but optional in the ladies' course. The mechanics of solids, liquids and gases are carefully studied. The laws of motion, work and energy necessarily form the basis of instruction. The subject is studied from the experimental point of view, careful deductions being made from the evidence with the minimum use of mathematics. The application of the physical laws and principles in the arts and industries are commented upon, and, as far as possible, illustrated by class-room experiments.

The work in heat includes the careful study of thermometry, calorimetry and specific heats; the laws of fusion, boiling and vaporization generally; the doctrine of latent heat; hygrometry and the fundamentals of meteorology; conduction and convection; the modes of transference of heat; particularly the relations of water in its three forms to heat; a brief study of the historical development of this subject, including the labors of the founders and promoters of the present dynamical view as to the nature of heat, and hence that heat is practically a branch of the science of energy.

The work in the first term junior year is elective and is identical with that outlined in the course in electrical engineering.

In the second term of the junior year, light and sound are studied. This is a three hour elective; required of the senior electrical engineers. The wave theory forms the basis of instruction. Deschanel's Light and Sound will be used as the text. Particular attention will be paid to the laws of reflection, refraction and dispersion of light, both ordinary and polarized; and the application of these principles in the construction of optical apparatus, from the simple microscope to the sugar polariscope.

Spherical astronomy and Geodesy is a required three hour study in the junior fall term of the course in civil engineering. The main topics studied are: the various systems of spherical coördinates and the transformation of one system to another; the principles involved in, and the use and adjustment of the sextant and transit; the practical determination of time, latitude and longitude; the form of the earth; interpolation; and a brief study of

the errors of observation, and the application of the principles of least squares to the reduction and discussion of observations.

In the senior fall term, in the science course, and in the ladies' course, general astronomy is a five hour elective. A text book is used. Young's Briefer Course or Newcomb & Holder's Astronomy is the fair equivalent of the ground covered. As aids to the study the department has a fine celestial globe thirty-two inches in diameter; a sextant reading to ten seconds of arc; a telescope of two and one-half inch objective, equatorially mounted, right ascension and declension circles attached, and a two prism Browning spectroscope.

The physical laboratory, including the apparatus, and the recitation rooms, occupies the second story of the chemical and physical hall. The dynamo room is in the basement, and is 19x28 feet, and contains the 6 H. P. Shipman engine and dynamos.

The usual meteorological observations have been continued, and during the greater part of the present year; the observations have been recorded by a student detailed for that purpose, but working under my supervision and direction. This part of the work has been in co-operation with the Iowa Weather Service, J. R. Sage, director, monthly reports being sent to him, while duplicate copies are on file in my office in the physical laboratory.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

MRS. ELISA OWENS, PROFESSOR.

All students classified in the course of study for ladies have entered the classes in this department, and during the past year many young women taking optional courses at the college have received instruction in this department.

This voluntary taking up of the work shows an increase of interest on the part of intelligent young women in matters pertaining to household economy, and a desire to learn general principles, accurate methods, together with the reason for the adoption of these methods and the claim they have upon natural laws to be called accurate.

The educated and thoughtful women of to-day realize that woman's part of the work to be done in and for the house has too long been carried on by guesses and by experiments, resulting in a great loss of time, material, strength and patience. They know that woman's carelessness, ignorance or indifference to matters sanitary in home life have led to much suffering and the death of those whom she cherished and for whom she labored, in love, but too often with misdirected energy. They realize that women in general are ignorant of their own physical structure and prodigal of their strength.

As the head of the department of domestic economy is confident that the demands for instruction in her department are along these lines, culinary, sanitary and physical, she has labored to adapt the class work to these demands. The laboratory work is necessarily confined to a practical application of the best authorized theories of dietetics, and the adaptation of our daily food to the climate, age, occupation and means of the consumers; together with the cooking by the students themselves, under the personal supervision of the head of the department, of the various foods in daily use, according to the best established culinary methods and the serving of meals.

This enumeration of the subjects taken up in the class room, and of the work done in the laboratory, is given here for the reason that there is a very ill-defined notion, generally, of the work done by a department of this kind.

1891.]

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The department is at present very comfortably located, during the summer months, in one of the houses on the college campus, formerly used as a dwelling. The practical work, under these circumstances, can be made quite home like.

By action of the Board of Trustees materials for use in the cooking classes are furnished free of charge to the students belonging to the classes, and paid for out of the interest fund of the college. Ample appropriation has so far been made each year for keeping the department equipped with the most improved and labor-saving household utensils, and the defraying of current expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

JAMES RUSH LINCOLN, PROFESSOR.

In making this, my fourth biennial report as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, I, of necessity, must cover much of the same ground as heretofore, in calling attention to the needs of my department. To accomplish work in the military department, as in any other, one of the greatest needs is a place in which to work. The weather, during the past few years, has enabled us to do a large amount of work in the field, so we have not felt the need of an armory as greatly as we should, had the past seasons been more stormy. An armory at least sixty by one hundred and twenty feet is needed to give necessary room for the instruction of the number of students taking military drill. This building would be used also as a gymnasium for physical culture, classes having been started this year in that work, and already good results from regular, healthful exercise is apparent in the carriage and general health of the students.

The new drill regulations of the United States Army have been used during the entire year, and fourteen officers in the class of '91, leave our institution thoroughly drilled and capable of instructing in the new system, now to be introduced for the government of the regular and citizen soldiery of the country. Our college is the first institution in the United States to use the new drill regulations, and we feel a justifiable pride in being in the advance in this line. The demand for educated military men is increasing, modern war calling for a higher and more complete equipment in the officers than the old systems of the past. Advancement is nowhere more apparent and rapid than in the profession of arms, and ignorance to-day will bar any man from military preferment. But outside of the war value to our country of an educated body of young college bred men, the mental and physical benefits to the students themselves, are most apparent and but few young men seek exemption from the drill.

The young ladies' company has grown to a battalion of two companies, and their exercises are healthful, beautiful and attractive.

The increasing number of colleges in Iowa introducing military drill, clearly points to the fact that such work is demanded, and emphasizes the need of our own college being thoroughly equipped to carry on work in this line successfully.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

A. A. BENNETT, PROFESSOR.

The Department of Chemistry has made a steady growth during the biennial period just closed. The development has been along three lines, namely: in the number of students electing work in this department; in the amount and value of the apparatus and facilities provided for these students; and in the room or working space. A new laboratory room 14 x 48 feet has been added to the working space and when it is fitted up will furnish room for special students in industrial chemistry. There has also been added a large store room which has been needed by the department for several years. When this room is properly shelved it will provide store room for many years to come.

The work offered to the student can best be understood by a brief descriptive outline. For this purpose the work is conveniently grouped under the following heads: (a) general chemistry; (b) analytical chemistry; (c) organic chemistry; (d) special methods of analysis; (e) preparation of compounds and mixtures.

(a) General chemistry—

This work is introductory to chemical science and is based on laboratory study. The student is furnished with material and apparatus and is led to discover and determine all of the facts and principles that his manipulative skill will enable him to do. He studies the more difficult experimentation in the class room, i. e., such cases as require delicate or costly apparatus and experienced manipulation.

The attempt is to have the student approach the subject experimentally from the side of discovery as much as is possible and not wholly from the side of the verification of the works of others. The laboratory work forms a large part of the class room recitation. The student thus comes to understand a scientific experiment in its true meaning. A development of manual dexterity accompanies mental development.

(b) Analytical chemistry—

A study of analytical chemistry follows the work described under (a). It consists of the qualitative analysis of a large number of substances, followed by the quantitative analysis of many of the same or similar substances. Such substances as iron and steel, iron and other ores, coal, limestone, baking

powders, mineral and sanitary analysis of waters, etc., are among those studied. The recitations are devoted to the chemical principles upon which the methods of analysis used are based. The student is required to make a special study of some one commercial substance, and to prepare an essay upon its methods of preparation and chemical analysis.

A course of lectures is given to the civil and mechanical engineers on the metallurgy of the important metals. Particular attention is paid to iron and steel, viz., to a study of their chemical composition and to the effect that the impurities common to them have on their chemical and physical properties.

(c.) Organic chemistry—

The introductory study of organic chemistry is intended to give the student a fairly complete outline of the theory of the structure and formation of organic compounds, but attention is directed to those compounds that are of industrial importance. He prepares in the laboratory many of the most important manufactured organic substances. He makes a careful study of such substances as the alcohols, vinegar, sugars, petroleum and its products, glycerine, soaps, etc.

The work included under (d) and (e) is done during the senior year of students in the young women's course and those in the course in the sciences related to the industries. It consists largely of laboratory study, with sufficient recitation and explanation to make clear the laboratory work. The department is equipped for work in organic analysis, ultimate and proximate; advanced qualitative and quantitative analysis in a variety of lines of study.

The facilities for instruction in this department are ample and increasing from year to year. Room is provided for one hundred and twenty students working at one time. The expenses are actual cost of material used and the apparatus destroyed in the prosecution of the work.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

G. E. PATRICK, PROFESSOR.

As the Chair of Agricultural Chemistry was created only ten months ago (Jan. 1891), this report covers only the present collegiate year to date. During the year I have given instruction by lectures to classes of Juniors and Seniors, on the following subjects:

The chemistry of soils and soil analysis.

The chemistry of plants and plant nutrition.

Fertilizers, natural and artificial.

The chemistry of animal nutrition, including the principles of economic stock feeding—for growth, fattening, milk production and work; also practice in computing and "balancing" rations.

The chemistry of the atmosphere; of rain and soil waters.

Accumulation and conservation of nitrogen in the soil.

The chemistry of all the dairy products.

Influence of feed and other conditions upon the amount and composition of milk and butter.

Analysis of milk, butter and butter substitutes.

Milk testing by the rapid methods.

Detection of adulterants in butter by microscopic and chemical means.

In addition to lectures the work has included laboratory instruction, as the above program implies. The interest manifested by the students has been gratifying to me and it is believed that the course will prove profitable to them. Another year the course will be even broader than this year, including among its new features the chemistry of sugars, sugar production and sugar bearing plants. This branch of agricultural chemistry now promises to become of great importance in the northwest and it is believed that a short course in "sugar chemistry," presented in a practical manner, will be appreciated and of benefit.

This department is well equipped for its work, having an excellent laboratory, provided with water, gas, suction and blast apparatus, two balances of great precision, and all the usual accessories of a first-class chemical laboratory; a convenient and well-lighted lecture room, needing but little to make it complete; a special room or laboratory for instruction in milk-

testing, provided with the best known appliances for that purpose; a special room for testing sorghum and sugar beets, fitted up with a small sorghum mill, a beet pulper, screw press, and a very costly and exact polariscope. In fact, there are but few forms of apparatus desirable in this branch of applied science with which the department is not provided. One such, however, is the refractometer, a most useful instrument, especially in detecting adulteration in butter—so useful, in fact, that the department should not longer be without it, and will, doubtless, in the near future be enabled to purchase one.

Preparations are now making for laboratory and lecture instruction in the winter school.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

E. W. STANTON, PROFESSOR.

The following is a brief synopsis of the work in the department during the biennial period.

In the establishment of a preparatory course in 1890 arrangements were made by which students in this course might devote the fall term to beginning algebra, thus fitting themselves to take up the freshman mathematics in the following spring. The work during the first fall under Mr. Shoemaker, and the second under Miss Roberts, was well and thoroughly done and the standard of the freshman class greatly benefited thereby. It is in every way desirable that students should have thoroughly mastered algebra through equations of the first degree before commencing their regular college course. Any marked deficiency in this regard is an almost insurmountable obstacle to future good work in mathematics. Prior to the present year there were only two divisions in algebra. Our increasing numbers this year compelled the establishment of a third division, and even then one of the divisions contained sixty-nine students. All of these divisions are given a thorough review of the fundamental principles, including factoring, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, and the solution of simple equations and problems. Evolution, involution, radicals, quadratics, ratio and proportion, arithmetical and geometrical progression and the binomial theorem are then taken up in order. In all of the work a clear understanding of the principles involved is first required of the student, after which he is thoroughly drilled in their application.

Advanced algebra was this year introduced into the second term of the freshman year of the engineering courses. There were forty-five students in the class. The first part of the term was devoted to making the students quick and accurate in those algebraic processes necessary to success in higher mathematical work. To this end they were required to solve a large number of examples and problems of the character they will meet with in the advanced studies of their course. The latter part of the term was devoted to the study of series, undetermined co-efficients, the theory and use of logarithms, and the theory of equations.

Geometry is studied during the second term of the freshman year by all students in the four-year college courses. In 1890 the class was divided into two divisions, one of which was taught by Mr. Shoemaker and the other by myself. This year three divisions were necessary, the first of which was under my instruction and the other two under the instruction of Miss Roberts, thus increasing her duties by one full class for the term. Considerable time is devoted at the beginning of the work in geometry to the proper method of studying and mastering a geometrical proposition.

The necessity of understanding each step in the logical process and seeing clearly how these steps taken together prove the proposition, is strongly urged upon the student. Independence of the text-book is taught by requiring him to demonstrate original propositions. Since only one term is given to both plane and solid geometry the student is forced to adopt correct habits of study or fall by the wayside. Under the pressure the great majority of students come into line and easily master the study. In my division, numbering this year sixty-three, only seven failed to pass.

Plane trigonometry, which has hitherto been joined to surveying and taught by the professor of civil engineering, was this year added to my department. Instruction was given during the first ten weeks of the spring term to all students in the sophomore year. The class was drilled in the nature and use of trigonometric functions and the solution of right and oblique triangles. This year there were seventy students in the class; next year the number will be largely increased, necessitating a division of the class into at least two divisions. During the last seven weeks of the spring term students in the mechanical and electrical engineering courses pursue the study of spherical trigonometry; this class during the last year numbered nineteen.

Analytic geometry is pursued by members of the sophomore class in the engineering courses and by such students in the ladies' and general course as may desire to take the higher lines of mathematical work. It presupposes a working knowledge of the nature and use of trigonometric functions. The course of instruction involves a thorough study of the representation of magnitudes by equations and the solution of a large number of problems connected therewith. A full examination of the conic sections is made. The nature of the work and the number classifying this year in the study rendered two sections necessary.

Instruction in calculus is given during the spring term of the junior year. Twelve weeks are devoted to differential and the remainder of the term to integral calculus. The theory of *limits* is employed, and also that of *rates*. Instruction is given by daily recitation and lectures, with a review of the week's work each Friday. It aims to give the student not only a clear understanding of the principles of this method of mathematical investigation, but such ready familiarity with its intricate machinery as will enable him to use it to advantage in his work in physics and engineering.

COMMERCIAL LAW AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Commercial law is an optional study in the first term of the junior year. The aim in the instruction given is to present the general principles of law relating to ordinary business transactions. Contracts, agency, partnership,

sale of goods, commercial paper and real estate are studied. The changes in the common law, made by the statutes of the states, are set forth by lectures. Particular attention is given to the forms of notes, bills, drafts, checks, etc., and by reviews and examinations the student is made familiar with the requisites of the more common business papers.

Political economy follows commercial law.

In 1890 the class was divided into two divisions, one of which recited three and the other five times a week. Those in the first division used a text book, while those in the second employed the method of study known as the library method, using the library as their laboratory, and preparing themselves each day to give the views of different authors upon the economic questions under consideration. As the course of study is now arranged, all students electing to take political economy are assigned to the same class, which recites five times per week during the first ten weeks of the second term. Walker's political economy is used as a text book, and the time allowed is fully occupied in a study of the leading principles of the science. At the expiration of the ten weeks the engineers take up other work, while the remainder of the class continue the study during the balance of the term. This portion of the class is able to devote considerable time to the consideration of practical economic problems; land tenure, taxation, banking, bimetallism, protection and free trade being some of the subjects studied. For the ten weeks there were forty-two in the class; during the remainder of the term twenty seven.

Students in the Senior year are allowed to elect advanced work in economic science. In 1890 and 1891 eight availed themselves of this election. The subject is here viewed from the historical standpoint and treated in accordance with the historical method now almost universally employed in advanced work in the social sciences. The development of economic thought is traced through the ancient, the mediaeval and the modern world. The successive economic schools are taken up; their doctrines are considered in connection with industrial conditions; their gradual modification and displacement by other systems is noted; and thus, through a study of the growth of economic thought, the student is led to a clearer understanding and better judgment of the economic theories and practical industrial problems of the present time. The History of Political Economy, by Ingram, is used as a text book; also Blanqui's History of Political Economy.

The department has partaken of the general prosperity of the college and has largely increased in numbers in all of its classes. No small share of the credit for work accomplished in the line of mathematics is due to my assistants, in 1890 Mr. Shoemaker and in 1891 Miss Roberts. The increased work of the present year has compelled me to assign additional class work to my assistant. I consider that \$600 would be small compensation for the efficient service rendered by Miss Roberts.

T he following classes have been under my instruction:

CLASSES AND NUMBER OF RECITATIONS PER WEEK.			No. of students, 1890.	No. of students, 1891.
FIRST TERM—				
Algebra, first division, five recitations per week.....			53	69
Algebra, second division, five recitations per week.....			40	46
Plane Trigonometry, ten weeks, five recitations per week.....				70
Spherical Trigonometry, seven weeks, five recitations per week.....				19
Calculus, five recitations per week.....			30	26
Political Economy, five recitations per week.				8
Commercial Law, two recitations per week.....			26	34
SECOND TERM—				
Geometry, first division, five recitations per week.....			48	63
Advanced Algebra, three recitations per week:.....				45
Analytics, first division, five recitations per week.....				17
Analytics, second division, five recitations per week.....			30	18
Political Economy, Junior, ten weeks, five recitations per week			33	42
Political Economy, Junior, six weeks, five recitations per week			9	27
Political Economy, Senior, five recitations per week ...			7	..

TAUGHT BY MY ASSISTANT.

FIRST TERM—				
Algebra, third division, five recitations per week.....				....
SECOND TERM—				
Geometry, second division, five recitations per week.....			32	18
Geometry, third division, five recitations per week.....				40
Algebra, Preparatory Class, five recitations per week			24	31

RHETORIC AND LATIN.

MARGARET DOOLITTLE, PROFESSOR.

I herewith present the first report of the department formed by the union of rhetoric and Latin. This combination was made in February, 1890, and was made into a college department the middle of the current year, 1891. There is a good interest in both divisions of the work.

RHETORIC.

The study of the mother tongue is required in all of the courses during the first term (half year) of the freshman year.

The object of the term's work is to familiarize the student with the principles of correct and effective expression. A knowledge of English grammar is required for entrance, but there is a practical review of the more important principles, including punctuation and capitals.

This term gives especial attention to clearness and aptness of speech; this involves considerable drill in the building of words from roots, and also in the discrimination of synonyms. The work of the text book is supplemented by library references and lectures pertinent to the work, together with a brief history of the language. Letter writing is studied during this term, and such written exercises as are practical, are prepared.

The second term (half year) all freshmen, except of the veterinary course, pursue the study, entering somewhat philosophically into the properties of style, with a view to an effective use of words, and also to an appreciation of good literature. For this last, and preparatory to the study of literature studied later in the course, the principles of criticism are studied. The more prominent kinds of oral and written discourse are studied, analyzed and produced. All written exercises are critically examined, and the most of them returned to the student for further work. Oral and written reviews are so planned as to both be a test of matter learned and a drill in expression.

A large part of this term's work is done by outlines and lecture notes that require individual investigation of the topics from the library books.

The sophomores and juniors of the Ladies' course write one paper each term under the supervision of this department. The criticisms of these and other literary exercises of students require considerable time in addition to regular class exercises.

The study of the English language has been extended into the first half of the sophomore year and made a five hour study in the freshman year. This change will take effect next year.

LATIN.

The work in Latin is not much changed. It is studied two years chiefly as a supplement to the English language and to the sciences, and is therefore limited to those courses related to these studies.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

A. C. BARROWS, PROFESSOR.

Herewith I respectfully submit my report of work done in my departments during the year 1891.

I have conducted worship and preached on seventeen Sundays, and have occasionally officiated at daily chapel services. I wish to express my pleasure in view of the spirit that seems to prevail in these religious services.

HISTORY.

I have had four courses of history, viz.:

1. A course in the History of Civilization, five hours each week, fall term, class of thirteen seniors. After an introductory course of lectures the class studied the civilization of the Egyptians, Mesopotamians, Hebrews, Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans, by considering topically their physical, political, military, religious, educational, literary, artistic and social advantages, work and institutions. Then we investigated the introduction and spread of Christianity, the rise of the Papacy of Islam, of the feudal system and chivalry, and followed the fortunes of these various elements of civilization as they have shaped the life of men down to the French revolution. The students used Myer's two volume history as a special reference book. I furnished them, as often as I could, a written syllabus of the lesson, to be used partly as a reference guide and partly as a brief lecture.

2. A course in the development of the United States, three hours each week, spring term, class of eleven seniors. We first studied the origin and development of the American town, county, State and Nation; then investigated topically our geographical expansion, political life, commerce, education, religion, industries and cities. I believe that this course, now first introduced, was decidedly profitable, but, to make it all that it might be, large additions must be made to the library. To this I return below.

3. A course in general history, in three sections, a section of sophomore ladies, two hours each week through the year, and two sections of freshmen of the course in science, five hours each week of the spring term. There were seventy-two students in the three sections. The course comprised a

survey of the history of Rome down to the fifth century, and thence forward of the history of England to the reign of Victoria. Special attention was directed to the bearing of the events investigated upon the institutions of the United States.

4. A course in the history of the United States, with a class of forty-nine preparatory students, filled during the former half of the fall term; three during the latter half, five hours each week.

In literature I have had two courses.

1. American literature: class of thirty-eight juniors, three hours each week, spring term.

I lectured upon the development of literary activity in this country, required the class to write up, on a prescribed plan, biographies of our most important writers and reports upon their works, and we studied together, selected extracts from their writings. Each student entered the results of his study in a note book, so as to have a course written mainly by himself.

2. English literature; class of seventeen juniors five hours each week, fall term. This course was conducted on the same general plan as the course in American literature.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.

STEPHANIE MARX, PROFESSOR.

Herewith I respectfully submit the report of the department of French and German for the year 1891:

FRENCH.

During the past year the work in the department has been limited to two classes—the beginner's class, composed of students in the freshman year of the course for ladies, the course in mechanical engineering, and the course in civil engineering, and the advanced class, composed of sophomores in the in the first named of these courses.

The aim has been to give the students a sufficient knowledge of the structure of the language to enable them to construe French scientific books and journals.

The training in the second year has been in the more idiomatic French of literature.

GERMAN.

Students in the course for ladies, in the course of civil engineering and in the course in sciences related to the industries, have had opportunity for elementary work in German. The advanced work has been confined to seniors in the first and the last of the above-named courses.

The nature and aim of the work done by the first year students corresponded to that of the first year class in French.

The second year's work consisted of a rapid review of the principles of grammar, translation from English into German, writing from dictation, translation at sight, reading of short stories, poems and novels, as well as three plays of Lessing, two plays of Schiller, and two of Goethe's longer poems. Essays on the three authors were part of the work of the last term.

The enthusiasm of the students has contributed largely to the successful work of the year.

ELOCUTION.

FANNY THOMAS, PROFESSOR.

The system of instruction followed in elocution is that taught in the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston. The course is arranged to meet the needs of each student.

Exercises in physical and voice work are given throughout the course. The gesture drill not only increases the health and strength of the individual, but develops the body and prepares it to express thoughts and emotions more truthfully. The object of the cultivation of the voice is to gain volume, flexibility, sympathy, and to enable the speaker to express his ideas consistently and with power.

The aim of all instruction in this department is the development of natural, graceful and effective oratory—to make good speakers and ready debators. Special attention is given to extemporaneous speaking. The student is taught to think while standing before an audience. To familiarize him with public exercises regular recitals are given in the college chapel, one evening in each month, to which the public are invited.

LIBRARY.

FANNY THOMAS, LIBRARIAN.

The library work laid down in the College curriculum for the freshmen class during the second term is proving to be a marked help to students. It is proposed to make the best methods of reading an important factor in the College course. Besides personal efforts, the library furnishes guides and reader's manuals which have been found most valuable in directing the reader.

A course of lectures are prepared for classes on the following subjects: How to use the Library, The Classification, The Best General Reference Books and Their Use, The Best Reference Books in Each Department. Students are trained to make their own researches—independent of librarian or professor—and are required to become familiar with the library arrangement. They have unrestricted access to all catalogues, indexes and shelves. The subject catalogue, with the analysis on cards, together with the cross-references shows at once all the library contains on any subject called for.

LIBRARY HOURS.

Five days of the week the library is open to visitors the following hours:

From 8:00 to 12:00 A. M.; from 1:00 to 5:15 and 7:00 to 9:30 P. M. On Saturday visitors are admitted from 1:00 to 5:30 P. M.; on Sunday from 8:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

ACCESSION BOOK.

During the last two years the total number of books added was 1,124. As to the means of accession, 558 were acquired by purchase; 164 consisted of periodicals which had been bound and placed on the shelves and the remaining 402 volumes were given to the library; 28 by individuals; 374 by societies, State and United States departments. The number of books repaired were 23.

The majority of books have been accessioned, classified and card catalogued as received. Bulletins of accessions are published on every Friday.

The *Aurora* and *Student* have kindly invited us to become regular correspondents of their papers so that in the future, lists of our new books and systematic reports can be furnished fortnightly and monthly.

The Accession Book is perhaps the most permanent of all library records. It contains a record of every volume as it comes to the library and shows

the number of the accession, class, book and volume numbers, author's name, the title of the book, publisher, with place and date of publishing, the number of pages in the book, its size, binding, source—stating whether donated or purchased, with cost, and a column for remarks so that if a book is lost, worn out, rebound or withdrawn for any purpose it can be so stated.

From this record can be seen at once just how fast the library is growing and the history of every volume can be traced if this book is accurately kept.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

This department has been enriched by the purchase of the "Century Dictionary," six volumes; "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," six volumes; "Stedman's Library of American Literature," ten volumes, and a complete set of the "New Englander Magazine," forty-eight volumes. At present the library contains 1,734 bound volumes of periodicals, to which Poole's Index offers easy reference. All books of reference are on the shelves, and are arranged so as to be most accessible to students.

The department of History has added to its list the valuable work of Justin Winsor, *A Narrative and Critical History of America*, eight volumes, which is the best guide for such students as wish to make original investigations.

CATALOGUE.

Since the last biennial report the card catalogue has been completed, including an author, title and subject catalogue.

It is hardly necessary to say that every library should have a card catalogue, instead of any of the various substitutes. Already professors and students realize its enormous advantage over other systems. and anyone familiar with the library will not raise a question as to whether the card catalogue was the best form for the official record by authors and titles. Recognizing the vast importance of securing the best model after deciding that the card system should be adopted, Miss Crawford, our cataloguer, recommended the Dewey system, which has been faithfully studied and carefully followed by her. Whatever else is done the card catalogue must be kept up to date. In this way we can guard against buying duplicates and answer most directly and promptly "Is such a book in the library?"

Beside the regular card catalogue there is a complete and minute classification on the shelves by subjects, with shelf guides.

Books published anonymously, government publications, transactions of societies, and all works where some other word takes the place of the author's name, will be included in the index, which will be a complete alphabetical record of the contents of the library. The volumes in our library are now doing double the good that was being done by the same under the old conditions and poorer methods.

The library contains at present 8,260 volumes and 1,900 pamphlets.

Among the donations we note the following: "Life and Times of Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth, Charles City, Iowa." This is a biography of one of the early and most prominent journalists of this State. Mr. Hildreth was a member of the old board of education (1852-1863) which expired by constitutional limitation in 1864. He was the author of the measure providing for

the co-education of the sexes in the State university. He was a member of the General Assembly (1864), where he distinguished himself by his efficient labor in securing a land grant to aid the building of the railroad from McGregor west across the State.

Mr. C. L. Gabrilson presented the library with an English Bible, printed in 1685. During the cholera epidemic in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1854, the books of a Norse clergyman, who died, were thrown into the street and burned, and Mr. Gabrilson picked the Bible up before the fire had reached it.

READING ROOM.

One hundred and two periodicals are purchased for use in the library, four dailies, twenty-five weeklies, forty-seven monthlies, and twenty-six quarterlies.

Special boxes have been prepared and next year we hope to have every county in the State represented by at least two newspapers. This has not been encouraged in the past because there was not a place to arrange them systematically and where students could reach them.

The State papers—*Iowa State Register*, *Des Moines Leader*, *Cedar Rapids Republican*, together with the *Chicago Tribune* and *New York Tribune* are kept on file in the reading room one week, after which time they are sewed together, dated and placed in a store room for future reference.

The number of daily visitors to the library is estimated at 125.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

MARIE LEWIS CHAMBERS, DIRECTOR.

Within the past two years the amount of work done in this department has greatly increased and also broadened in character. There are now three teachers of music where formerly there was but one. The director gives special attention to voice culture and to all the vocal music of the college. Mr. George Backus to piano and pipe organ, and Miss Jennie Gratz to violin and theory. Each has given years of careful study, under the best masters, to his own specialty and is exceptionally well qualified to instruct in it. The course of study provided in voice, piano, organ, violin and theory are thorough, comprehensive, strictly classical in character, given with the most effective modern method and may be completed in such time as the ability and application of the student permits—generally within the limits of the four years college curriculum.

About one hundred private pupils have registered within the last year. A large number of the freshman have availed themselves of the free lessons in sight singing. A choir of twenty-four voices has been constantly under careful training and have sung creditably at all the public religious services of the college. The choral club of mixed voices has also added to the pleasure of several public occasions, notably the dedication of Morrill Hall. Public concerts have been given by the instructors in the department at the opening of each term and at commencement, and pupils' recitals the last Friday evening of each month. These programs have all been attended with large and enthusiastic audiences and a growing interest in them is manifest in college and community. Free and obligatory nomenclature classes have been formed for pupils in instrumental music.

A new baby grand piano has, within the last year, been added to the number already in possession of the college. The old pipe organ has recently been sold. It is desirable that a new one be placed in the loft provided for it in the new chapel as soon as possible, and also that other much needed facilities for the furtherance of the department's work be made as soon as practical.

HEALTH REPORT OF THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE FOR THE YEARS 1890-1891.

D. S. FAIRCHILD, COLLEGE PHYSICIAN,

The following are the cases treated at the College hospital during the college year of 1890:

March,	Follicular tonsilitis.....	3
April,	Follicular tonsilitis, 8; erysipelas, 1; catarrh, 1; rheumatism, 1; typhlitis, 1.....	12
May,	Bronchitis, 1; sciatica, 1; general debility, 1.....	3
July,	Dysentery	1
August,	Dysentery, 1; mumps, 1.....	2
September,	Malarial fever, 4; mumps, 2.....	6
October,	Follicular tonsilitis, 1; malarial fever, 1; catarrh, 1.	3
Total.....		30

It will be seen from this report that the greatest number of cases of sickness occurred during the months of March, April and September. Eliminating the cases of tonsilitis, mumps and malarial fever (twenty cases), which appear to be associated with climatic or special influences, the number of cases of sickness is very small and of a mild character.

During the college year of 1891, forty-three cases were treated at the hospital, as follows:

February,	Measles	1
March,	Measles, 18; pneumonia following measles, 1; gen- eral debility, 1; rheumatism, 1; injury, 1.....	22
April,	Measles, 5; rheumatism, 3; injury, 2	10
May,	Appendicitis	1
August,	Malarial fever	1
September,	Appendicitis.....	1
October,	Malarial fever.....	7
Total.....		43

We were unfortunate this year in having an outbreak of measles, twenty-four cases. A young man was taken with this disease on the day of his

arrival, and exposed many, which resulted in an epidemic, seriously embarrassing the school and entailing great loss of time to the unprotected.

Rheumatism afflicted four students, causing much loss of time and suffering; all, however, recovered without sequela. Two cases of appendicitis of the recurrent form, occurred, which caused us great anxiety; one of them required an operation.

Four of the cases of malaria were quite severe, and assumed the continued form.

While we had an unusual number of cases of sickness this year, and of unusual severity, it is gratifying to state that they all recovered.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

AMES, IOWA, November 11, 1891.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

It will be remembered that the financial machinery of the college is now so arranged that a record is kept in this office of every transaction connected with the college funds. I am thus able to report to you the condition of the college endowment fund and give you from my books a full statement of the income and expenditures of the institution in all of its departments.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

During the past biennial period the endowment fund of the college has been increased as follows:

By the re-appraisalment of forfeited lands.....	\$ 7,388.54
By the transfer of accumulated interest fund.....	23,000.00
Total	\$ 30,388.54

The total present endowment is \$679,784.70, or in round numbers \$680,000.

This fund has been derived from the following sources:

From the congressional land grant.....	\$ 590,105.19
From the transfer and investment of interest fund.....	89,679.51
Total.....	\$ 679,784.70

The fund is invested and managed by the board through the following agencies:

(1) THE FINANCIAL AGENCY, *W. A. Helsell*, Agent.

This agency has charge of the investment in farm mortgages of the proceeds of the sales of land belonging to the congressional grant.

(2) THE LAND AND LOAN AGENCY, *Herman Knapp*, Agent.

Agent Knapp has charge—

- (a) Of the land belonging to the congressional grant.
- (b) Of the land obtained by the foreclosure of endowment fund land.
- (c) Of the land purchased with accumulated interest fund.
- (d) Of the investment in farm mortgages of accumulated interest.

(3) THE BOND DEPARTMENT.

Which includes the investment of original endowment fund in loan and trust company bonds, and other bonds managed directly by the Board.

Taking up these agencies in their order:

(1) THE FINANCIAL AGENCY.

At the beginning of the biennial period the uninvested balance
of the congressional endowment fund amounted to.....\$ 14,973.86
Loans have been paid during the two years amounting to..... 112,078.98
The proceeds of the sales of land have increased the loanable
funds of the agency by..... 99,207.52

Making a total to be invested of.....\$ 226,260.36

Of this amount there has been loaned—

By Agent Sigler.....\$ 171,528.98
Agent Helsell..... 35,200.00
Total,\$ 206,728.98

Leaving a present uninvested balance of \$ 19,531.38

In hands of financial agent.....\$ 10,000.00

In hands of State treasurer..... 9,531.38

The total fund charged to the agency is accounted for as follows:

Invested in farm mortgages bearing 8 per cent.....\$ 125,250.00
Invested in farm mortgages bearing 7 per cent..... 269,200.00
Awaiting investment..... 19,531.38

Making total of..... 413,981.38

(2) LAND AND LOAN AGENCY.

At the beginning of the biennial period the agency stood charged with,
acres..... 88,044.83

There has been patented during the biennial period,

land belonging to the Congressional land grant,

acres..... 30,506.96

Land purchased with interest fund, acres..... 3,760.

34,266.96

Leaving as the land now owned by the College, acres

53,777.87.

The receipts from the sale of the above land are as follows:

From land belonging to the Congressional grant.....\$ 99,207.52

From land purchased with interest fund..... 13,080.00

Total\$ 112,287.52

The first amount, \$99,207.52, was remitted as the law directs, to the State Treasurer, and became, as has been already shown, a part of the loanable fund of the financial agency. The second amount, \$13,080, though first

remitted in accordance with law to the State Treasurer, was returned by him to the agent, to be invested in farm mortgages.

The following is the showing for the biennial period of the loan department of the agency.

Balance uninvested at the beginning of the biennial period...	\$	75.00
Received from land sold as stated above	\$	13,080.00
Received from loans paid.....		8,200.00
Received from transfer of interest fund.....		23,000.00
		<u>44,280.00</u>
Total to be invested	\$	44,355.00
Loaned by agent.....		43,350.00
		<u>1,005.00</u>
Balance uninvested.....	\$	1,005.00

The amount and condition of the College endowment controlled by Agent Knapp. are as follows:

Land under lease, 8 per cent.....	\$	183,694.31
Farm mortgages, 7 per cent.....		74,315.00
		<u>\$ 258,009.31</u>
Land not under lease.....	\$	1,289.01
Cash balance awaiting investment		1,005.00
		<u>2,294.01</u>
Total.....	\$	260,303.32

(3) BOND DEPARTMENT.

The amount invested in bonds remains the same as during the last biennial period, and is as follows:

Des Moines Security, Loan and Trust Company's bonds bearing 6 per cent interest.....\$ 5,500.00

I have carefully compared the accounts of all officers in any way connected with the management of the College endowment fund with the books of my office, and find them to agree. The endowment fund is thus fully accounted for. Summarizing these accounts I find the amounts controlled by the different agencies, and the condition of the whole to be as follows:

Financial Agency	\$	418,981.38
Land and Loan Agency.....		260,303.32
Bond Department.....		5,500.00
		<u>\$ 679,784.70</u>

Yielding income—

Land under lease 8 per cent.....	\$	183,694.31
Farm mortgages 8 per cent....		125,250.00
		<u>\$ 308,944.31</u>
Farm mortgages 7 per cent.....		343,515.00
Bonds 6 per cent.....		5,500.00
		<u>\$ 657,959.31</u>
Total.....	\$	657,959.31

Not yielding income—

Land.....	\$	1,289.01
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Cash investment awaiting—

In hands of State treasurer.....	\$	9,531.38
In hands of financial agent.....		10,000.00

	\$	19,531.38
In hands of College treasurer.....		1,005.00

Total.....	\$	21,825.39
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INCOME OF THE COLLEGE.

The net income of the College during the past two years has been as follows:

FOR 1890.

Interest collected on loans of endowment fund...	\$	22,391.95
Interest on bonds held by the State treasurer....		330.00

Total collected by State treasurer.....	\$	22,721.95
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Rental on land belonging to the original grant...	\$	17,530.31
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Rental on land obtained by foreclosure...,.....		246.00
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Rental on land purchased with interest fund.....		1,494.52
--	--	----------

Interest on mortgage loans of interest fund.....		2,152.36
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Total collected by agent Knapp.....	\$	21,423.19
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Net income from the college farm.....		629.05
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Total.....	\$	44,774.19
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Experiment station fund.....		15,000.00
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Received from State appropriations.....		10,918.73
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Total for buildings, experimentation and support and maintenance of the college..	\$	70,692.92
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FOR 1891.

From endowment fund—

Interest on endowment fund mortgage loans..	\$	30,158.63
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Interest on bonds held by the State treasurer..		830.00
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Total collected by the State treasurer..	\$	30,488.63
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Rental on land belonging to original grant.....	\$	14,364.98
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Rental on land obtained by foreclosure.....		126.00
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Rental on land purchased with interest fund.....		1,180.75
--	--	----------

Interest on interest fund invested in farm loans..		3,199.54
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Total collected by Agent Knapp.....		18,871.27
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Interest on interest fund invested in sale notes, (collected by college treasurer)		11 32
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Total income from endowment fund...	\$	49,371.21
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From Morrill Support Fund—

Installment for 1889..	\$ 15,000.00	
Installment for 1890	16,000.00	
Installment for 1891.....	17,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 48,000.00
Total income from support fund.		\$ 97,871.22
Experiment Station Fund.....		15,000.00
Received from State appropriations.....		38,672.04
Total income from State and National sources for buildings, experimentation and maintenance of the College		<hr/> \$ 151,043.26

Interest on loans negotiated by the financial agent is collected by the State Treasurer. He also collects interest on bonds held by him. Rental of land leased and loans made through the land and loan agency are collected by the agent. Accounts are kept in my office of each tract of land and each loan made. These accounts would disclose any failure to collect and properly account for rental and interest as they become due. Comparisons of my books with those of the State Treasurer and the land and loan agent have been made. All rental and interest collected by these officers have been accounted for. The total cash charged against the college treasurer during the biennial period is as follows:

1890.		
Cash on hand at the beginning of the year.....		\$ 15,148.87
Receipts from National sources—		
Support fund.....	\$ 44,145.14	
Experiment station fund.....	18,750.00	
	<hr/>	62,895.14
Receipts from State appropriations.....		10,918.73
Receipts from students—		
Room rent.....	\$ 1,680.73	
Hospital fund.....	364.50	
Diploma fund.....	80.00	
	<hr/>	2,075.23
Receipts from sales—		
Sales by Experiment Station.....	\$ 456.80	
Sales of other departments	8,582.33	
	<hr/>	9,039.13
Donations, rent on land		6.40
Endowment, accrued interest, paid in to be reinvested—		
Principal of loans	\$ 1,900.00	
Principal of land leases.....	5,240.00	
	<hr/>	7,140.00
Total.....		\$ 107,228.50

1891.

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year.....	\$ 20,322.55	
Sale note on hand at beginning of year, paid.....	100.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 20,423.55
Receipts from National sources—		
Support funds.....	\$ 97,371.22	
Experiment Station fund....	15,000.00	
	<hr/>	112,371.23
Receipts from State appropriations.....		38,673.04
Receipts from students—		
Room rent.....	\$ 1,879.06	
Hospital fund.....	507.50	
Diploma fund.....	202.00	
	<hr/>	2,588.56
Receipts from sales—		
Sales by Experiment Station.....	\$ 222.49	
Sale of organ.....	300.00	
Sales of other departments	7,919.88	
	<hr/>	8,441.87
Donations, rent on land.....		3.20
Endowment—accumulated interest—paid in to be re-invested—		
Principal of loans.....	\$ 6,300.00	
Principal of land leases.....	7,840.00	
	<hr/>	14,140.00
Total.....		<hr/> \$ 196,640.44

These amounts have been tested and found correct. Duplicates covering the items which make up the same are on file in my office.

COLLEGE EXPENDITURES.

All expenditures must be upon bills approved by the Board of Audit and should in no case exceed the appropriations made by the Board of Trustees. The expenditures of the past biennial period have been, in the opinion of your Board of Audit, in strict accordance with the law and rules and regulations of your honorable body. Vouchers are on file in the treasurer's office for all sums paid out. These vouchers are properly audited, receipted and correctly entered in the cash account. The books of the treasurer have been compared with those in my office and the two found to agree. The following summary shows how the cash charged against the treasurer has been accounted for:

For 1890—

Expended on account of college departments—		
Salaries.....	\$ 27,296.28	
Expenses covered by sales.....	7,378.18	
Apparatus, assistants and expenses paid from support fund.....	12,930.97	
	<hr/>	\$ 47,605.43
Expended on account of Experiment Station (including sales)		15,018.94
Expended State appropriations.....		13,750.00

Expended on student accounts—

Room rent	\$ 1,588.70	
College hospital	202.88	
Diploma fund	189.55	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,925.58

Invested in farm mortgages..... 8,600.00

Total disbursements during the year..... \$ 86,899.95

Cash balance on hand..... 20,828.55

Total cash accounted for..... \$ 107,228.50

1891

Expended on account of College departments—

Salaries	\$ 80,449.29	
Expenses covered by sales	7,919.88	
Apparatus, assistants and expenses paid from the support funds	85,280.87	
	<hr/>	78,649.04

Expended on account of Experiment Station (in-
cluding sales) 17,787.21

Expended on account of State appropriations.... \$ 88,010.48

Expended on student accounts—

Room rent	\$ 1,586.70	
College Hospital	586.77	
Diploma fund	88.95	
	<hr/>	2,162.42

Invested in farm mortgages..... 84,750.00

Refunded to lessees from Railroad damage fund
held in trust 329.50

Total disbursements..... \$ 166,688.60

Cash balance on hand..... 80,001.84

Total cash accounted for \$ 196,640.44

Exhibits "A" and "B" attached to this report show in detail the expenditures on account of the college departments. The cash balance belongs to the following funds:

College Support Funds—

Interest fund	\$ 6,680.41	
Morrill fund	16,845.88	
	<hr/>	\$ 23,525.74

Experiment station fund..... 1,821.12

State appropriations..... 1,005.97

Contingent principal fund awaiting investment... 1,005.00

Student Funds—

Room rent fund	\$ 1,585.69	
College hospital fund	244.94	
Diploma fund	281.80	
	<hr/>	2,061.93

Right of way damages held in trust 264.00

Donation fund..... 18.08

Organ fund (from sale of old organ)..... 300 00

Total..... \$ 80,001.84

You directed your board of audit at the May meeting to determine the items of expenditure to be charged to the Morrill fund.

In a circular letter of instruction issued by the Interior department it is stated that the language of the law "authorizes the purchase from this money of apparatus, machinery, text-books, reference books, stock and material used in instruction or for purposes of illustration in connection with any of the branches enumerated, and the payment of salaries of instructors of said branches only. The erection of buildings is specifically prohibited by the act, and the Assistant Attorney-General has decided that the purchase of land is not allowable. It should not be expended for repairs, furniture, casing, shelving or the like, or for musical instruments. In short, the plant, the land, buildings and ordinary appliances of a school must be provided from other sources, and this particular fund must be applied exclusively to the subjects named in the act and the facilities especially required for those subjects."

Following these instructions your board of audit have directed the treasurer to charge to the Morrill fund expenses amounting to \$31,154.67, leaving an unexpended balance as given above, of \$16,845.33. A detailed statement of the items paid from the "Morrill fund," prepared by the treasurer, is herewith submitted and your approval of the same asked. It will not be difficult hereafter to decide upon a line of necessary expenses coming clearly within the instructions of the Interior department and sufficient to exhaust the Morrill fund. It should be noted, however, that the fund is due each year in July. In order that it may meet a certain class of expenses running until the next July, only a portion of it—say about one-third—should be used in the fiscal year ending in the November following its receipt. My estimate of funds available for the next fiscal year is made upon this basis.

INCOME FOR 1890-91.

The income of the college for the past year was extraordinarily large. This was due to several causes:

First. Leases amounting to \$21,748.91 were renewed, thus continuing an investment yielding 8 per cent interest, payable in advance.

Second. The uninvested balance of the endowment fund was reduced from something over \$43,000 to less than \$20,000, while the principal of loans and leases paid in was promptly re-invested, the financial agency loaning during the last year the large sum of \$139,010.00. A considerable income was realized on these loans through the payment of the first fractional interest coupons falling due last October. The income of the endowment fund was thus brought to considerably exceed the estimate for the year. This fact, added to the payment during the year of three installments of the Morrill fund, gave the College a temporary income far in excess of that of ordinary years. This income has enabled you, during the year, to meet the expenses of the departments aggregating nearly \$66,000, transfer \$20,000 to the endowment fund and yet come out of the year with a cash balance of \$23,525.74.

INCOME FOR 1891-2,

In estimating the funds available for appropriation during the next fiscal year there should be deducted from the interest fund balance the unexpended appropriation for creamery apparatus of \$4,964.95, and the unexpended appropriation of \$400 for constructing a bridge across Squaw Creek.

This would leave:

Balance to credit of Morrill fund.....	\$ 16,844.48
Balance to credit of interest fund.....	1,315.05
Total available balance.....	\$ 18,159.48

While this sum is seemingly large the amount to the credit of interest fund is scarcely a safe working balance, while that to the credit of the Morrill fund, it should be remembered, includes the proportional share due to that part of the Morrill fund year running from November to July. During the next fiscal year loans are payable to the amount of \$122,250, while the leases, falling due, amount to about \$24,000.

The sum that will actually be paid in is so dependent upon changing conditions that it is difficult to estimate it. It can, however, be safely assumed that the financial agency will be called upon during the year to loan at least \$100,000, the certainty as to the exact condition of the principal necessarily introduces more or less uncertainty into any estimate of income. I consider however, that the following is a conservative view of the support funds that will be available during the coming year:

Cash balance available in round numbers.....	\$18,000
Income from endowment fund.....	44,000
One-third of next installment of Morrill fund.....	6,000
Total.....	\$68,000

This amount is subject to the deductions:

- (a) Of any amount you may see fit to transfer to the endowment fund.
- (b) Of a safe working balance.

It should be noted that the estimate is in excess of our ordinary yearly income, and besides that, agricultural colleges, to use the words of Senator Morrill in his address before the legislature of Vermont last winter, must not make their plans upon the supposition that the experiment station and Morrill funds are both to be permanent additions to their income.

Exhibits showing in a condensed form the present condition of the endowment fund and the receipts and expenditures on account of the College support funds are attached to this report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. STANTON,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT A.

The following statement shows the ordinary income of the College for the fiscal year ending November 12, 1890, together with the expenditures on account of the various departments:

INCOME.		
Cash balance on hand November 14, 1889.....		\$ 9,662.14
Rental on endowment fund land.....\$	17,530.31	
Rental on land purchased with interest fund..	1,494.52	
Interest on bonds held by State treasurer....	380.00	
Interest on endowment fund invested in farm mortgages.....	22,391.95	
Rental on land obtained by foreclosure of endowment fund mortgages.....	246.00	
Interest on interest fund invested in farm mortgages.....	2,152.36	
		\$ 44,145.14
Net income of the College farm.....		629.05
		\$ 54,436.33
EXPENDITURES.		
Salaries.....		\$ 27,296.28
Farm Department:		
Current expenses, \$1,204.15.		
Permanent improvements.....\$	300.00	
Foreman.....	275.10	
Income in excess of expenditures.....	629.05	
		\$ 1,204.15
Mechanical Department:		
Current expenses and apparatus.....\$	1,200.00	
Foreman.....	991.60	
Assistant.....	420.00	
		\$ 2,611.60
Veterinary department—		
Expenses and apparatus.....	373.75	
House surgeon.....	200.00	
		\$ 573.75
Chemical department—		
Expenses and apparatus.....	398.97	
Assistant.....		300.00
Horticultural department.....		409.86
Civil engineering.....		198.69
Domestic economy.....		350.00
Military department.....		197.80
Physics.....		318.04
Botany.....		248.83
Entomology and Zoology.....		400.00

Library—

Assistant.....	\$ 75.00	
Books, periodicals and expenses.....	1,053.78	
Salary of cataloguer..	500.00	
Special appropriation for history.....	33.50	
Special appropriation for political economy..	50.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 1712.12

Public grounds..... 897.86

Public rooms—

Public rooms in main building.....	900.00	
Office building.....	98.79	
North hall.....	144.57	
Chemical and physical laboratories.....	127.84	
Rostrum and chairs.....	53.00	
	<hr/>	1,824.20

Contingent expenses..... 2,776.49

Sabbath services and lectures..... 187.50

Total ordinary expenses for the year... 39,652.15

Transferred to endowment fund..... 8,000.00

Cash balance on hand..... 11,784.18

\$ 54,436.33

EXHIBIT "B."

The following statement shows the income of the College from its support funds for the fiscal year ending November 11, 1891, together with the expenditures on account of the various departments:

INCOME.

Cash balance on hand November 12, 1890.....	\$ 11,784.18	
Received on sale notes on hand at the beginning of the year.....	100.00	\$ 11,884.18

Rental on land purchased with interest fund..	1,180.75	
Rental on endowment fund land.....	14,864.98	
Interest on bonds held by State treasurer.....	830.00	
Interest on endowment fund invested in farm mortgages.....	30,158.63	
Rental on land obtained by the foreclosure of endowment fund mortgages.....	126.00	
Interest on interest fund invested in farm mortgages.....	3,199.54	
Interest on interest fund invested in sale notes	11.32	49,871.22

Morrill support fund—

Installment for 1889.....	\$ 15,000.00	
Installment for 1890.....	16,000.00	
Installment for 1891.....	17,000.00	48,000.00

\$109,255.40

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries		\$	30,440.29
Farm Department—			
Foreman	\$	602.83	
Permanent improvement.....		221.13	
Creamery apparatus.....		35.05	
Imported horses.....		1,783.80	
Current expenses.....		758.24	
			\$ 3,401.05
Mechanical Department—			
Assistants	\$	2,196.85	
Expenses and apparatus.....		4,951.32	
			\$ 7,148.17
Horticultural Department.....			493.95
Veterinary Department—			
House surgeon.....	\$	300.00	
Expenses and apparatus.....		399.73	
			\$ 699.73
Chemical Department—			
Assistants.....	\$	600.00	
Expenses and apparatus.....		688.34	
			1,288.34
Civil engineering department.....			\$ 849.96
Domestic economy department.....			500.00
Military department }			525.00
Physical apparatus.. }			
Physics.....			3,496.88
Botany Department—			
Assistant.....		246.50	
Expenses and apparatus.....		578.22	
			\$ 824.72
Entomology and Zoology—			
Assistants.....	\$	500.00	
Expenses and apparatus.....		2,442.16	
			\$ 2,942.16
Library—			
Assistant.....	\$	75.00	
Cataloguer.....		650.00	
Books, periodicals and expenses.....		1,449.81	
			\$ 2,174.81
Public grounds.....			1,806.73
Public rooms.....			2,791.98
Contingent expense.....			4,535.87
Sabbath services.....			175.00
Piano for musical department.....			545.00
Safe for treasurer's office.....			650.00
Dynamos.....			440.00
Total ordinary expenses for the year..		\$	65,729.66
Transferred to endowment fund.....			20,000.00
Cash balance on hand.....			23,525.74
Total.....		\$	109,255.40

EXHIBIT C.

The following statement shows for the fiscal year ending November 11, 1891.

1. Total expenditures of each department.
2. Total income of each department.
3. Net amount of interest fund expended by each department.
4. Appropriation by the board to each department.

DEPARTMENTS.	Total Expended.	Total income sales.	Amount of ap- propriation expended.	Amount of ap- propriation.
Salaries...	\$ 30,440.29	\$.....	\$ 30,440.29	\$ 30,440.29
Farm department—				
Foreman.....	602.83	.....	602.83	800.00
Permanent improvements.....	221.13	.....	221.13	300.00
Creamery apparatus.....	35.05	.....	35.05	5,000.00
Imported horses.....	1,783.80	.....	1,783.80	1,800.00
Current expenses	3,735.46	2,977.22	758.24	800.00
Bridge.....				400.00
Mechanical department—				
Assistants.....	2,196.85	.....	2,196.85	2,200.00
Expenses and apparatus.....	5,706.58	755.26	4,951.32	4,960.00
Horticultural department.....	2,949.17	2,455.22	493.95	1,540.00
Veterinary department—				
House surgeon.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00
Expenses and apparatus.....	966.52	566.79	399.73	400.00
Chemical department—				
Assistants	600.00	.....	600.00	600.00
Expenses and apparatus.....	1,473.27	784.93	688.34	700.00
Civil engineering.....	849.96	.....	849.96	850.00
Domestic economy.....	530.00	30.00	500.00	500.00
Military department—				
Physical apparatus.....	525.00	.....	525.00	525.00
Physics.....	3,496.88	.....	3,496.88	3,500.00
Botany—				
Assistant.....	246.50	.....	246.50	250.00
Expenses and apparatus.....	702.67	124.45	578.22	600.00
Entomology and Zoology—				
Assistants.....	500.00	.....	500.00	500.00
Expenses and apparatus.....	2,579.37	137.21	2,442.16	2,450.00
Library—				
Assistant..	75.00	.....	75.00	75.00
Cataloguer.....	650.00	.....	650.00	650.00
Books and expenses.....	1,449.81	.....	1,449.81	1,449.81
Public grounds.....	1,851.87	45.12	1,806.75	1,806.75
Public rooms.....	2,835.16	43.18	2,791.98	3,222.95
Contingent expenses.....	4,535.87	.....	4,535.87	4,608.04
Sabbath services.....	175.00	.....	175.00	175.00
Pianos.....	545.00	.....	545.00	545.00
Safe.....	650.00	.....	650.00	650.00
Dynamos.....	440.00	.....	440.00	500.00
Total.....	\$ 73,649.04	\$ 7,919.38	\$ 65,729.66	\$ 73,097.84

TREASURER'S

The following is a complete statement of the transactions in all the

	BALANCE NOVEMBER 12, 1890.		FISCAL YEAR.	
	Debit.	Credit.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Interest on lands belonging to Congressional grant	\$	\$ 12,938.28	\$	\$ 14,364.92
Morrill support fund	42,000.00
Interest on accumulated interest	4,221.29
Endowment interest fund	30,488.63
Endowment interest foreclosures	125.00
Contingent principal fund	47,480.00	.....	7,840.00
Mortgages receivable	45,865.00	.....	34,750.00	6,300.00
*Donation fund	14.88	.....	5.20
Diploma fund	118.25	88.95	202.00
Room rent	1,243.33	1,536.70	1,879.06
College hospital	274.21	536.77	507.56
Railroad damages	593.50	329.50	.....
Personal accounts	476.95	.....	.....	.....
Bills receivable	677.25	.....	.....	100.00
Interest on notes	11.32
Farm department	6,070.03	2,977.22
Farm department	308.24	.....
Horticultural department	2,949.17	2,455.22
Chemical department	1,322.77	764.43
Chemical department	750.50	.....
Civil engineering department	849.98	.....
Zoology and entomology	3,079.37	137.21
Domestic economy	530.00	30.00
Military department	525.00	.....
Physical department	3,496.88	.....
Mechanical department	7,903.43	735.36
Veterinary department	1,035.98	566.79
Veterinary department	230.56	.....
Botanical department	949.17	194.45
Salaries	6,231.14	.....
Salaries	24,209.15	.....
Pianos	545.00	.....
Treasurer's safe	650.00	.....
Organ	300.00
Public rooms	2,835.16	41.18
Public grounds	1,851.87	45.12
Dynamos	440.00	.....
Contingent expenses	3,913.41	.....
Contingent expense	622.46	.....
Chapel services	175.00	.....
Library	1,810.43	.....
Library	364.38	.....
*State appropriations	344.36	38,010.43	35,672.14
*Experiment station	4,335.84	11,966.19	7,630.35
Experiment station	5,771.02	7,592.14
	\$ 47,019.20	\$ 67,342.75	\$ 166,638.60	\$ 176,216.39
Balance interest fund on hand
Balance Morrill fund on hand
Cash to balance—
State appropriations	344.36	.....	661.61	.....
Experiment station	4,335.84	.....	.....	2,514.72
Morrill fund	16,845.33	.....
Other sources	15,643.35	.....	.....	5,313.93
	\$ 67,342.75	\$ 67,342.75	\$ 184,145.54	\$ 184,145.54

* Found above refers to the following:
1. \$20,000.00 transferred from interest fund to the contingent fund principal, as per order of the Board of Trustees,
2. Interest on State warrants, amount \$2.08, was transferred to donation fund, thus closing the account so that it does not appear in the balance sheet.
3. For more complete statements of these accounts see pages ---, --- and --- of this report.

REPORT.

accounts for the fiscal year ending Novcmber 11, 1891.

TOTALS.		MORRILL FUND.		INTEREST FUND.		BALANCE, NOV. 11, 1891.	
Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.
\$	\$ *27,303.36	\$	\$	\$	\$ *7,303.36	\$	\$
.....	48,000.00	.....	48,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,380.29	.....	.....	.....	4,380.29	.....	.....
.....	30,488.63	.....	.....	.....	30,488.63	.....	.....
.....	126.00	.....	.....	.....	126.00	.....	.....
.....	*55,320.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*75,320.00
80,615.00	6,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,315.00	.....
.....	18.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.08
868.95	320.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231.30
1,536.70	3,122.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,585.69
536.77	781.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244.94
329.50	593.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284.00
476.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476.95	.....
677.25	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	577.25	.....
.....	11.32	.....	.....	.....	11.32	.....	.....
6,070.03	2,977.22	2,161.35	.....	931.46	.....	.....	.....
308.24	.....	308.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,949.17	2,455.22	.....	.....	493.95	.....	.....	.....
1,322.77	784.93	85.50	.....	452.34	.....	.....	.....
750.50	.....	750.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
849.96	.....	699.18	.....	150.78	.....	.....	.....
3,079.37	137.21	2,854.29	.....	87.87	.....	.....	.....
530.00	30.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....
525.00	.....	.....	.....	525.00	.....	.....	.....
3,496.88	.....	3,404.33	.....	92.55	.....	.....	.....
7,903.43	755.26	4,703.57	.....	2,444.60	.....	.....	.....
1,035.98	566.79	240.86	.....	228.31	.....	.....	.....
230.56	.....	150.00	.....	80.56	.....	.....	.....
949.17	124.45	824.09	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....
6,231.14	.....	.....	.....	6,231.14	.....	.....	.....
24,209.15	.....	14,630.77	.....	9,578.38	.....	.....	.....
545.00	.....	.....	.....	545.00	.....	.....	.....
650.00	.....	.....	.....	650.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
2,835.16	43.18	.....	.....	2,791.98	.....	.....	.....
1,851.87	45.12	.....	.....	1,806.75	.....	.....	.....
440.00	.....	.....	.....	440.00	.....	.....	.....
3,913.41	.....	.....	.....	3,913.41	.....	.....	.....
622.46	.....	.....	.....	622.46	.....	.....	.....
175.00	.....	.....	.....	175.00	.....	.....	.....
1,810.43	.....	341.99	.....	1,468.44	.....	.....	.....
364.38	.....	.....	.....	364.38	.....	.....	.....
39,010.43	39,016.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005.97
11,966.19	11,966.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,771.02	7,592.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,821.12
\$ 213,657.80	\$ 243,659.64	\$ 31,154.67	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 34,574.99	\$ 42,309.60	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,734.61	.....	.....	7,734.61
.....	.....	16,845.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,845.33
.....
1,005.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005.97	.....
1,821.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,821.12	.....
16,845.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,845.33	.....
10,329.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,329.42	.....
\$ 243,659.64	\$ 243,659.64	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 42,309.60	\$ 42,309.60	\$ 105,371.04	\$ 105,371.04

• STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a statement of the different appropriations for the fiscal year ending November 11, 1891.

	Balances November 12, 1890.	Drawn from State Treasu- ry.	Expended.	Balances November 11, 1891.
State repair and improvement fund of 1890.....	\$ 178.54	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 1,319.82	\$ 40.72
State contingent fund of 1890-91.....	27.50	1,097.27	1,083.56	41.30
State experimental fund of 1888.....		366.04	366.04	
State experimental fund of 1889-90.....	138.23	1,149.16	731.44	555.95
Morrill hall.....		24,681.27	24,681.27	
Boiler and engine house.....		3,159.63	3,159.63	
Repairs on college building..		2,483.57	2,483.57	
Repair and improvement of farm buildings.....		1,292.95	1,292.95	
Fire escapes		892.15	892.15	
Enlargement and renewal of physical laboratory		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Totals.....	\$ 344.36	\$ 38,672.04	\$ 38,010.43	\$ 1,006.97

MORRILL FUND. .

*The following is a summary of the report made to the Secretary of the Interior
for the year ending June 30, 1891:*

January 16, 1891, received from State treasurer	\$ 15,000.00
May 29, 1891, received from State treasurer.....	16,000.00
Total received.	\$ 31,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Agriculture:	
Instruction	\$ 2,730.21
Apparatus	6.64
Text and reference books.....	9.77
Stock and materials	158.24
	\$ 2,904.86
Paid for Mechanic Arts:	
Instruction	\$ 2,637.14
Apparatus.....	354.35
Machinery.....	509.15
Text and reference books .	47.02
Stock and Materials.....	171.04
	\$ 3,808.70
Paid for the English Language:	
Instruction	\$ 166.65
Text and reference books .....	.80
	\$ 167.45
Paid for Mathematical Science:	
Instruction	\$ 544.43
Text and reference books	9.95
	\$ 554.38
Paid for Physical Science:	
Instruction	\$ 750.00
Apparatus.....	302.92
Text and reference books.....	14.91
Stock and materials.....	7.45
	\$ 1,075.28
Paid for Natural Science:	
Instruction.....	\$ 2,587.45
Apparatus.....	1,213.28
Text and reference books...	70.40
Stock and materials.....	4.45
	\$ 3,875.58
Paid for Economic Science:	
Instruction.....	\$ 222.21
Text and reference books	97.51
	\$ 319.72
Total expended.....	\$ 12,705.97
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1891.....	18,294.03
	\$ 31,000.00
	\$ 31,000.00

The following is a summary of the Morrill Fund from July 1 to November 11, 1891:

July 1, 1891.	Balance on hand.....	\$	18,294.03
October 2, 1891.	Received from State Treasurer.....		17,000.00
	Total received.....	\$	35,294.0

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Agriculture:			
Instruction	\$	3,075.67	
Apparatus		311.77	
Text and reference books... ..		40.46	
Stock and materials.....		1,783.80	
		<u> </u>	\$ 5,211.70
Paid for Mechanic Arts:			
Instruction	\$	2,384.02	
Apparatus.....		1,078.13	
Machinery		423 70	
Text and reference books.....		27.50	
Stock and materials		108.44	
		<u> </u>	\$ 4,021.
Paid for English Language:			
Instruction	\$	145.54	
		<u> </u>	\$ 145.5
Paid for Mathematical Science:			
Instruction	\$	533.68	
		<u> </u>	\$ 533.68
Paid for Physical Science:			
Instruction	\$	655.00	
Apparatus		3,086.96	
Text and reference books		2.00	
Stock and materials		5.00	
		<u> </u>	\$ 3,748.96
Paid for Natural Science:			
Instruction	\$	2,786.33	
Apparatus		1,715.91	
Text and reference books		73.06	
		<u> </u>	\$ 4,575.30
Paid for Economic Science:			
Instruction	\$	194.07	
Text and reference books.....		17.66	
		<u> </u>	\$ 211.73
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total expended.....			\$ 18,448.70
Balance—Cash on hand November 11, 1891.....			16,845.33
			<u> </u>
			\$ 35,294.03 \$ 35,294.03

Respectfully submitted.

HERMAN KNAPP,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF LAND AGENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm:

The following report of the transactions of the land department of the Iowa State Agricultural College, from November 1, 1889, to October 31, 1891, inclusive, is hereby submitted.
The following are the transactions for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1890:

COLLECTIONS.

Interest or rent upon leases belonging to the congressional grant.....	\$ 17,530.31	
Interest or rent upon leases belonging to lands purchased with accumulated interest.....	1,494.52	
Interest on loans made from accumulated interest	2,152.36	
Interest or rent on land obtained by foreclosure of loan made with endowment fund.....	246.00	
Total income collected during fiscal year.		\$ 21,423.19
Sale of lands belonging to congressional grant...\$	55,250.77	
Sale of lands purchased with accumulated interest	5,240.00	
Principal on loans made from accumulated interest	1,900.00	
Total principal collected during fiscal year		\$ 62,390.77
Total collections for fiscal year.....		\$ 83,813.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid College Treasurer as follows:		
Interest or rent upon leases belonging to the congressional grant.....	\$ 17,530.31	
Interest or rent upon leases belonging to lands purchased with accumulated interest.....	1,494.52	
Interest on loans made from accumulated interest	2,152.36	
Interest or rent upon land obtained by foreclosure of loan made with endowment fund.....	246.00	
Principal on loans made from accumulated interest	1,900.00	
Total paid College Treasurer for the fiscal year.....	\$ 23,323.19	\$ 23,323.19

Remitted State Treasurer as follows:

Sale of lands belonging to congressional grant...	\$	55,250.77		
Sale of lands purchased with accumulated interest.....		5,240.00		
Total remitted State Treasurer for the fiscal year.....	\$	60,490.77	\$	60,490.77
Total disbursements for fiscal year.....			\$	83,813.96

The following are the transactions for the fiscal year, ending October 31, 1891 :

COLLECTIONS.

Interest or rent on lands belonging to the congressional grant.....	\$	14,864.98		
Interest or rent on land purchased, with accumulated interest.....		1,180.75		
Interest or rent on land obtained by foreclosure of loans made from endowment fund.....		126.00		
Interest on loans made from accumulated interest.		3,199.54		
Total income collected during fiscal year.	\$	18,871.27	\$	18,871.27
Sale of lands belonging to congressional grant...	\$	43,627.25		
Sale of land purchased with accumulated interest		7,480.00		
Principal on loans made from accumulated interest.....		6,300.00		
Total principal collected during fiscal year.....	\$	57,767.25	\$	57,767.25
Total collections for fiscal year.....			\$	76,638.52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid College Treasurer as follows :

Interest or rent on lands belonging to congressional grant.....	\$	14,864.98		
Interest or rent on lands purchased with accumulated interest.....		1,180.75		
Interest or rent on land obtained by foreclosure of loan made from endowment fund.....		126.00		
Interest on loans made from accumulated interest		3,199.54		
Principal on loans made from accumulated interest		6,300.00		
Total paid College Treasurer for fiscal year.....	\$	25,171.27	\$	25,171.27

Remitted State Treasurer as follows :

Sale of lands belonging to congressional grant...	\$	43,627.25		
Sale of lands purchased with accumulated interest		7,840.00		
Total remitted State Treasurer for fiscal year	\$	51,467.25	\$	51,467.25
Total disbursements for fiscal year.....			\$	76,638.52

LOANS.

There have been loaned of the Contingent fund principal since date of last report, \$43,850.00 at seven per cent. secured on improved farming land, as follows:

Loan No. 67, Andrew J. Drugsvold.....	\$	800.00	
Loan No. 68, Ole Peters.....		700.00	
Loan No. 69, Andrew Ingebertson.....		1,000.00	
Loan No. 70, Andrew Anderson.....		1,200.00	
Loan No. 71, Andrew J. Drugsvold		1,400.00	
Loan No. 72, Andrew E. Moen.....		700.00	
Loan No. 73, Martin Simonson		1,500.00	
Loan No. 74, G. A. Kringlaak.....		600.00	
Loan No. 75, Thomas Lundt and John Johnson...		700.00	
Loan No. 76, Ole T. Eames.....		1,000.00	
Loan No. 77, George W. Fisher.....		1,200.00	
Loan No. 78, Detlef H. Lemberg.....		2,000.00	
Loan No. 79, R. H. Spencer.....		700.00	
Loan No. 80, Richard Jones.....		2,000.00	
Loan No. 81, J. C. S. Green.....		2,500.00	
Loan No. 82, C. S. Salverson		1,200.00	
Loan No. 83, Martin E. Gullard.....		1,000.00	
Loan No. 84, Wm. S. Hitchings.....		2,000.00	
Loan No. 85, T. K. Hangan.....		1,150.00	
Loan No. 86, Phebe J. Cole.....		1,200.00	
Loan No. 87, Elert Erickson and Peder Johnson..		800.00	
Loan No. 88, Marilla McKimin.....		1,200.00	
Loan No. 89, Wm. W. Clark.....		800.00	
Loan No. 90, Elias W. Clark.....		1,000.00	
Loan No. 91, C. S. Salverson.....		1,200.00	
Loan No. 92, Celia Larson.....		1,200.00	
Loan No. 93, John A. Elverback.....		1,200.00	
Loan No. 94, Hans H. Smedsrud.....		1,100.00	
Loan No. 95, Tilda O. Johnson.....		3,000.00	
Loan No. 96, Fred J. Schmer and Richard E. Smith.....		1,200.00	
Loan No. 97, O. A. Qualey		1,000.00	
Loan No. 98, John Larson.....		2,000.00	
Loan No. 99, F. E. Whitrock.....		900.00	
Loan No. 100, E. H. Stonecypher.....		700.00	
Loan No. 101, A. P. Blackman.....		800.00	
Loan No. 102, Hatte Johnson.....		700.00	
<hr/>			
Total loaned from November 1, 1889, to October 31, 1891, inclusive.....	\$	43,850.00	\$ 43,850.00
Amount of loans outstanding November 1, 1889..			39,165.00
<hr/>			
Total			\$ 82,515.00
Amount of principal paid from November 1, 1889, to October 31, 1891, inclusive.....			8,200 00
<hr/>			
Total of loans outstanding.....			\$ 74,315.00

ENDOWMENT FUND LANDS LEASED FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1899, TO OCTOBER 31, 1901.

No. of lease.	PART OF SECTION.	Price per acre.	Valuation.	F I R			Amount of first year's interest.
2082	ne qr.	3.00	480.00	J. F. Gallup	November 15, 1899	10 3/8 per cent.	38.40
2083	sw qr.	12.50	2,000.00	John Q. Adams	April 21, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	160.00
2084	sw qr.	6.00	824.20	George W. Hanna	May 1, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	65.74
2085	sw qr.	6.00	920.58	George W. Hanna	May 1, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	78.45
2086	se qr.	6.00	920.00	George W. Hanna	May 1, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	78.80
2087	nw qr.	6.00	900.00	George W. Hanna	May 1, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	64.00
2088	ne qr.	6.00	800.00	George W. Hanna	May 15, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	64.00
2089	n h/4 of sw qr.	6.00	400.00	Lyons Lumber Company	May 15, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	32.00
2090	ne qr.	9.00	1,440.00	George C. Call	December 6, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	115.20
2091	nw qr.	9.00	1,440.00	George C. Call	December 6, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	115.20
2092	ne qr.	6.25	1,000.00	George C. Call	December 11, 1900	10 3/8 per cent.	80.00
2093	ne qr.	7.50	1,200.00	P. V. Nolan	February 12, 1901	10 3/8 per cent.	96.00
2094	ne qr.	8.00	1,280.00	George M. Roe	August 8, 1901	10 3/8 per cent.	102.40
2095	ne qr.	9.00	1,440.00	George M. Roe	August 6, 1901	10 3/8 per cent.	115.20
			\$ 15,054.78				\$ 1,204.30

LANDS BELONGING TO THE SIOUX CITY PURCHASE, LEASED FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1899, TO OCTOBER 31, 1901.

[20 00 | 20]

Number of acres of congressional grant forfeited since last report.....	440.00	
Valuation of same when forfeited		\$ 1,400.00
Number of acres of congressional grant patented since last report.....	30,506	
*Valuation of same.....		\$ 99,207.52
Number of acres of land, purchased with accumulated interest fund, patented since last report.....	3,760.00	
Valuation of same.....		\$ 13,080.00
* This amount exceeds the amount collected for the sale of lands belonging to the congressional grant by \$329.50, which had already been collected by the college as "right of way damages across some of the lands."		

LANDS BELONGING TO CONGRESSIONAL GRANT.

Number of acres not under lease.....	280.00
Number of acres under lease	49,850.98
Total number of acres patented.....	154,361.66
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 30, 97, 28, in conflict with swamp land entry	149.67
S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 29, 95, 30, decided to be swamp land	80.00
Total number of acres.....	204,222.31

LANDS BELONGING TO ACCUMULATED INTEREST.

Number of acres under lease	4,018.17
Total number of acres patented.....	11,000.00
Total number of acres	15,018.17

The following is a description of the land belonging to the congressional grant, which is not under lease.

PART OF SECTION.	Section.	Twp.	Range.	No. of acres.
N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	99	48	120
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	28	99	48	160

Respectfully submitted,
HERMAN KNAPP,
Land Agent.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1890-91.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
<i>First District</i> —Hon. J. W. Garner, Columbus City.....	1892
<i>Second District</i> —Hon. C. M. Dunbar, Maquoketa.....	1892
<i>Third District</i> —Hon. J. S. Jones, Manchester.....	1896
<i>Fourth District</i> —Hon. S. P. Yeomaas, Charles City.....	1892
<i>Fifth District</i> —Hon. Cato Sells, Vinton	1892
<i>Sixth District</i> —Hon. W. O. McElroy, Newton.....	1896
<i>Seventh District</i> —Hon. C. F. Saylor, Des Moines.....	1894
<i>Eighth District</i> —Hon Geo, Van Houten, Lenox.....	1892
<i>Ninth District</i> —Hon. J. H. Wood, Atlantic.....	1896
<i>Tenth District</i> —Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City..	1894
<i>Eleventh District</i> —Hon. C. D. Boardman, Odebolt.....	1894

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. C. M. Dunbar, Maquoketa.....	<i>Chairman.</i>
E. W. Stanton, Ames.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
Herman Knapp, Ames.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>
J, R. Lincoln, Ames	<i>Steward.</i>

STANDING COMMITTEES.

- Executive and Finance Committee*—Trustees Secor, Van Houten, McElroy Jones and Garner.
- Committee on Faculty and Courses of Study*—Trustees Sells, Boardman, Wood, Saylor and Dunbar.
- Committee on Farm and Farm Buildings*—Trustees Boardman, Van Houten and Saylor.
- Committee on Horticulture, Experiments and Hybridizing*—Trustees Van Houten, Secor and Yeomans.
- Committee on Workshop*—Trustees Jones, McElroy and Dunbar.
- Committee on College Lands*—Trustees Wood, Secor and Jones.

Building Committee—Trustees Garner, Yeomans, Boardman, Van Houten and Dunbar.

Committee on Investments—Trustees McElroy, Secor and Garner.

Committee on Library—Trustees Saylor, Sells, Boardman and Wood.

Committee on Rules—Trustees Van Houten, Boardman and Wood.

Committee on Bonds—Trustees McElroy and Saylor.

Committee on Domestic Economy—Trustees Boardman, Jones and Yeomans.

Committee on Experiment Station—Trustees Yeomans, Secor and Dunbar.

Committee on Scientific Departments—Trustees Sells, Wood and McElroy.

Committee on Re-appraisement of Forfeited Lands—Trustee Secor.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

The following changes have taken place in the membership of the Board during the last two years; the terms of office of the Hon. G. W. Dunham, of the third district, Hon. John Morrison, of the sixth district, and Hon. Platt Wicks, of the ninth district, expired May 1, 1890. Hon. J. S. Jones, of Manchester, Hon. W. O. McElroy, of Newton, and Hon. J. H. Wood, of Atlantic, were elected by the General Assembly to represent these districts.

Hon. Joseph Dysart, of the fifth district, because of continued ill health, resigned in July, 1891. The Board unanimously elected Hon. Cato Sells, of Vinton, to fill the vacancy. Under the statute he holds his office "until the next session of the General Assembly after such appointment." In accepting the resignation of Gov. Dysart the following resolution was entered of record:

WHEREAS, Hon. Joseph Dysart has tendered his resignation as a member of the Iowa Agricultural College Board of Trustees,

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of the Hon. Joseph Dysart, as a trustee of the College, we do so only in deference to his wishes. We desire to express to him our love, confidence and respect, and to commend him for his faithful services as a citizen of Iowa, as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and as a member of the College Board. With sincere regret that his ill health will not permit his continuing as a member of this Board, we accept his resignation.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and that the secretary be directed to furnish Gov. Dysart with a copy.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

At the beginning of the biennial period there remained to the credit of the appropriation of \$3,500 made by the Twenty-second General Assembly for the erection of lavatories in connection with the main college building, an unexpended balance of \$156.23. This balance the Board ordered transferred to the College room rent fund to in part reimburse that fund for payments made to Burnside & Kehoe for plumbing in fitting up said lavatories, the total sum thus charged to the room rent fund amounting to \$900. It was also made a condition of the transfer that necessary repairs or improvements upon the lavatories, hereafter made, should be charged to the room rent fund to the amount thus transferred.

Minor balances of thirty-nine cents to the credit of the water supply appropriation and ninety-eight cents to the credit of the appropriation for repairing boiler and machinery in the electric light and mechanical depart-

ments, have been expended and these accounts closed out. The balance of \$73.86, which the last biennial report showed to the credit of the annual appropriation of \$1,000 for the repair and *improvement* of College buildings, has been expended for the following purposes:

Engineering hall.....	\$	26 38
Main College building.....		25.00
Farm buildings.....		11.80
Houses occupied by professors.....		6.40
Chemical laboratory building.....		3.03
Office building.....		1.25
Total.....	\$	73.86

The balance of \$527.76 to the credit of the annual appropriation of \$1,000 for the repair of college buildings and the payment of expenses incurred in the management of the land department has been used as follows:

Repair of main building.....	\$	9.65
Repair of engineering hall.....		16.27
Repair of chemical laboratory building.....		17.40
Repair of office building.....		4.45
Repair of farm buildings.....		70.13
Repair of horticultural building.....		63.40
Repair of veterinary building		72.88
Repair of north hall.....		2.08
Repair of south hall.....		3.73
Repair of houses occupied by professors.....		160.83
Repair of library.....		76.00
Expenses of land department.....		16.52
Expenses of financial agency.....		13.97
	\$	527.26

The foregoing, accounts for all unexpended balances, of appropriations for buildings, prior to those of the Twenty-third General Assembly.
The Twenty-third General Assembly made the following appropriations to the Iowa Agricultural College:

For building for museum, library, chapel and recitation rooms, and remodeling main building.....	\$	3,500.00
For repairs on main college building and two boarding halls ...		5,000.00
For fire escapes, additional water tank in main building, hose and other appliances for protecting college building against fire		1,000.00
For boiler, boiler and engine house, and steam heating appara- tus for engineering hall.....		5,000.00
For the enlargement and repair of the chemical and physical laboratory building.....		2,000.00
For the repair and improvement of farm buildings, including the erection of swine houses and corn cribs		2,000.00
Total.....	\$	50,000.00

It was provided in the act making these appropriations that the money thus appropriated should be drawn and paid on the order of the trustees of the College, in such sums and at such times as they might deem necessary; provided, no more than one-third thereof should be drawn during 1890, and the balance in two equal installments, the first on or after May 15, 1891, and the second on or after October 15, 1891.

As, under this provision, only a portion of the appropriation was available during 1890, the Board at its meeting in May of that year decided to postpone work on all other buildings and improvements until 1891 and proceed only with the erection of the building to contain the museum, library, chapel and recitation rooms. The building was located north of and near the main building. From the first, it was deemed by everyone fitting that it should bear the name of Senator Justin S. Morrill, the originator of the "Land Grant" or "Agricultural Colleges." In response to this general feeling it was christened Morrill Hall by the Board of Trustees. The venerable senator gracefully acknowledged the honor thus conferred in the following letter:

STRAFFORD, VT., May 30, 1890.

E. W. Stanton, Secretary, Ames, Ia.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 25th inst. has been received informing me, by the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College, that you have named your new building for the library, chapel and museum as the "Morrill Hall." Let me assure you that the honor thus conferred upon my name is fully appreciated. The structure, I judge by the representations sent me, must be very handsome and will bring great additional credit to your college.

You also invite me to be present at the exercises which shall mark the dedication of the "Morrill Hall" in June, 1891. It is possible that I may be able to accept your very cordial invitation, as nothing would afford me greater pleasure, but I cannot now give my positive assurance that I will be present at the time named, as I cannot foresee what other affairs may require my attention. Please present to the trustees my grateful acknowledgments for the honor bestowed and for your flattering attentions.

With much respect,

Yours truly,

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

Josselyn & Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, submitted plans and specifications for the new building, together with a proposition to act as architects. Their proposition provided that they would furnish in triplicate complete plans, large scale diagrams and such full size details as might be necessary to explain all construction, and complete written specifications, and would superintend the construction for a compensation of five per cent of the cost of execution of the work. They agreed to visit the College on an average of twice per week during the progress of the work and oftener, at their own expense, if occasion should occur through any fault of their own; occasional visits to be at a cost to the college of \$5.00 per diem and traveling expenses.

The proposition of Josselyn & Taylor was accepted and the secretary was directed to advertise for bids upon the basis of the plans and specifications furnished by them. These bids were opened at a meeting of the Board in July following. The bids for the erection of the building, including basement story ten feet high—three sides of stone and one of brick—and cases for museum and library, were as follows:

O. J. King, Omaha, Neb.....	\$ 28,404.00
W. M. Hall, Cedar Rapids.....	31,930.00
L. Wallace & Son, Cedar Rapids.....	33,851.88
F. S. Whiting, Des Moines.....	29,215.76
Collins Bros., Rock Island, Ill....	30,660.00
A. H. Conner & Co., Cedar Rapids.....	39,244.00
J. W. Smith, Cedar Rapids.....	42,597.74

The bid of O. J. King was accepted, and contract made with him upon the basis thereof, Mr. King agreeing to complete the building by June 1, 1891. Mr. King was required to give bond in the sum of \$15,000 for the faithful performance of his contract, and it was also agreed that 15 per cent of the contract price should be reserved by the Board until the final completion and acceptance of the building. The contract was completed to the satisfaction of the architect and the Board, and the building was formally accepted June 24, 1891. Mr. King was allowed the sum of \$56 in addition to his contract, for extra plumbing and anchors, making the total paid him \$28,460.

Bids for the seating of the chapel in the new building were submitted by A. H. Andrews & Co., J. H. Murphy and the American Desk and Seating Co. After careful consideration the bid of A. H. Andrews & Co., to furnish in place, ready for use by June 15, 1891, 400 chairs more or less of style No. 29 of their catalogue for \$1.85 per chair, was accepted. It was agreed in the contract that the chairs should be of the color of antique mahogany, plain seat, veneered back, numbered, and with hat rack and foot rest on every chair and book rack and shawl rack on every alternate chair. Three hundred and ninety-eight chairs, amounting to \$736, were furnished under this contract; funds for payment not being available until October 15, interest to the amount of \$12.29 was allowed on the bill, making a total paid the company of \$748.50. Of this amount it was found necessary to charge \$117.66 to the annual appropriation for the improvement of buildings, leaving a balance of \$631.44 paid from the appropriation for Morrill Hall.

Bids for the electric wiring of the building were submitted as follows :

United Edison Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill	\$ 452.00
Southwestern Electric Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	335.00
Brush Electric Light Co., Omaha, Neb.....	357.00

The contract was let to the Southwestern Engineering Co. At its completion they were paid, including \$2.75 for an extra light, the sum of \$337.75.

The architects, Josselyn & Taylor, having prepared plans and specifications for steam heating, bids were advertised for, and opened at the November meeting of the Board. The bids were as follows :

Baker, Smith & Co.....	\$ 3,975.00
E. Best Plumbing and Steam Heating Co.....	3,774.00
Wallace & McNamara	3,440.00

The matter having been referred to the building committee, that committee, on the basis of slightly modified plans, awarded the contract to Wallace & McNamara, of Des Moines, at \$3,390, with bond of \$1,700 for its satisfactory completion. The work was done in first-rate shape, and the full amount of the contract paid. The mason work necessary to placing the boiler was not included in the contract with Wallace & McNamara. This was furnished by Henry Matter at a cost to the college of \$255.

The following is a summary of the expenditures on account of the appropriation for Morrill Hall :

Paid O. J. King for erection of building	\$ 28,460.00
Paid A. H. Andrews & Co., on account of chapel seating.....	631.44
Paid Southwestern Electric Eng. Co., for wiring	337.75
Paid Wallace & McNamara, for steam heating	3,390.00
Paid Henry Matter, for mason work in setting boiler.....	255.00
Paid Queal & Co., lumber, covering steam pipes	9.75
Paid Henry Matter, for extras on building.....	146.60
Paid Kniffin & Adams, for kalsomining	31.04
Paid Josselyn & Taylor, architects, including two extra trips...	1,706.34
Paid for advertising for bids.....	18.90
Paid for express, telegrams, etc.....	13.18
Total.....	<u>\$ 35,000.00</u>

In accordance with arrangements made by the Board of Trustees, Morrill Hall was on June 16, 1891, formally dedicated to the uses for which it was designed by the act of the Twenty-third General Assembly making provision for its erection.

The removal of the museum, library and chapel to Morrill Hall left considerable room in the main building available for other purposes. To utilize this and to put the main building and boarding cottages in thorough repair the last legislature appropriated the sum of \$5,000. The disposition to be made of the vacated rooms was referred by the Board to the faculty for report. Upon their recommendation it was decided to wall off the stairway in the west end of the south wing from the floor of the girls' apartment and to divide the upper museum, the lower museum and the library each into seven rooms for students. The chapel was set aside by the Board as the future dining-room. By this remodeling of the main building, and by the fitting up of six new rooms in the upper story of one of the cottages, accommodations for fifty-four students were secured.

Up to the close of the last fiscal year bills against this appropriation had been audited and paid amounting to \$2,483.57. Since then the following claims have been allowed :

Wallace & McNamara, for addition to and changes in water closet system.....	\$ 387.28
J. F. McLain, for repairing gutters.....	482.49
G. H. Welch, for painting exterior of main building	600.00
Sundry persons, for material and labor putting in new floors and making other repairs.....	490.16
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,959.93</u>

Making a total expended of \$4,448.50. Other repairs are now in progress. The unexpended balance of \$556.50 will be exhausted before the urgent demand for repairs in the main building and cottages are met.

In the expenditure of the appropriation of \$1,000 for fire escapes and appliances for protecting the college building against fire, the Board adopted the J. T. Cowles improved fire escape No. 4. A contract was made with Mr. Cowles to put in place one fire escape on the north side and one on the south side of the building, at the ends of the main hall, extending from the fifth floor to the basement story for the sum of \$377.15. Under an agreement with the Board, Mr. Cowles also furnished and put in place in the central tower a sixty barrel wood tank; connected therewith a three inch wrought iron pipe with two branch 2½ inch pipes running to the north and south central stairways and thence down to the basement with a two inch brass hose valve at each floor and 500 feet two inch mill hose in 50 foot lengths with hose complete, for \$515.00.

These two contracts aggregate \$892.15. The Board agreed with Mr. Cowles to themselves furnish the supports for the tank in the central tower, the bills for which have not yet been paid.

The Board employed Josselyn & Taylor to furnish plans and specifications for boiler and engine house, and for the enlargement and repair of the chemical and physical laboratory building, agreeing to pay therefor three per cent of the cost of such improvements. Bids were advertised for and opened at the June meeting, 1891. The bids were as follows;

F. S. Whiting, Des Moines, Iowa—

Boiler and engine house.....	\$ 4,500.00
Enlargement and repair of chemical and physical laboratory..	4,800.00

Henry Matter, Marshalltown, Iowa—

Boiler and engine house....	4,700.00
Chemical and physical laboratory improvements.....	4,800.00

W. B. Christy, Des Moines, Iowa—

Boiler and engine house.....	2,849.00
Chemical and physical laboratory improvements	3,400.00

The bid of Mr. Christy was accepted. Since the appropriation could not be drawn until October 15, it was provided in the contract with Mr. Christy that no payments should be made until after the completion of the work. In consideration thereof the contract price of the two buildings was fixed at \$6,320, Mr. Christy furnishing an approved bond in the sum of \$3,500. The work was completed to the satisfaction of the Board and has been accepted by them. The following are the payments on account of the boiler and engine house appropriation:

Paid W. B. Christy for erection of building.....	\$ 2,920.00
Paid Josselyn & Taylor, architects.....	87.60
Paid for original sketch of building and laying out foundation.	7.75
Paid for advertising.....	8.22
Paid expense of changes in electric light system necessitated by location of building.....	136.06
Total.....	\$ 3,159.63

A cement floor for boiler and engine rooms, the necessary shafting, the boiler, and the steam heating for engineering hall, contemplated by the appropriation, will easily absorb the unexpended balance of \$1,841.87.

The appropriation of \$2,000 for the enlargement and repair of the chemical and physical laboratory, proved utterly inadequate for that purpose. The portion of Mr. Christy's contract chargeable to this improvement, amounted to \$3,400 and the architect's fee to \$102. There was paid from the appropriation:

Architect, 3 per cent of \$3,400.....	\$	102.00
Wm. B. Christy on contract.....		1,898.00
Total.....	\$	2,000.00

The balance of \$1,502 was ordered charged to the annual appropriation for the repair and improvement of College buildings.

Of the appropriation of \$2,000 for the repair and improvement of the farm buildings, including the erection of swine house and corn cribs, there has been expended on the swine house and in the repair and painting of other farm buildings, the sum of \$1,292.95.

The expenditure by the Board of the appropriation of the last General Assembly has thus been briefly outlined. Itemized receipted bills for all amounts paid out are on file in the treasurer's office. These bills have been carefully examined and approved by a committee of the Board of Trustees.

The Eighteenth General Assembly made to the College an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for needed repairs on College buildings and for necessary expenses incurred in the management of College lands. The Twenty-second General Assembly supplemented this with an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for the repair and *improvement* of College buildings. Both of these annual appropriations are payable on the first of May of each year. The two appropriations for 1890 and 1891, amounting to \$4,000 have, under the orders of the Board, been expended as follows:

South hall addition.....	\$	320.46
Horticultural department library cases and houses.....		43.85
Mechanical department forge shop.....		34.97
Bell house.....		73.42
Office building.....		14.35
Electric light house.....		4 85
Farm house.....		33.85
Protection for Gatling gun.....		8.62
Boiler house for Morrill Hall.....		160.00
Seats for Morrill hall.....		117.06
Repairs on Morrill hall.....		128.40
Gas machine for north hall.....		161.46
Improvement of chemical laboratory.....		533.08
Repairs on music room.....		4.00
Repairs on houses occupied by professors.....		104.84
Veterinary barn.....		353.63
Main building and boarding cottages.....		111.28
Experimental barn.....		34.70

Farm buildings.	502.02
Engineering hall.....	26.54
Land department.....	15.80
Financial agency.....	10.07
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 2,797.25

The bills on hand, including a balance of \$892 due Mr. Christy on his contract for the repair and improvement of the chemical and physical laboratory, are more than sufficient to exhaust the balance to the credit of these funds, while other urgent repairs are unprovided for. The Board at its annual meeting in November, 1891, directed that bills for general repairs to the amount of \$500 should be charged, at the discretion of the building committee, to the room rent account, with the understanding that repairs on the student rooms to that amount shall be hereafter charged to the State repair fund.

Of the annual appropriation of \$1,500 for experimentation in agriculture and horticulture there was on hand at the beginning of the biennial period an unexpended balance of \$2,416.91. The Board had allowed this balance to accumulate with the intention of erecting an experimental fruit house for the horticultural department. This amount was afterwards reduced by the following:

Expended for agricultural experimentation.....	\$ 941.48
Expended for horticultural experimentation.....	251.71
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,193.19

Leaving still a balance of \$1,223.72; which being increased by the \$3,000 due for the years 1890 and 1891, gave the Board an available fund of \$4,223.72. The dairy and other agricultural interests having strongly urged the establishment at the College of an experimental creamery in connection with the dairy school, the Board decided to abandon temporarily the idea of building an experimental fruit house and devote all of the funds at its disposal, which could be legally used for the purpose, to the erection of a creamery. It, therefore, in May, 1891, appropriated for the erection of a creamery building the following sums:

From the national experiment fund.....	\$ 500.00
From the State experiment fund.....	2,500.00

At its meeting in November, 1891, the Board added the balance of the State experiment fund \$723.72 to the amount already appropriated for experimental creamery and experimental hog house.

All appropriations for building and repairs have been expended under the direction of the building committee, and all bills have been approved by its chairman, trustee Garner, before payment.

The Board at its annual meeting in November, 1891, decided to ask the Twenty-fourth General Assembly for the following appropriations:

- No. 1. General repairs and improvements.....\$ 12,500.00
- (a) Post-office, express office, book room,
etc.
- (b) Assembly room for students over
present boiler house.

	(c) Repair and improvement of laboratory, including steam heating.	
	(d) Remodeling north hall.	
	(e) Addition to office building.	
	(f) Frescoing Morrill hall.	
	(g) Repairing engineering hall.	
	(h) Sewerage.	
	(i) Other repairs and improvements.	
No. 2.	Completion of creamery (including dormitory rooms on second floor) and repair of barns.....	\$ 5,000.00
No. 3.	Ladies' hall, including rooms for domestic economy.....	75,000.00
No. 4.	Building for agriculture, horticulture, veterinary science and agricultural chemistry.....	5,000.00
No. 5.	Central steam heating plant.....	25,000.00
No. 6.	Feed barn and horse stables.....	8,000.00
No. 7.	Water works	15,000.00
No. 8.	Addition to veterinary hospital.....	7,000.00
No. 9.	Armory	15,000.00
No. 10.	Two professors' houses.....	5,000.00
	Total.....	\$ 217,500.00

Trustees Dunbar, Boardman, Van Houten, Sells, Garner, Yeomans and Wood were appointed a committee to see that the necessity of these appropriations was duly presented to the legislature and its committees, and to have charge of all legislative matters.

THE FINANCIAL AGENCY.

A summary of the financial transactions of the agency will be found in the report of the secretary on page —.

A question having arisen regarding the authority of the agent, under the law, to extend loans falling due, the Secretary of State secured the opinion of Attorney-General Stone. He says, under date of January 18, 1890:

"I am of the opinion that the law under which the funds of the College are authorized to be loaned does not make provision for an extension merely of such loans by the financial agent, and that such agent would not be responsible on his bond for any matter pertaining to such extension without a new loan.

"While this question may be open to some doubt, I am still of the opinion that the foregoing is a correct view of the law, and in any event, in view of such doubt, it is much safer to reloan the money according to the terms of the statute."

The Board in March, 1890, directed its secretary to procure from the Attorney-General an opinion as to the proper fund from which to pay the expense of foreclosing endowment fund mortgages. At the request of the Secretary, the Auditor of State presented the matter to the Attorney-General, who, after examination, endorsed the opinion of Attorney-General Baker, found on page 126 of the Thirteenth biennial report of the College.

Upon the question of the use of the endowment fund to pay delinquent taxes on land constituting the security of endowment fund loans, the Attorney-General rendered to the Treasurer of State the following opinion:

DES MOINES, March 6, 1890.

Hon. V. P. Twombly, Treasurer of State, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your communication of the 11th ult., in which you say, “When borrowers of Agricultural College endowment fund upon real estate mortgage are delinquent, it is provided in the contract that when the mortgagor failed to pay all taxes, or public dues, assessed upon said property, the grantee may pay the same at his option, and all sums so expended shall be secured hereby, and shall bear interest at ten per cent per annum from date of payment.

“With this contract, and under chapter 193, laws of the Twentieth General Assembly, especially section seven of said chapter, will I, as Treasurer of State, be authorized to pay out the Agricultural College endowment fund for the purpose above named?”

Answering the foregoing, but without going into detail, I am of the opinion that using the fund for the purpose named is fully authorized. Money so expended is as much invested as if it were a part of the original loan, and hence I think it is competent to so use it.

Truly yours,

JOHN Y. STONE,

Attorney-General.

Upon the recommendation of Trustee Van Houten, the Board in March, 1890, appraised the land in Ringgold county, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 69, range 81, obtained under the foreclosure of mortgage loan No. 168, at \$1,575, and ordered it placed in the market for lease as the law in such case directs. Mr. Van Houten reported in May that it had been leased upon the valuation fixed by the Board. It is the only tract of land to which deed has been issued to the College because of the foreclosure of any loan of college funds.

Agent Sigler, having taken exception to the rulings of the chairman of the Board as to the character of the expense items which could legally be paid by the State, the chairman submitted to the Board, at its meeting in July, 1890, the expense bill of the agent which had been presented to him for approval. The Board, after considering the same, directed its secretary to express to the agent the opinion that the items for exchange and office supplies could not legally be paid from the fund allowed by the State for the expenses of the agent while absent from his office, but that such expense items should under his contract be paid by himself.

At the meeting of the Board in May, 1891, Agent Sigler resigned. His resignation was accepted and the chairman and secretary of the Board were directed to make with him a full settlement of his accounts. The committee submitted to the Board the following report:

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Your committee, to make settlement with D. S. Sigler as financial agent of the College, beg leave to submit the following report:

We find that during his term of office Mr. Sigler drew from the State treasury for investment, endowment fund to the amount of \$514,803.98, of this amount he invested in loans from 1 to 424 inclusive, the sum of \$513,903.98. The balance, \$900, he returned to the State treasury. Of the character of the security in these loans, your committee has made no investigation. Attached to this report is a detailed statement of the condition of each loan at the expiration of its agency. This statement shows:

Loans paid (to State treasurer).....		\$ 121,903.98
Loan 168, sheriff's deed issued.....	\$ 1,200.00	
Loan 180, sheriff's certificate of sale issued.....	3,500.00	
Loans 223, 229, 235 and 247 in hands of agent for foreclosure.....	6,800.00	11,000
Other loans outstanding, papers being in the hands of State treasurer.....		381,000
		<hr/>
		\$ 513,903.98

Since the expiration of his term of office, loans 180, 223 and 247 have been paid to the State treasurer, principal and interest. The papers in loan 235 have been returned to your secretary and duly forwarded to the State treasurer.

In the case of loan 229, Mary E. and D. F. Harris, secured by mortgage on southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 13, township 79, range 24, Polk county, the land was sold under foreclosure, the year for redemption expiring the 20th of next month. We understand that the land will not be redeemed. In case it is, the clerk of the district court of Polk county has been directed to pay the amount received to the State treasurer.

During his term of office there has been placed in the hands of the agent for foreclosure loans amounting to \$76,178.98. Settlement by payment of principal of loan or payment of delinquent interest and return of papers to State treasurer has been made in all cases except those mentioned above. We find in every case where payment of principal or interest has been made to the agent that he has remitted the same to the State treasurer. The interest due has been paid on all loans except those ordered foreclosed.

Your attention is called to the following provision in the contract with agent Sigler:

"He shall receive a salary of \$1,000 per annum and a commission not to exceed 1 per cent upon all loans made during the year. This commission shall be paid said agent only when he finds it necessary to pay commissions to the sub-agents making such loans, and shall be allowed only on vouchers duly verified and filed with the secretary of the Board, showing such commissions paid to such sub-agents; and provided, further, that the salary of \$1,000 and the commissions shall not exceed the sum of \$2,000 in any one year. The agent shall also receive all necessary expenses while away from his office in the discharge of his official duties, provided the amount of such expenses payable from the treasury of the State under the provisions of section six (6) of Chapter 198 of the acts of the Twentieth General Assembly shall not exceed the sum of four hundred (\$400) dollars per annum. All other expenses, including advertising and commissions not already provided for in his contract, shall be borne by said agent. The salary of the agent shall begin on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1889."

During the year from June 14, 1890, to June 14, 1891, agent Sigler made loans amounting to \$108,710.00, on which he agreed to pay one per cent commission to sub-agents amounting to \$1,087.10. This amount with his other salary of \$1,000 would be \$87.10 in excess of the salary which the law allows the Board to pay him in any one year. Even if the agent's contract did not explicitly provide that he should himself pay this excess the statute would not permit us to certify it to the State Auditor for payment. The agent strongly objects to our decision.

Your committee has also declined to approve certain items contained in the agent's bill of expenses. These items cover office expenses and are not in our opinion included in the "necessary expenses while away from his office in the discharge of his official duties." Such decision is in accord with the action of your honorable body, in the case of the agent's expense bill submitted for your consideration at your meeting in July, 1890. The items not allowed amount to \$87.46. The agent believes himself entitled to payment for these expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. DUNBAR,
E. W. STANTON,

Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Board at its meeting in May, 1891, elected Mr. W. A. Helsell of Odebolt, Iowa, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sigler. His bond was fixed at \$50,000. Under the law the appointment of financial agent and the bond given by him are subject to approval by the State Executive Council. The council approved the bond of Mr. Helsell, subject to the condition that the Board limit the amount of funds to be surrendered into or allowed to be in his hands at any one time to \$25,000, or increase the amount of his bond so it shall be twice the amount of funds allowed to be in his hands, providing he should have more than \$25,000.

The chairman and the secretary of the Board were directed to complete and, on behalf of the Board, sign the contract with agent Helsell.

The following is the contract, as thus completed and signed:

CONTRACT WITH AGENT HELSELL.

"This contract, by and between the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm and W. A. Helsell, witnesseth: That the said Helsell, having been appointed financial agent of said college and farm by the trustees thereof, by virtue of Chapter 193, Laws of the Twentieth General Assembly, State of Iowa, he (the said Helsell) agrees to conduct said agency according to the terms of said statute and this agreement.

1. All loans negotiated shall be upon the following terms: The rate of interest shall be seven per cent per annum, payable annually, principal and interest payable to the order of said Board of Trustees at the office of the State treasurer at Des Moines, Iowa; the principal to be due in not less than five nor more than ten years and the borrower to have the privilege, after five years from date of maturity of the first interest coupon to make payments of principal in sums of \$100.00, or multiples thereof, at such times as interest matures.

2. The said financial agent shall only use such forms of notes, bonds and mortgages, coupons and other papers, and shall observe such instructions, as may be prepared by the Attorney General under the direction of the executive council for the purpose of and pursuant to the fourth paragraph of section 2 of the aforesaid act.

3. He, the said agent, shall not loan less than \$500.00 nor more than \$10,000.00 to any one person.

4. He, the said agent, shall draw from the State treasury the said endowment fund, from time to time as provided by section 7 of said statute to enable him to make such loans; provided that he at no one time shall have in his possession nor under his control, more than \$10,000.00. He shall exercise care and diligence in making such loans, or selecting or retaining any one to assist him in preparing abstracts of title, or the doing of any act in any way connected with said loans, whereby any sum of money is lost or expense incurred, through his willful or negligent acts or the willful or negligent acts of his sub-agents, the said Helsell shall be fully liable to the said trustees.

5. And the said agent shall also be liable for any want of diligence in making said loans; and for all moneys lying and being in his hand for an unreasonable time, or for any time where, by diligence or proper effort, the same might or could have been loaned, the said agent shall be liable for interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

6. He shall report to the secretary of said college and farm annually, or so much oftener as he may be required by said Board, his doings since last report. He shall keep complete abstract of each of said loans, and full and complete record and register of all his doings, and keep all letters received and press or type written copies of all letters sent, all of which records and correspondence shall be turned over to his successor in office, and at all times shall be open to the inspection of any member of the executive council, the Attorney-General, or any member of the Board of Trustees of said college and farm or their duly appointed agent. The agent shall forward to the secretary of the Board all papers relating to such loans.

7. Once each year, just prior to the time of the tax sales for non-payment of taxes on real estate, he shall examine and ascertain whether all taxes are paid on the real estate covered by the mortgage to secure any of such loans. If the taxes are not paid, he shall pay the same and the penalties thereon out of the funds in his hands and shall forward the receipts therefor through the secretary of the Board of Trustees, to the treasurer of the State.

8. He shall receive a salary of \$1,000 per annum and a commission not to exceed 1 per cent upon all loans made during the year. This commission shall be paid said agent only when he finds it necessary to pay commissions to sub-agents making such loans, and shall be allowed only on vouchers duly verified and filed with the Secretary of the Board, showing such commissions paid to sub-agents; and, provided further, the salary of \$1,000 and the commissions shall not exceed \$2,000 in any one year. The agent shall also receive all necessary expenses payable from the treasury of the state under the provisions of section six (6) of chapter 193, of the acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, while away from his office in the discharge of his official duties, provided the amount of such expenses shall not exceed the sum of four hundred (\$400) dollars per annum, and in addition thereto all taxable

costs in foreclosure proceedings. The said Helsell shall be entitled to the attorney's fees taxeda costs in any foreclosure case where he personally attends to foreclosing the same. All other expenses, including commissions, not already provided for in this contract, shall be borne by said agent. The salary of the agent shall begin on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1891.

9. Each loan shall be secured by a mortgage paramount to all liens upon improved farms in the state of Iowa, and shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the cash value of the mortgaged premises, exclusive of buildings.

10. This contract fully recognizes the regulation of the Board that the time of foreclosure of mortgages of delinquent loans shall be decided by a committee consisting of the chairman and secretary of the Board of Trustees and the financial agent, and the said financial agent hereby agrees that said provision for ordering foreclosures shall not in any way lessen his responsibility, but no delay in ordering foreclosure shall exceed six months.

11. The said Helsell shall take charge of the foreclosure of mortgages and collection of bonds from delinquent debtors to the endowment fund, as provided by Chapter 58 of the laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, and shall promptly remit all amounts thus collected to the treasurer of the State as directed by the provisions of chapter 193 above mentioned ; but the agent shall, before commencing foreclosure proceedings, give twenty days' notice by letter deposited in the postoffice, directed to the mortgagor, at his known place of residence.

12. The said Helsell shall at all times be subject to the rules, orders and directions of the said board of trustees.

13. The said Helsell shall hold his office as financial agent during the pleasure of the board of trustees.

In witness whereof, this contract is executed in duplicate by the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, by the chairman and secretary of the board of trustees, duly authorized so to act, and by the said W. A. Helsell, in his own proper person, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1891.

C. M. DUNBAR,

Chairman Board of Trustees.

E. W. STANTON,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

W. A. HELSELL,

Agent Board of Trustees.

The financial agent was requested by the Board to suggest to the Attorney-General certain changes in the forms of papers used by the College in making loans. He recommended the following which were in substance embodied in the new papers prepared during September, 1891.

"1. The interest coupons should state in terms that they are payable at the office of the State treasurer, in Des Moines, Iowa.

2. Erase from the mortgage the clause, 'at the option of the grantee without further notice.'

3. Add a clause to the mortgage making the mortgagors liable ir terms for the costs of continuing any abstract in case of foreclosure, which costs shall be secured by the mortgage and taxed as other costs.

4. Make the application show who is in the actual possession of the premises to be mortgaged, and in case it is occupied by a tenant or other person not the owner, have such person, on the back of application, state over his signature what his rights are.

5. Provide in the mortgage that the rents and profits of the premises mortgaged are pledged for the payment of the interest of the debt to accrue.'

Agent Helsell in his report to the Board in November, 1891, made the following suggestions in regard to needed additions and changes in the laws governing the financial agency.

"1. I think an effort should be made to amend the law so as to compel county treasurers to certify the condition of the taxes on land upon which the College holds loans, free of any fee. I have procured a suitable blank so that we will have a complete record of the condition of the taxes for years in a bunch, but I find difficulty in getting the county treasurers to sign the same without pay, and some not even then. It is absolutely essential to the safety of the fund that we keep a record of this matter.

2. In keeping our money invested I think some arrangement should be made so that the agent could renew outstanding loans simply by taking new coupons and making a renewal agreement without the bother, vexation and expense of taking an application and making new papers.

Many men would retain the money if they had simply to sign new coupons and an extension agreement, who will go elsewhere if they are compelled to get everything from the start. Besides, it makes a great deal of unnecessary trouble and delay, aside from the expense of a new abstract and recording. All loan companies of which I have any knowledge arrange in the way I mention, and the retention of the money is thus simple and no loss incurred. I am told the Attorney-General doubts whether the present law permits such extension.

3. The law as now construed by your chairman in regard to the expense of the agent should be modified. As now construed it simply pays the expenses of the agent while away from home. Suppose some matter requires attention a hundred miles away from the agent's home, and to go there and attend to it personally would necessitate an expense of twenty-five dollars. If he goes, this expense will be paid, but if he sends to some one whom he can trust and incurs five dollars expense this will not be paid, although it is an actual saving to the State. It is not right to ask the agent to pay every expense which is not by a remote effort classified under the head of traveling expenses, when he could attend to the affairs of the College in a much better manner if he were allowed some latitude to employ his judgment.

The report was referred to the legislative committee and agent Helsell was requested to draft a bill embodying these suggestions for presentation to the Board at its next meeting.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved.* 1. That any person having borrowed money of the College at seven per cent, and wishing to borrow a larger sum from the College upon the same security be allowed to make payment of the first loan for that purpose, provided that the agent of the College having charge of such loan shall decide that the increased amount can be loaned upon said security under the law and with safety to the College.

2. That the chairman and the secretary of the Board are authorized to sign all orders upon the State treasurer for the papers connected with any loan to be foreclosed."

LAND AND LOAN DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the charge of Herman Knapp, working under a contract entered into in February, 1887, and found on page one hundred and fifty-nine of the twelfth biennial report of the Board of Trustees. The law governing the department will be found in chapter 72, acts of the Twentieth General Assembly. The financial transactions of the agency during the last biennial period, are reported by agent Knapp on page —. Yearly settlements have been made with the agent by the secretary of the Board to whom he has rendered a satisfactory account of all lands and funds under his charge.

The following leases have been forfeited during the biennial period for non-payment of rental.

No. 776, northeast quarter section 24, township 83, range 81.

No. 1900, northeast quarter of section 26, township 95, range 27.

No. 2079, northeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter section 21, township 99, range 48.

No. 2080, southeast quarter of section 28, township 99, range 48.

New leases have been issued during the biennial period as follows:

Lands belonging to the congressional grant—

Leases covering 2,170.27 acres, appraised at.. \$ 15,054.78

Land purchased with interest fund—

Leases covering 320 acres, appraised at..... 8,040.00

The following have been renewed:

Land belonging to the congressional grant—

Leases covering 12,758.98 acres, appraised at. 44,667.82

Land purchased with interest fund—

Leases covering 1,578.17 acres, appraised at.. 4,489.51

The new leases run ten years; renewed leases, five or ten. Both bear interest at eight per cent., payable in advance.

The following table includes all lands not under lease at the beginning of the biennial period together with the tracts forfeited during that time and shows in detail the changes in the valuation of the same, with the consequent increase, from this source, of the endowment fund of the College.

	Section.	Township.	Range.	No. of Acres.	No. of old Lease.	No. of new Lease.	Valuation Nov. 1st, 1890.	Valuation Nov. 1st, 1891.	Increase in Valuation.
Northeast quarter	12	99	82	400	2082	2082	\$ 800.00	\$ 1,440.00	\$ 1,000.00
Northeast quarter	24	99	82	400	2196	2196	360.00	1,000.00	640.00
Northwest quarter	34	99	82	400	2091	2091	360.00	1,440.00	1,080.00
Southwest quarter	3	99	82	1390	2083	2083	432.00	2,000.00	1,568.00
Northeast quarter	13	95	27	1805	2094	2094	800.00	1,280.00	480.00
Northeast quarter	83	95	27	1807	2088	2088	840.00	900.00	160.00
Southwest quarter	31	95	27	1913	2084	2084	500.52	834.20	333.68
Southwest quarter	30	95	27	1914	2085	2085	653.72	980.58	326.86
Southeast quarter	25	95	27	1915	2086	2086	800.00	960.00	160.00
Northwest quarter	26	95	27	1916	2087	2087	800.00	800.00	.....
North half southwest quarter	"	95	27	1915	2089	2089	320.00	400.00	80.00
Northeast quarter				2020	2083	2083	880.00	1,200.00	320.00
Southeast quarter				115	172	172	1,440.00	1,440.00	.....
Southwest quarter				166	173	173	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....
Northwest quarter				.....	.....	.....	449.01	449.01	.....
Northeast quarter				776	2082	2082	200.00	480.00	280.00
Northeast quarter				1900	2095	2095	580.00	1,440.00	860.00
Ne qr and s hf se qr				2179	.....	.....	360.00	.....	.....
Southeast quarter				2090	.....	.....	480.00	490.00	.....
Total							\$11,905.25	\$ 19,383.79	\$ 7,388.54

The following are the only tracts of land not under lease :

Northwest quarter section 30, township 97, range 28.....	149.67	acres.
Northeast quarter and south half of southeast quarter section 21, township 99, range 48.....	120	acres.
Southeast quarter section 28, township 99, range 48.....	160	acres.
Total	429.67	acres.

The title to the first of these tracts is in conflict with a swamp land claim, and no lease has therefore ever been issued upon the land. The other two tracts will soon be reappraised and placed upon the market for lease. Trustee Secor was appointed a standing committee on the reappraisement of forfeited lands. It was ordered by the Board that the appraised value fixed by him should be considered the minimum, and in case of two or more applicants for the same tract the land agent was authorized to lease at a higher rate; other things being equal, to the applicant offering to pay the highest annual rent.

Numerous applications coming in for duplicate leases in cases where the originals had been lost or destroyed, the Board directed the land agent to issue copies of such lease with an endorsement across the face that said copy was subject to existing equities; *provided*, that the lessee file with the agent an approved bond in double the amount of the appraised value of the land described in said lease and furnish him with satisfactory proof that he was the party entitled to such copy.

Mr. R. W. Atwood, whose claim against the college in connection with lease 776 is fully explained in the Thirteenth Biennial Report, pages 132-4, appeared before the Board in November, 1890, and urged that relief be granted him. The committee appointed to inquire into his claim submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Board :

“We have examined the claim of Mr. Atwood and find:

1. That the claim is not without merit to some extent, as we believe, but the relief asked is wholly without and beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College.

2. That in our judgment there is no fund from which said claim can be lawfully paid. We therefore recommend that said claim be not allowed by the Board; we also recommend that the secretary of the board, the treasurer of the college and the land agent be instructed to furnish Mr. Atwood certified copies of all records pertaining to said claim, if he shall so desire, for the purpose of enabling him to present the claim before the legislature.”

The Board directed its chairman and secretary to make quit claim deed from the College to the State of Iowa of all lands included in the list purchased in 1869, by James C. Cusey, with accumulated interest fund. The following form of deed, which explains itself, was adopted:

Form of deed:

WHEREAS, in 1869, James C. Cusey, member of a committee to invest accumulated interest fund belonging to the Iowa Agricultural College purchased certain land script which he located in his own name, and

WHEREAS, said James C. Cusey executed to said Agricultural College deeds for certain lands located in different counties of the State, instead of to the State of Iowa as trustee, and

WHEREAS, complaints are being made to the Board of Trustees by the present owners of said lands, who have derived their title from the State of Iowa, that the conveyance of said agent Cusey to said Agricultural College is a cloud on the title of said real estate, and

WHEREAS, the acts of congress and the acts of the State legislature make the State of Iowa the trustee for the use and benefit of the College of all lands donated to said College,

Now, therefore, for the purpose of removing the alleged cloud from the title of said lands, the Iowa Agricultural College hereby quit claims to the State of Iowa, in trust, the following described real estate located in, etc.

Quit claim deeds have been issued in accordance with the directions of the Board.

THE INCOME OF THE COLLEGE AND ITS EXPENDITURE.

The income of the College from national sources, (exclusive of the experiment station fund), available for the support and maintenance of the institution during the biennial period, has been as follows:

Cash on hand at the beginning of the biennial term.....	\$	9,662.14	
Sale notes belonging to interest fund paid.....		100.00	\$ 9,762.14
Income from endowment during fiscal year 1890.			44,774.19
Income from endowment during fiscal year 1891.		49,371.22	
Income from Morrill support fund during 1891....		48,000.00	97,371.22
Total available funds.....			\$ 151,907.55
This amount is accounted for as follows:			
Expenditures during fiscal year 1890 as per exhibit "A".....			\$ 39,652.15
Expenditures during fiscal year 1891 as per exhibit "B".....			65,729.65
Transferred to endowment fund.....			23,000.00
Cash balance on hand			23,525.75
Total			\$ 151,907.55

The board of audit was authorized to divide the expenditures for the year 1891 between the Morrill support fund and the interest fund in such manner as would in their judgment comply with the law and best subserve the interests of the College. The expenditures were divided by the auditing board between the two funds as follows:

Charged to Morrill fund.....	\$	31,154.67
Charged to interest fund		34,574.98
	\$	65,729.65

The list of items charged to the Morrill fund was examined by the finance committee, who reported that they found the same to be in accordance with the national law establishing the fund, and upon their recommendation the list was approved by the Board of Trustees.

All expenditures have been upon bills, signed correct by the head of the department making the purchase or employing the labor, and afterwards audited by the Board of Audit. All disbursements have been made by the treasurer, Herman Knapp. Annual settlements have been made with this officer by the Board of Trustees and his accounts found correct.

The secretary estimates the available funds for the next fiscal year, including the balance on hand, at \$68,000. The Board appropriated the following sums to meet the expenses of the different branches of the college work during the fiscal year, 1892.

FROM INTEREST AND MORRILL SUPPORT FUNDS.

For salaries		\$ 33,050.00
For department of agriculture—		
Farm help.....	\$ 600.00	
Bridge connecting north and south farms....	400.00	
Other permanent improvements.....	300.00	
Purchase of hogs and sheep.....	1,700.00	
Creamery apparatus, balance of former appropriation reappropriated	4,964.95	
Purchase from Ames Creamery Company of milk routes and good will of business.....	500.00	
Credit for the dairy	1,000.00	
Expert instruction in butter and cheese making.....	1,000.00	
Class illustration.....	125.00	
		10,589.95
For department of mechanical engineering—		
Assistant, balance due Mr. Meeker.....	\$ 175.58	
Machinists' pay	750.00	
Carpenter and helper.....	600.00	
Blacksmith	875.00	
Janitor.....	250.00	
Instruction in mechanical drawing.....	150.00	
Man helping fire.....	100.00	
Extra labor.....	95.00	
Freight and express.....	100.00	
Hardware and sundries.....	50.00	
Fuel	400.00	
Water bill.....	25.00	
Office stationery, etc.....	50.00	
Drawing room equipment.....	100.00	
Wood shop.....	100.00	
Forge shop	100.00	
Machine shop	100.00	
Foundry	100.00	
New boiler room and fittings	200.00	
Laboratory fittings.....	800.00	
		4,120.58

Any sums not expended as per itemized estimates may be expended for the other necessary uses of the department, provided permission be first granted by the board of audit.

For horticultural department—

Experimentation and current expenses of the department.....	\$ 1,500.00	
Assistant, part of salary payable from interest fund.....	400.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,900.00

For veterinary department—

House surgeon, the conduct of the work in the laboratory in pathology to be added to his duties.....	\$ 400.00	
Current expenses and apparatus.....	600.00	
	<hr/>	1,000.00

For department of civil engineering—

Assistant.....	\$ 800.00	
Instruments, testing and current expenses...	800.00	
	<hr/>	1,100.00

For department of chemistry—

Two assistants	\$ 600.00	
Current expenses and apparatus.....	700.00	
	<hr/>	1,300.00

For department of domestic economy.....

850.00

For department of military tactics and physical culture.....

800.00

For department of mathematics assistant.. ..

700.00

For department of physics and electrical engineering—

Assistant.....	\$ 300.00	
Additional apparatus.....	1,000.00	
Janitor.....	125.00	
	<hr/>	1,425.00

For department of botany—

Two gas stoves.....	\$ 14.00	
Janitor, eight months for north hall.....	200.00	
Assistant.....	250.00	
Mounting specimens.....	185.00	
Three new cases.....	115.00	
New apparatus and collection.....	850.00	
Botanical garden.....	100.00	
	<hr/>	1,164.00

Department of entomology, zoology and geology—

Assistant.....	\$ 800.00	
Current expenses.....	300.00	
Casing.....	200.00	
Specimens.....	300.00	
Apparatus	200.00	
Preliminary world's fair exhibit.....	200.00	
	<hr/>	2,000.00

For department of agricultural chemistry chairs and apparatus.....

100.00

For Library—			
Assistant.....	\$	75.00	
Current expenses and general purchases as per division made by the faculty.....		1,925.00	
For books purchased of Prof. Hainer.....		140.00	
Typewriting shelf list.....		60.00	
Completing periodicals.....		800.00	
Exchanges		25.00	
Desk chair, embossing stamp, steps, and tables for catalogues.....		23.00	
Paper for class exercises.....		8.00	
		<hr/>	\$ 2,556.00
For Sabbath services.....			200.00
For Department of Music—			
Miss Chambers, for instruction of freshman class in sight singing and for taking charge of music at public exercises	\$	400.00	
Organist and pianist for public services.....		100.00	
Programmes for public entertainments		25.00	
		<hr/>	\$ 525.00
For public grounds.....			1,500.00
For public rooms—			
Heating, lighting and cleaning public rooms in main building.....	\$	200.00	
Heating, lighting and cleaning Morrill Hall..		600.00	
Heating, lighting and cleaning office building		250.00	
Heating, lighting and cleaning north hall....		175.00	
Heating chemical and physical laboratory....		200.00	
Additional blinds for Morrill hall and shelv- ing and other needed furniture in college library.....		100.00	
		<hr/>	1,525.00
Contingent expense—			
Stenographer	\$	500.00	
Catalogues, printing, stationery and adver- tising		1,766.00	
Telephone service.....		60.00	
Ringling bell for recitations.....		75.00	
Typewriter for offices of secretary and treas- urer.....		185.00	
Mail service.....		200.00	
Proctors		825.00	
Assistant to preceptress		75.00	
Address before the college and trustees this year		40.00	
Address next year.....		50.00	
Clerk hire, secretary's office.....		100.00	
Emergency fund,.....		150.00	
Fund for attending teachers' institutes, far- mers' institutes and associations (intended for the President and professors authorized by the President to attend such meetings)..		150.00	

<i>The Aurora</i> for advertising.....	50.00	
<i>The Student</i> for advertising	50.00	
Card catalogue for recorder for keeping regis- ter of standings and information concerning the alumni, including printing and postage	125.00	
Clerk for treasurers's office.....	50.00	
Typewriter and equipment for President.....	75.00	
Department of English and Latin for doing mimeograph work	25.00	
C. L. Dahlberg, services of stenographer.....	31.44	
		4,082.44
Total.....		\$ 69,487.97

The Board directed that the foregoing appropriations should be divided between the Morrill support fund and the interest fund as follows:

From Morrill support fund—		
Salaries as per salary list.....	\$ 21,050.00	
Assistants in mathematics.....	700.00	
Expert instruction in butter and cheese making	1,000.00	
Assistant in entomology and zoology.....	800.00	
		23,550.00
From interest fund—		
Salaries as per salary list.....	12,000.00	
Expenses of departments.....	33,822.97	
		45,887.97
Total.....		\$ 69,487.97

In addition to the above there was appropriated to the departments the proceeds of the ordinary sales.

All appropriations are subject to the provision that only so much thereof as may be necessary shall be expended. The aggregate expenditures always fall short of the amount appropriated.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following is in brief, the action of the Board during the biennial period as it relates to the officers of instruction:

The employment by the committee on vacancies of Miss Margaret Doolittle as instructor in English and Latin, was approved at the meeting in March, 1890. In August of that year Miss Cora Marsland, librarian and professor of elocution, asked to be released. Her request being granted by the president, the committee on vacancies appointed Miss Fanny Thomas, a graduate of the Monroe School of Oratory of Boston, to fill the vacancy. The Board, at its November meeting, elected Miss Thomas librarian and instructor in library work and elocution, fixing her salary at \$1,000 per annum. Prof. Pammel was, at this meeting, elected full professor of botany at an annual salary of \$1,600 and the use of a house. The salary of Mr. Weihe, assistant in the mechanical department was increased from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum. Mr. Weichardt's salary was increased to \$1,200, and he was given the title of assistant professor of mechanical engineering.

The recommendation of Dr. Stalker, that a well trained veterinarian be added to the corps of instructors in the department of veterinary science, was approved with the express understanding that the new instructor should devote a portion of his time to the work of the experiment station, and that his salary should be divided equally between the College and the station. At a subsequent meeting Dr. W. B. Niles, a graduate of the College, and at that time professor of veterinary science in the University of South Carolina, was elected as such instructor under the title of assistant professor of veterinary science at a salary of \$1,300 per annum, his services and salary to begin March 1, 1891. His salary was afterward increased to \$1,500 with \$200 additional in lieu of a house, said increase to begin with the second half of the school year. It was provided that \$500 of his salary should be charged to the experiment station fund and that his services should be required during the entire year.

At the annual meeting in November, 1890, President Chamberlain, Prof. L. P. Smith, head of the department of agriculture, Prof. C. F. Mount, head of the department of civil engineering, and Miss Eva F. Pike, instructor in vocal and instrumental music presented their resignations. The resignations were accepted and these officers excused from further service. Prof. Stanton was chosen to act as president until a permanent president could be secured. The agricultural department was placed in the charge of Prof. Knapp and committees were appointed to make necessary investigation and recommend suitable persons for the vacant chairs. At a special meeting of the Board, held in Des Moines in January, 1891, Prof. W. M. Beardshear, a graduate of Otterbein University, of Ohio, for many years president of the Western College, at Toledo, in this State, and at the time superintendent of the public schools of West Des Moines was elected president of the College. It was arranged that he should enter upon his duties February 17, and that his salary, which was fixed at \$3,500 per annum should begin at that date. Hon. James Wilson of Tama county was chosen professor of agriculture and director of the experiment station at a salary of \$2,200 per annum. He entered upon his duties and his salary began January 30th. In May following his salary was increased to \$2,500 and the use of a house, he putting the same in thorough repair at his own expense. The increased salary which went into effect July 1, was divided equally between the Morrill support and the experiment station funds. The election of Prof. Beardshear as president and Mr. Wilson as professor of agriculture was strongly urged upon the Board by the Farmers' Alliance, the Stock Breeders' Association and other leading organizations representing the agricultural interests of the State.

Mr. D. A. Kent was elected assistant professor of agriculture and Mr. C. F. Curtiss station assistant, each at an annual salary of \$1500 with \$200 additional in lieu of house rent. Mr. Kent is a graduate of the College in the class of 1873, Mr. Curtiss in the class of 1887; both have had in addition to their theoretical training a large and successful experience in practical farming. Mr. Kent entered upon his duties January 30th and Mr. Curtiss January 20th, their salaries beginning with these dates. Professor Wilson reported at the May meeting that it had been found wise to reinforce the teaching force in the agricultural department by adding Professor Curtis to it, which compensated the farm department for the attention given by Professor Kent to the station work and strengthened both departments. This arrangement of work was approved by the Board.

The chair of agricultural chemistry was created at the meeting in January 1891 and was filled by the election of G. E. Patricks, with the understanding that he should perform its duties in addition to those of station chemist. His salary was fixed at \$2,000, payable until July 1, 1891, from the experiment station fund, and to be thereafter divided equally between that and the Morrill support fund.

The committee appointed to conduct correspondence and make recommendation regarding the professor of civil engineering reported in favor of Mr. D. W. Church, of Chicago. His testimonials showed that he graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., in the class of 1877, that he was for six years assistant engineer to the commission having charge of the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and that he had had several years experience in railroad and bridge engineering. Mr Church was placed at the head of the department for the school year at a salary of \$1,600 and the use of a house. At the end of the year he was formally elected professor of civil engineering at the same salary. The proposition was made him that in case he accepted the dwelling house connected with the experiment station, his salary, in addition to the use of said house, should be \$1,700 per annum.

The resignation of Miss Lillie M. Gunn, preceptress and professor of French and German was tendered to the Board in January, 1891. The resignation was accepted, and President-elect Beardshear and Acting President Stanton were appointed a committee to fill the vacancy. They appointed Miss Stephanie Marx, a graduate of Cornell University, class 1888, and teacher in the celebrated school for girls at Ogontz, Pennsylvania, to the position, at a salary of \$1,200, beginning March 1st.

The same committee was instructed to arrange for instruction in vocal and instrumental music. Miss Marie Chambers, of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, was selected as director of music and vocalist, and upon her recommendation Mr. George L. Backus was chosen instructor of piano and organ. Miss Jennie Gratz was afterwards added to the musical staff, as instructor of violin and theory. Miss Chambers was allowed \$400 per year for conducting music at public exercises, and giving instruction in sight singing to the freshman class. She, and her associates in the department, were allowed the tuition collected from students for instruction in music.

Mr. A. J. Weichardt, assistant professor of mechanical engineering, and Mr. F. A. Weihe, assistant in the same department resigned at the close of the spring term of 1891. Their resignations were accepted and salaries ordered paid for the half year. The president of the College, the secretary of the board and the professor of mechanical engineering were appointed a committee to arrange for carrying on their work during the remainder of the school year. G. W. Bissell, Cornell University, 1888, was selected as assistant professor and W. H. Meeker, Cornell, 1891, as department assistant. The salary of the former was fixed at \$1,400 and the latter at \$800 per annum.

At its meeting in May, 1891, the Board directed that commencing with July 1st, \$300 of the salaries of each of the following professors, viz., Budd, Osborn and Pammel be charged to the experiment station fund. The Board at this meeting ordered that English be raised to a full department in

charge of a professor. In July, the recommendation of President Beardshear that Miss Doolittle and Miss Thomas be given full place in the meetings of the faculty was adopted.

At the annual meeting in November, 1891, Prof. J. C. Hainer presented his resignation. President Beardshear thus refers to it in his annual report:

"I herewith submit the resignation of Prof. Hainer. He has concluded to change his vocation. His resignation takes from the teaching force a decidedly able man. The spirit and catholicity of his letter are most commendable. These voluntary changes of life are the outcome usually of deep conviction and should command high regard. I recommend that his resignation be accepted, and that the most hearty good will and cheer of the authorities go with the Professor in his future work in life."

The following resolution, introduced by Trustee McElroy, was adopted:

WHEREAS, Prof. J. C. Hainer has determined upon a change of vocation, and to that end has placed his resignation in the hands of the Board, therefore be it

Resolved, That realizing his ability as an instructor, his efficient services to the College and his intrinsic worth as a man, we very reluctantly accept his resignation.

President Beardshear was directed to secure the strongest man available to fill the vacancy. Upon his recommendation Prof. W. S. Franklin was elected to the position, at a salary of \$1,800, and \$200 additional, in lieu of the rent of a house, his salary to begin March 1, 1892, and his services to be at the disposal of the Board during the entire year. Prof. Franklin is a graduate of the State University, of Kansas. He took post graduate work in physics and electricity in the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and spent considerable time in the best physical laboratories in Germany. He taught physics a couple of years in the Kansas State University, and is now in a fellowship of physics in the Jefferson school of physics of Harvard University.

N. E. Hansen, of the class of 1887, was elected assistant in horticulture at a salary of \$800 per annum. It was ordered that his salary should commence when he entered upon his duties, that it should be divided equally between the experiment station and interest fund, and that his services should be required during the entire year.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated from the Morrill support fund to meet the expenses of instruction in butter and cheese making, \$720 to be used in payment of the annual salary of Mr. William Leighton, and the balance in securing expert instruction in cheese making. The Board directed that Mr. Leighton's salary commence with his services and cover time actually employed.

It being deemed in every way desirable that the president should reside near the College, and that the house owned by Mrs. Welch, being the one most desirable for such use, the Board made to her the proposition that if she would agree to reserve said residence property for occupancy by College officers, that the trustees would agree in the employment of president or some other officer of the College to make such arrangements as would insure the lease during the next five years of the said property at a yearly rental of \$400, she to keep the property in repair, or \$350, the occupant to make all needed repairs.

Professor Budd desiring to remove to Ames, the Board directed that the sum of \$200 be added to his salary, in lieu of the use of the house occupied by him on the College grounds, said additional salary to begin March 1, 1892. The house thus vacated was assigned to Prof. Kent at an annual rental of \$200, subject to the provision that the office connected therewith should be reserved for the use of Prof. Budd and that the president should have the prior right of occupancy in case he was unable to make arrangements with Mrs. Welch to remain in the house now occupied by him.

It was ordered by the Board that only such officers of instruction as are full professors shall be considered active members in the deliberations of the faculty, except in case other instructors be given a place in said deliberations by a vote of the faculty itself, determined on the importance and relation of the place held by them.

A list of the officers of instruction for 1892, together with their salaries and the funds from which they are paid, will be found further on in this report under the head of "College and Station Salaries."

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. C. M. Dunbar was elected chairman of the Board at the meeting in May, 1889, and has served in that position since that time.

E. W. Stanton resigned as secretary of the Board in November, 1890, in order to perform the duties of acting-president.

Prof. J. C. Hainer was elected secretary to serve at the will of the Board. Upon the election of President Beardshear, Prof. Hainer resigned, to take effect February 17, 1891, and Prof. Stanton was re-elected secretary at a salary of \$600 per annum.

Herman Knapp has served as College treasurer and recorder during the biennial period at a salary of \$700, and as station treasurer at a salary of \$250 per annum. He was re-elected to these positions for 1892.

James Rush Lincoln receives as steward a salary of \$1,000 and board during the College year. His salary is paid from the receipts of the boarding department.

COLLEGE AND STATION SALARIES FOR 1892.

The following are the salaries for 1892 of the officers of instruction, the officers of the Board and the station staff, charged by order of the Board, to the general salary accounts of the College and station and divided between the national support and experiment station fund as given below :

NAME AND DEPARTMENT.	FROM WHICH FUND PAID.			Total Salary.
	Interest fund.	Morrill fund.	Station fund.	
W. M. BEARDSHEAR, A. M., LL. D..... President. Psychology and Ethics.	\$ 3,500	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 3,500
M. STALKER, M. Sc., V. S..... Veterinary Science. Station Veterinarian.	.....	\$ 1,600	.....	1,600
J. L. BUDD, M. H..... Horticulture. Station Horticulturist.	.....	1,700	300	2,000
E. W. STANTON, M. Sc..... Mathematics and Economic Science. \$1,600. Secretary Board of Trustees. \$600.	600	1,600	.....	2,200
D. S. FAIRCHILD, M. D..... Pathology. Histology, Therapeutics and Comparative Anatomy.	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
COL. JAMES RUSH LINCOLN Military Science and Tactics.	600	.....	.....	600
ALFRED A. BENNETT, M. Sc..... Chemistry.	.....	1,600	.....	1,600
HERBERT OSBORN, M. Sc..... Zoology and Entomology. Station Entomologist.	.....	1,300	300	1,600
W. S. FRANKLIN Physics and Electrical Engineering.	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
A. O. BARROWS, A. M., D. D..... English Literature and History.	1,800	.....	.....	1,800
C. W. SCRIBNER, A. B., M. E..... Mechanical Engineering.	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
L. H. PAMMEL, B. Agr..... Botany. Station Botanist.	.....	1,300	300	1,600
MRS. ELIZA OWENS Domestic Economy.	800	.....	.....	800
JAMES WILSON..... Agriculture. Director of Experiment Station.	.....	1,250	1,250	2,500
G. E. PATRICK, M. Sc..... Agricultural Chemistry. Station Chemist.	.....	1,000	1,000	2,000
D. W. CHURCH, C. E..... Civil Engineering.	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
MISS STEPHANIE MARX, B. L.... Preceptress. French and German.	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
D. A. KENT, B. Sc..... Agriculture.	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
C. F. CURTISS, B. S. A..... Station Assistant.	.....	.....	1,700	1,700
W. B. NILES, D. V. M..... Veterinary Science.	.....	1,200	500	1,700
G. W. BISSELL, M. E..... Mechanical Engineering.	.....	1,400	.....	1,400
MISS MARGARET DOOLITTLE, A. B..... English, Latin and Rhetoric.	800	.....	.....	800
MISS FANNIE THOMAS, A. M..... Librarian. Elocution.	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
HERMAN KNAPP, B. S. A..... College Treasurer and Recorder. \$700. Station Treasurer. \$250.	700	.....	250	950
Totals.....	\$ 12,000	\$ 21,050	\$ 5,000	\$ 38,050

The following are included in the appropriations to the departments, and are paid from the funds specified:

NAME AND DEPARTMENT.	FROM WHICH FUND PAID.			Total salary.
	Interest fund.	Morrill fund.	Station fund.	
WILLIAM LEIGHTON.....	\$.....	\$ 720	\$.....	\$ 720
Instruction in Dairy.				
INSTRUCTION IN CHEESE MAKING.....		280		280
ASSISTANTS IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—				
Machinist.	750			750
Carpenter and helper.....	600			600
Blacksmith.	375			375
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, B. Sc.....	300			300
Chemistry.				
LEO THURLIMANN, B. Sc....	300			300
Chemistry.				
MISS MINNIE ROBERTS.....		600		600
Mathematics.				
S. W. BEYER, B. Sc.....		800		800
Geology and Zoology.				
MARY A. NICHOLS.....	250			250
Botany.				
WM. A. CLANAHAN.....	400			400
House Surgeon.				
N. E. HANSEN, B. Sc.....	400		400	800
Horticulture.				
ASSISTANT IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.....	300			300
ASSISTANT IN PHYSICS.....	300			300
MISS MARIE CHAMBERS.....	400			400
For instruction in sight singing and music at public exercises.				
(Miss Chambers also receives tuition collected from music pupils.)				
GEORGE L. BACKUS	100			100
Organist and pianist at public exercises.				
Totals	\$ 4,375	\$ 2,400	\$ 400	\$ 7,175

Houses on the College grounds are occupied by Professors Stanton, Lincoln, Bennett, Osborn, Pammel, Wilson, and Kent. These professors are required, as a condition of such occupancy, to keep the inside of said houses in first class repair. Mrs. Owens is granted the use of that portion of south hall not occupied by the department of domestic economy. The rooms in the main College building, vacated by Prof. Hainer, have been assigned to Prof. Patrick at an annual rental of \$48. Rooms in this building have been permanently assigned to the preceptress, the librarian, the head of the department of English, Latin and rhetoric and the instructors in music. These rooms are fitted up and furnished by the steward and an annual rental charged of \$12. No furniture is purchased with College funds for any room occupied by a professor or teacher.

EXPERIMENT STATION.

The national law establishing and governing experiment stations, can be found in full on page one hundred and seventy-eight of the twelfth biennial report of the College. This law provides that an amount not exceeding five per centum of the annual appropriation of \$15,000 can be expended in the erection, enlargement, or repair of buildings necessary for carrying on the work of the station. The board of trustees decided in 1890 to erect,

with this fund, a foreman's cottage. A balance belonging to the building fund of the year ending June 30, 1890, was invested in material; practically all of the building fund of the year following was devoted to the purpose, while the east porch was built out of the appropriation for the present year. A sufficient sum to erect the cottage was thus secured. Plans and specifications were furnished by Josselyn & Taylor and the building constructed by M. H. Willits. under the supervision of the building committee. It cost \$1,075.

At a meeting of the Board in July, 1890, a committee was appointed to recommend a plan fully determining the relation of the farm and the experiment station. At the November meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the Board of Trustees, That the experiment station be reorganized upon the following general plan:

1. That the station be divided into sections as follows: agriculture, in charge of the professor of agriculture; horticulture, in charge of the professor of horticulture; veterinary science in charge of the professor of veterinary science; botany, in charge of the professor of botany; entomology and chemistry to be in charge of such professors as may be hereafter determined by the board of trustees.

2. That the president of the College, director of the station, and the professors in charge of the various sections shall constitute a board of directors for the management of the station subject to such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the board of trustees as to salary and other matters, and that the head of each section shall have general supervision and control of the experiment work in their various lines, *provided* that nothing in this resolution shall be construed as discharging any of the professors, instructors, or assistants now in the service of the College or station, and *provided* further, that the committee to report a definite plan of organization be continued, and instructed to report a definite and detailed plan of organization at the adjourned meeting of the Board, in practical accordance with the suggestions outlined above.

At the special meeting of the Board in January, 1891, the office of the director of the experiment station was declared vacant. The directorship of the station was united to the professorship of agriculture, and Hon. James Wilson was elected professor of agriculture and director of the station. His salary for the time being was fixed at \$2,200.

The following plan for the reorganization of the station was adopted:

1. The chairman of the board of trustees at the May meeting in each even numbered year shall appoint three members of the Board, who shall constitute a standing committee on experiment station. The duties of this committee shall be advisory, and the committee shall stand in the same relation to the experiment station that other standing committees of the Board sustain to the various departments of the College.

2. The president of the College, the director of the station, the heads of the departments of agriculture, horticulture, agricultural chemistry, entomology, botany, and veterinary science shall constitute a board of direction who shall hold semi-annual meetings one week previous to the regular May and November meeting of the board of trustees of the College.

3. It shall be the duty of the board of direction at their November meeting to decide on the lines of experimentation, the amount of funds to carry on the same, and to recommend a proper division of the funds among the various departments of the station according to the work they are expected to do. At the May meeting of the Board any necessary additions, alterations or changes in the general line of work laid out for the year can be

made and a readjustment of the funds, in case it seems necessary. It shall also be the duty of the board of direction to determine upon and recommend to the board of trustees the necessary amount of scientific help needed to perform the experimental work in the different sections of the station.

4. The plans of experimentation devised by the heads of departments and their working staff shall be prepared by them and submitted to the board of direction at its November meeting and changed, adopted or rejected.

5. The conclusions of the board of direction shall be submitted to the board of trustees, and if approved, shall constitute the general plan of experimentation to be followed by the station.

6. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to make sufficient appropriation to the different sections to meet the expense of the same.

7. The board of direction shall hold monthly meetings for the purpose of reporting progress and results in experiment work in the various sections.

8. The working staff of the station shall consist of the director of the station and the professors of the heads of the departments of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, horticulture, entomology, botany and veterinary science and their assistants.

9. Competent assistants shall be employed in such sections of the station as require them and when employed shall be under the control and direction of the head of the section to which they are respectively assigned. It shall be their duty to carry on the work assigned to them in said section and they shall receive due credit in the bulletin for the same.

10. It shall be the duty of the board of direction to recommend to the board of trustees such assistants as shall be necessary in the various sections. If such recommendations are approved by the board of trustees, the president of the College, the director of the station and head of the department for which the application is made shall constitute a committee to renominate candidates to the board of trustees.

11. When it becomes necessary for any section of the station to have additional scientific assistants and the work of the station may be delayed by waiting for the regular meeting of the board of trustees, the same may be furnished by the committee composed of the president of the College, the director of the station and the head of the section for which additional help is asked. Their selection to be submitted to the board of trustees at its next meeting.

12. The board of direction shall employ and pay from the proper fund all temporary assistants, laborers and workmen needed by the different sections, and report the same to the board of trustees at its regular meeting.

13. The several sections of the station shall make quarterly reports of experiments with results of discoveries and of practical applications of scientific principles and facts. The quarterly reports may be published by the board of direction as bulletins, each report to be over the signature of the respective heads of sections. But all material before being used in a bulletin shall be read before the board of direction for its approval.

14. The duties of the director shall be advisory. He shall be secretary of the board of direction and be entitled to vote on all questions and have the same privileges as the other members of the board. It shall be his duty to examine the work of each section so as to be advised personally of the character of the work done and in progress; and where two or more sections are

at work jointly upon experiments or investigations, it shall be his duty to see that they work in harmony, and in case of any disputes he shall be the final arbiter. He shall have charge of and conduct the general correspondence of the station, see to the publication and distribution of the bulletins, and perform such other duties as shall be assigned by the board of trustees.

15. The experiment station shall use such land as shall be assigned to it by the board of trustees for experimental work.

16. The board of trustees or the professor of agriculture shall assign such farm tools, machinery, stock, materials, labor and teams for the use of the station as he may be able to do without interfering with the College work in his department.

Prof. C. P. Gillette having been elected professor of entomology in the Colorado Agricultural College, presented his resignation as entomologist of the College station. The resignation was accepted to take effect January 20th. The office of the station assistant was created, and C. F. Curtiss was elected to the position at a salary of \$1,700 per annum.

The following resolution regarding a preliminary organization of the board of direction of the station was adopted:

Resolved, That the board of direction of the experiment station be directed to meet at the College on Friday, January 16th, and effect such organization as they deem necessary and in harmony with the rules adopted by the Board for their government.

That they shall have the power to arrange to continue the work of the station and make full report at the regular meeting in May at which the board of direction shall submit to the Board, for approval or modification, a plan of work covering the time between the May and the November meetings. They shall also make recommendations at the May meeting as to the proper division of the salaries of the board of direction and their assistants, between the Hatch fund and the interest fund; and until that time that the salary of Director Wilson, Professor Patrick and Station Assistant Curtiss, be paid from the Hatch fund, and all other professors on the board of direction, as also Assistant Professor Kent be paid from the interest fund.

At the May meeting of the board of trustees the board of direction of the station reported that on January 16th it was voted to authorize Professors Osborn, Pammel and Patrick in consultation with the president of the College and the director of the station to employ competent assistants in their respective departments and that in accordance therewith the following had been employed: Harry A. Gossard, assistant in entomology at a salary of \$400 per annum, P. H. Rolfs assistant in botany at a salary of \$250 per annum, and E. N. Eaton assistant in chemistry at a salary of \$400 for eleven months. These appointments were confirmed by the Board.

The plan of work outlined by the board of direction was adopted. Instead of dividing the station fund among the different departments of the station as contemplated in the plan of organization, the Board decided, upon the recommendation of the station committee, to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 to the station to be used during the year beginning July 1, 1891, for salaries, experimental work, bulletins and all incidental expenses. The Board ordered that the same should be expended under the direction of the station authorities, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board of trustees and that a full and detailed account should be kept in permanent form of all items of expense. To this end the director of the station was directed to open an account with each member of the board of direction as to the

disposition of the funds assigned to the various sections by the board of direction. The expenditure of any balance of the appropriation for the year ending June 30th remaining on hand after providing for current expenses was left to the judgment of the director of the station. The salaries of the station staff, charged by the board to the station, are given on page — of this report. The salary of the former director was ordered paid to February, 1891.

A full statement of the work of the station and its plans for the future will be found on page 17.

The matter of the publication of station bulletins by the State was referred to the Legislative committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

At the annual meeting in November, 1890, a committee of the Iowa Butter, Cheese and Egg Association appeared before the board to urge upon them the necessity of establishing a dairy school in Iowa and to assure them that it was the wish of the Association that the school should be established in connection with the Agricultural College. A communication from the same committee was received by the Board at its January meeting, asking the establishment of a dairy department, the erection of a creamery and cheese factory upon the latest improved plans and the equipment of the same with the latest improved apparatus for making of butter and cheese on a commercial basis and for experimental work in all dairy lines.

The Board replied to the committee that the establishment of a dairy school at the College had already been determined upon, before the presentation of their request, and that the advice of the committee in regard to building and equipment would receive the considerate attention of the Board.

In the meantime Acting President Stanton had transmitted to the Board in his report, the recommendation of the faculty that there should be established at the College :

1. A short winter course in agriculture.
2. A dairy course.
3. A distinctive four year course in agriculture.
4. Such short sub-courses in agriculture, made up by selecting studies from the longer course, as would meet the wants of students who have not the time or means to take the full four year course.

The report was carefully considered at a joint session of the Board and faculty, a two year's course in agriculture was outlined, and this and the other courses recommended were adopted by the Board. The action thus taken was in the line of the report of the Farmer's Alliance, Stock Breeder's Association, and other kindred organizations, to the Board, in which the establishment of such courses was urged.

At its meeting in January, 1891, the Board, as elsewhere stated, placed the Hon. James Wilson at the head of the department, elected Mr. D. A. Kent assistant professor of agriculture, and afterwards, in the readjustment of work, added Station-Assistant C. F. Curtiss to the teaching force of the department.

The Board, at its May meeting, approved the recommendation of Professor Wilson and the faculty that agriculture and horticulture be confined exclusively to the courses in agriculture. The conditions of admission to these

courses were afterwards so changed that students possessing a thorough knowledge of the common branches such as can be obtained in the better class of country schools, could be admitted. As recommended by the committee of the Dairy Association, the dairy school was placed under control of the agricultural department; arrangements were made for furnishing board in one of the boarding cottages, and December 1, 1891, was fixed upon as the date of opening of the short winter term.

At different times the Board appropriated from the National and State experiment funds to the erection of a creamery various sums, aggregating in all \$4,723.72. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made from interest fund for purchase of apparatus, and Professors Wilson and Kent were authorized to visit and investigate such model creameries as they might see fit, to the end that the college creamery might be built upon the latest and most approved plan. The results of their investigations are embodied in a well arranged and splendidly equipped creamery. The Board asks the Legislature for the means to construct a cheese annex, and to finish off the second story into dormitory rooms. In connection with the establishment of the College creamery, there arose the question of the purchase of the franchise, routes and good will of the Ames creamery, which was forced to suspend operations by the opening of the one at the College. A committee of the Board, to whom the matter was referred, reported that they deemed it the duty of the institution to give the creamery company such relief as could legally be granted. The Board after careful consideration of the question decided to purchase the milk routes and good will of the company. An appropriation of \$500 was made from the interest fund for this purpose.

The Board added the sum of \$500, taken from the annual repair fund, to the \$2,000 appropriated by the State for the erection of a swine house and the repair of farm buildings. Authority was given Prof. Wilson to use a portion of this amount in remodeling and fitting up the old creamery as a dwelling house for farm workmen. He was also authorized to tear down the old hog house and slaughter house and use the lumber in the repair of fences and farm buildings. He was directed to repair and build fences, make lanes, etc., looking to a general improved condition of the department. The board of trustees in May, 1889, adopted a plan for the management of the College farm, which can be found in full on pages 144 and 145 of the thirteenth biennial report. In May, 1891, this plan was amended by providing:

- (a) That the present foundation stock for standard bred horses be kept and bred in that line.
- (b) That a herd of milking short-horn cattle be formed.
- (c) That the farm department buy and keep several breeds of sheep, of mutton, fine wool and other characteristics thought to be desirable for Iowa.

A detailed statement of the operations and condition of the department is given by Prof. Wilson on page 15.

OTHER COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS.

The biennial reports to the Board of the heads of the other College departments give full information of the work done during the biennial period and the present condition of the departments.

The following rules, applicable to all departments, were adopted by the Board at its last annual meeting:

1. "The head of each department shall, on or before the second Wednesday of November in each year, file with the secretary of the Board a statement of receipts and disbursements of his department during the year, which statement shall be so divided and arranged as to show under what specific or general appropriation each expenditure is made."

2. (Substitute for section 8, page 22, of the rules and regulations of the Board.) "The head of each department shall, at the time of filing his annual financial statement, file an inventory of all apparatus, books, stock, feed, machinery or other articles belonging to the College, in his department. The items of the inventory shall be valued at their actual cash value. All articles not in use or not liable to be used shall not appear in the inventory, but be listed by themselves each year and valued at such sums as can probably be realized for them. This list shall be attached to the inventory. The secretary shall report to the Board the aggregate sum of each inventory."

COURSES OF STUDY.

The committee of the Board on courses of study reported at the annual meeting in 1890, that the establishment of an electrical engineering course was in every way desirable, and that looking to this end the contemplated enlargement of the physical laboratory rooms should be completed at the earliest possible date. In accordance with the policy thus expressed, the faculty prepared and submitted to the Board at its May meeting, a course of study in electrical engineering which was adopted. The title of the professor of physics was changed to professor of physics and electrical engineering.

At the special meeting of the Board in January, 1891, the recommendation of the faculty that German be stricken out of the junior and senior years of the course in sciences related to the industries, and that it be made optional with history in the first term and rhetoric in the second term of the freshman year was adopted. Certain limitations were also placed upon the options of the junior and senior years of this course. At the meeting in May, 1891, German was extended through the first term of the sophomore year, being made optional in that term with English. The student was given the choice of Latin in the place of German during the first three terms of the course. Agriculture and horticulture were, upon the advice of the professors in charge of these studies, stricken out of this course. The work in English was raised to a full department. The faculty was directed to arrange in the courses of study for instruction in library work one hour per week during the second term of the freshman year. The changes in the engineering and the ladies' courses recommended by the faculty were adopted. The establishment of short agricultural courses and the changes made in the long courses in agriculture are set forth in full under the heading of Department of Agriculture.

In November, 1891, the faculty recommended to the Board the establishment of a course in mining engineering. In submitting this recommendation President Beardshear says in his report:

"The work belongs legitimately to the purpose and scope of our institution. The work can be apportioned to chairs already established and for the

present be done quite efficiently. The aggregate additional expense for the four years would not exceed, for the entire course, two thousand dollars, but for the first year there would be but a limited fraction of that amount necessary to be added to the present expense. The number of students entering the course would also have much to do with the amount of expense. Much of the apparatus that would be needed in addition would be of permanent value to the other departments of the institution.

"It is hereby recommended that a course in mining engineering be established, provided that it does not make necessary a new instructor and that the work be apportioned for the present to the chairs already established."

The recommendation of the president and faculty was adopted.

CONTROL OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The Board at its meeting in July, 1891, adopted the following :

"1. In order to promote a more uniform and complete control of the various public buildings and other property of the College, the President is hereby made the custodian of the same.

2. The President shall have entire control of the chapel and may place the various buildings in charge of the heads of department subject to his direction, or where he may deem expedient he may place parts of buildings in charge of other suitable persons.

3. The President shall appoint all janitors, proctors and other employees about the various buildings upon the recommendation of the heads of department or other persons to whom he he may have intrusted the care of said buildings or other property of the College.

4. The President shall, at least once a month, appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect all the public buildings and report to him the condition of the same.

5. All matters pertaining to the recitation rooms, parlors, living rooms and out buildings shall be subject to the control of the President, and he shall be held responsible for the best results touching the same, and free to make such modifications as in his judgment may seem best.

6. Any rule or regulation in conflict with the above is hereby modified to conform thereto.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

The board of trustees elect the steward, approve his bond and examine his accounts. The funds of the boarding department are, however, kept separate from those of the College, and the department is not strictly a College department, but is managed by the Board, in trust for the students. During the past two years it has been under the charge of Col. J. R. Lincoln, who receives therefor a salary of \$1,000 and Board during the school year. He gives a bond of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, one of the conditions of which is that he shall keep the expenditures within the income. Trustees Boardman and Wood, who were appointed a committee to make settlement with the steward for the fiscal year 1890, reported that they had examined his accounts and found them correct. The same committee made the annual settlement with him for 1891. The following is their report, which was adopted by the Board :

To the Board of Trustees :

The committee on examination of the accounts of the steward beg leave to report that they have made an examination of the books of the steward, as far as the present system of keeping accounts will permit, and find the same correct and neatly kept and show balances on hand in the various funds amounting to \$2,291.24.

Amount received during the year.....	\$ 37,830.97
Amount paid out during the year	35,539.73
Balance on hand November 24, 1891.....	2,291.24
Respectfully submitted,	

JOHN M. WOOD,
C. D. BOARDMAN,.
Committee.

The following resolution was adopted in July, 1891 :

Resolved. 1. That the steward be directed to make necessary details for a thorough inspection of rooms in the main building, and boarding cottages each day, and to require that each one be kept in a neat and orderly condition by students occupying the same and that he make a personal inspection each week.

2. That all halls be swept each day and kept clear of all dirt or rubbish of any kind.

3. That students be prohibited from throwing papers or rubbish from the windows.

The steward, acting under the orders of the Board, exchanged in 1891 one of the old dynamos of the electric light department for an Edison dynamo, having a capacity of two hundred and seventy sixteen-candle power lamps. The cost to the College was \$440, for which an appropriation was made by the Board from interest fund.

The rent of the preceptress' reception room was ordered charged to the College interest fund.

The Board directed that a system of keeping accounts with the steward and other departments should be instituted by which all receipts and disbursements of the steward's department, and all receipts of other departments, should be made through the College treasurer. Trustee Wood is a committee to arrange the details of such a system.

AMES AND COLLEGE RAILWAY.

A communication from the Ames Street Railway Company was presented to the Board in November, 1890, in which said company proposed, upon the granting of certain privileges, to construct a street railway between Ames and the College.

The communication was referred to a committee consisting of Trustees Van Houten, McElroy, and Wood. This committee reported in substance as follows:

- "1. We do not believe a horse car railway will meet the demands for rapid transit.
- "2. We believe some means of rapid transit by electric or other railway would greatly benefit the College, and our failure to recommend the plan proposed is not because of opposition to the general project, but with the hope that something better may be secured.

"3. Even if a horse car line is the best that can be secured, care should be taken to insure the best possible service, with proper safeguards and limitations to protect the interests of the College, the students and the public."

The report was adopted and the committee continued, to report to the Board any recommendations or conclusions that in their judgment might be of interest in regard to a rapid transit line between the College and Ames.

In January, 1891, the railway company submitted to the Board another proposition embodying the idea of a standard gauge railway, operated by steam or other improved motive power. The report of the committee upon this proposition was in the shape of the following resolution:

"Be it Resolved, By the board of trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College and farm that there be hereby granted to the Ames Street Railway Company, their successors and assignees, right of way, not exceeding fifty feet wide, across the college grounds, from the east line of the College farm, by said Agricultural College, to the machine shops on said farm, for railway purposes."

Said strip to be twenty-five feet wide on each side of the center of the railway track to be built by said company, said road to be built substantially, in conformity with the survey and plat made by Bramhall and Davidson in the year 1890, and that the several requests and privileges asked by the Ames Street Railway Company, contained in the eight (8) propositions hereto annexed and made a part of this concession, be granted subject to the following modifications:

1. That said right of way hereby granted shall not at any point on the ornamental grounds or through the stock yards of the farm be wider than actually necessary for roadbed, berme ditches, necessary siding, platform, Y and turntable.

2. That after said road is fenced by the College the said railway company shall renew and maintain in repair such fences as may be required from time to time; that said railway company shall construct and maintain all needed crossings over said road and protect the same by proper cattle-guards, and shall also provide, where needed, suitable under-crossings.

3. That said College shall not be liable to any damage to the property of said company or any other person who may patronize said road.

4. That nothing in this contract shall be construed to prevent any department of the College from doing its own necessary hauling to or from the College and Ames or elsewhere. It being only intended to grant said railway company the franchise as common carrier between Ames and the College, reserving to the College the right to do such part of its own hauling as convenience or necessity may require.

5. That no unnecessary cuts or fills or accumulations of dirt shall be permitted upon the ornamental grounds, and all such cuts or fills or removal of dirt shall be made under the supervision of the committee on public grounds, or some person designated by the Board.

The following are the eight propositions of the company, included in and made a part of the committee's report:

1. The Ames Street Railway Company requests the board of trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College to grant said company the right of way over a strip of land for railway purposes, from some point on or near the machine shops on the College grounds substantially with the survey made by Bramhall and Davidson, to the east side of said farm, including also grounds for a turntable, switches, side tracks and burrowing pit.

2. We ask said board of trustees to fence said ground so granted wherever the same passes over or through any cultivated field or pasture land, and to keep fence and gates, if any, in proper repair.

3. To erect suitable platforms for the accommodation of passengers and such stations on the College grounds as will accommodate the traffic, and such facilities as the Board may require for loading stock or freight.

4. We also ask an agreement from the said Board not to allow or permit the College authorities to run or operate any teams or trains or other conveyances for the carrying of freight, the same to be used as common carriers of passengers or freight between Ames and the College grounds.

5. We ask the Board to relinquish the carrying of mail and express, and to contract with said company for carrying the same.

6. To at all times give the said company the preference in the carrying of all freight, merchandise and other articles between said College grounds and Ames, but not at a higher rate than could be contracted with any common carrier or teamster, provided said rates shall include terminal charges for loading and unloading.

7. In consideration of the granting of the rights, privileges and requests above mentioned the said Ames Street Railway Company hereby agrees to construct and have in operation a standard gauge railway to be operated by a steam motor, or other improved motor power as may be hereafter determined—animal power is hereby expressly prohibited—said railway to be completed and in operation on or before November 1, 1892, A. D.

8. That during the time said College is in regular session and during the day-time thereof said company shall make hourly round trips between the college and Ames, and during the vacation such trips as will accommodate the needs of the college. That the passenger fare shall not exceed five cents for each person one way over said road. That said company will provide comfortable and suitable passenger cars for the transportation of passengers between said College and Ames.

The report was adopted and it was ordered that after the signing of the same by the chairman and the secretary of the Board and the proper officers of the railway company, it be entered at length upon the records.

In May the Board adopted the recommendation of the public grounds committee, that the railway as it enters the campus proceed by what had previously been the north driveway of the College grounds. President Beardshear and Professors Church and Wilson were appointed a committee to determine all questions of grading and locate all switches, platforms, etc., upon the ornamental grounds and farm. The sum of \$100 was appropriated from interest fund to the public grounds department to build a platform near the main College building.

The president of the College and Trustees Dunbar and Garner were at the July meeting given full power to make contract with the railroad company. The following is the contract as signed by the chairman of the board and the president of the company:

"It is agreed by and between the Iowa State Agricultural College and the Ames Street Railway Company: That said company should receive from the postoffice at Ames the U. S. mail for the College and all the departments and the general mail usually received at the College and deliver the same at the experiment station, the main building and the treasurer's office, and that said company shall also receive the express and packages for the offices of president, secretary and treasurer of the College, the experiment station and book department and deliver the same to said places, and in consideration of the performance of such services the Iowa State Agricultural College shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per year, the Experiment Station the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) per year and the book department shall pay the sum of sixty dollars (\$60) per year. Payment for such services shall be made monthly, upon the filing of proper bills therefor, after the same shall have been properly audited.

"It is further agreed that the year for the delivery for the book department shall be during the school year beginning the Monday before each term and closing on the last day of the second term and shall not include the vacations, and the monthly payments shall be so divided that the sum of sixty dollars shall be paid in equal parts during the months school is in

session. The packages to be carried under this contract shall not be deemed to include packages of goods purchased of retail merchants in Ames for private use, nor heavy freight or merchandise for the departments. This contract shall begin and be in force from the ninth day of July, 1891. until January 1st, 1893.

“THE IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
“BY C. M. DUNBAR, *Chairman Board of Trustees.*
“THE AMES STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
“BY J. L. STEVENS, *President.*”

By mutual consent of the company and the College it was agreed that the above contract should be construed to mean that during the winter vacation there shall be two deliveries of mail, one by the first motor in the morning and the other by the noon train; and that during the summer session of the school the mail shall be delivered at noon and in the evening,

The charge for hauling freight in car load lots was fixed at twenty-five cents per ton and the heads of departments were directed to have such freight hauled by the company until the further orders of the Board. It was further agreed that the company should be notified of any proposed change in this regulation in order that it might be heard.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The Board in May, 1891, requested the faculty to outline a plan for an exhibit of the different departments of the College at the Columbian Exposition. The faculty submitted a detailed outline of such exhibit, and estimated the expense thereof at about \$15,000.

The faculty state in connection therewith:

“1. That in their opinion such an exhibit is desirable if it can be made upon such a basis as to reflect credit upon the College and the State.

2. That it should be made intact, all departments of the College being represented as far as possible in one collective exhibit.

3. That we believe this exhibit should, by preference, be a part of the State exhibit, and that it is our opinion that it would be of great advantage to the College and to the State exhibit to have it form such a part.

4. That we deem it essential in providing for such an exhibit that the requisite expense should be borne by the State, as the funds of the College would not be adequate to meet the extra outlay necessary, and we believe that in no other way would the State be able to promote its exhibit better than by utilizing the college departments in the collection and display of material to illustrate the resources of the State.

5. That this material so collected be returned to the College after use at the exposition and be permanently preserved for the State as a part of the College equipment.

6. That the Legislature be asked to set aside, in the appropriation for the State exhibit, a sum sufficient to prepare the proposed College exhibit.

MATTERS RELATING TO STUDENTS.

In order to meet the almost constant demand for statistics regarding graduates and students of the College the Board in January, 1891, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is important that the College should have on hand at all times full statistics in regard to its students and graduates, therefore be it

Resolved, That the recorder of the College be directed to procure as full information as possible upon the following points in regard to graduates; (1) residence of graduates at time of entering college; (2) occupation of parent or guardian; (3) purposes in attending college; (4) change of purpose while attending college, if any, and reasons for same; (5) occupation since graduation and present residence and occupation.

In regard to present and future students the following points shall be covered: (1) residence and occupation of student and parent or guardian; (2) desire or purpose of parent or guardian in sending student to college; (3) purposes of student in attending college; (4) influences which caused him to attend; (5) reasons for change of purpose, leaving college or not returning to same; (6) also intentions of students in regard to occupation at time of graduation.

All of these points and any others that may be necessary in order to make the record of each student and graduate full and complete shall be kept in a book or books provided for this purpose and these records shall be corrected from time to time so as always to furnish the desired information. And be it further

Resolved, That similar information be procured and records kept of advanced and special students that have or may attend college.

The matter of College fraternities having been referred by the Board to the faculty, with full power to act, the faculty delegated said power to President Beardshear, to the end that he might make settlement of all questions relating thereto in such manner as his judgment might determine.

He adopted and put in force the following regulation:

“All members of college secret fraternities belonging at this date shall have the same relations as hitherto authorized by the board of trustees, but from this date onward no other student of this College shall be permitted to join a secret college fraternity.”

The action of the President was approved by the Board, they pledging themselves to heartily sustain him in his plans and rules adopted for the government of the students.

It was ordered by the Board that wages paid students be fixed by the heads of departments employing such labor after consultation with the board of audit.

Students were graduated in the different college courses during the biennial period as follows:

	1890.	1891.
In the joint course in science and agriculture.....	20	
In the course in agriculture.....		1
In the course in sciences related to the industries.....		13
In the course in mechanical engineering.	2	6
In the course in civil engineering.....	1	8
In the ladies' course.....	9	4
In the course in veterinary science.....	5	7
Total	37	39

Appropriate degrees were conferred on these graduates. The degree of Master of Science (M. Sc.) was conferred on R. Ellsworth Call and P. H. Rolfs and the degree of Master of Horticulture (M. H.) on Charles A. Keffer.

E. W. STANTON,
Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR 1892.

Term opens	-	-	-	-	-	Tuesday, February 23.
Entrance Examinations	-	-	-	-	-	{ Tuesday, February 23. Wednesday, February 24.
Recitations begin	-	-	-	-	-	Thursday, February 25.
Decoration Day	-	-	-	-	-	Monday, May 30.
Term Examinations	-	-	-	-	-	June 18 to 22.
Junior Exhibition	-	-	-	-	-	Wednesday, June 22.
Field Sports and Competitive Military Drill	-	-	-	-	-	Wednesday, June 22.
Second Term begins	-	-	-	-	-	Tuesday, July 19.
Entrance Examinations	-	-	-	-	-	{ Tuesday, July 19. Wednesday, July 20.
Recitations begin	-	-	-	-	-	Thursday, July 21.
Term Examinations	-	-	-	-	-	November 1 to 9.
Baccalaureate Sermon	-	-	-	-	-	Sunday, November 6.
Address before Trustees	-	-	-	-	-	Tuesday evening November 8.
Commencement Exercises	-	-	-	-	-	Wednesday, November 9.
Winter Vacation from November 9, 1892, to	-	-	-	-	-	February 21, 1893.

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THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home

AND

HOME FOR INDIGENT CHILDREN.

JUNE 30, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa :

The trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children respectfully submit their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

In submitting this, the thirteenth biennial report of this institution, we feel gratified in being able to show many improvements in the Home which have been made in the past two years. The erection of the new central building has added convenience and comfort to employes and children that is highly appreciated and made manifest in many ways.

The school has been advanced to a higher standard and the results are shown in the interest and progress of the pupils. The health of the children, as shown by the surgeon's report, has been unusually good. The hospital at times is vacant, and many days every child (excepting one or two having chronic disabilities) is seen in the dining hall.

We call your attention to the following statement, showing the number of children at the Home at the commencement, and the discharged during the biennial period :

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County children, June 30, 1891.....	202
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County children admitted during biennial period.....	88
Soldiers' orphans discharged during biennial period.....	56
County children discharged during biennial period.....	155
Soldiers' orphans died during biennial period.....	7
County children died during biennial period.....	13
Increase in soldiers' orphans during biennial period.	110
Decrease in county children during biennial period.....	80

It will be observed that there has been a great increase in soldiers' orphans and a like decrease in county children. This is accounted for by reason of many soldiers' orphans having been admitted as county children through want of proper investigation

of applicants and preparation of papers. These have been dismissed as county children and re-admitted as soldier's orphans. By proper instructions from the trustees and superintendent, the form of applications has been simplified and children are properly entered on the rolls. These results have relieved many counties of quite a burden, and placed it on the state, where it rightfully belongs. The two classes in attendance, and by late admissions, are nearly equal.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sums were appropriated by the twenty-third general assembly:

For main central building.....	\$30,000
For furniture and steam heating.....	5,500
For water supply.....	6,000
For contingent expenses and repairs.....	3,000
For library.....	500
For out houses.....	1,000

After advertising the second time for bids on the central building the lowest bid was \$30,110. The urgent need of the building justified its erection, even at a small amount above the appropriation, which was paid from contingent fund. A plain, commodious structure was opened the 4th of June, 1891.

The appropriation for water supply has been insufficient to this date to connect the Home by adequate size of pipe with the water works, but it is hoped that conditions will soon insure the securing of a contract for the amount appropriated (\$6,000).

A reference to the treasurer's report will show an unexpended balance of \$366.66 library fund, the expenditure of which was postponed until the new building was occupied.

The out house appropriation is being expended in a manner that will remove a great discomfort to the inmates as well as a menace to the health of same.

For many particulars respecting the work of the institution, attention is called to the reports of the superintendent, surgeon and treasurer.

It is very gratifying to us to be able to report so favorably of the faithfulness and efficiency of all persons employed in the different departments in the management of the Home. The earnest work done by our employes has contributed largely to produce the result that is everywhere manifest in the contentment and happiness of the children. Loyalty and a disposition to work in unison is noticeable at all times.

The twenty-third general assembly made an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for the erection of a main central building to take the place of the one burned, which cost fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

The amount appropriated was five thousand less than the amount asked for and was not sufficient to complete a building of the size and capacity required for the needs of the institution, and we were obliged to leave the basement of the building unfinished.

The basement is quite an important part of the building, as in this we propose storing vegetables, pantry stores, milk, butter, and kitchen supplies of all kinds; and a part of it will be fitted up for cold storage purposes. It is also intended to place a number of bath tubs in this basement for the use of children occupying some of the cottages which were first built, that have no bathing facilities. For cementing, finishing, and furnishing this basement, we ask for an appropriation of three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

The very great increase in the number of children admitted to the Home in the past two years (the larger number of whom are boys) has filled the boys' cottages beyond their capacity, and there is an excess in each of them of three or four more than they were intended to accommodate. An additional cottage is an absolute necessity. This cottage will have to be built at a point where the foundation will be more expensive than the others have been. We ask for an appropriation of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for the erection of this cottage.

Our constantly growing family has so increased the laundry work that this branch of the work is now being done at a great disadvantage for want of room. It will be necessary to enlarge the laundry to about double its present size.

The basement of this building is used as a boiler room, in which is needed another boiler, which will also require additional room.

For extending this building to the size needed we ask for two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.)

The state owns but fifty-six acres of land occupied by the Home. This land is almost wholly used in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, producing only about one-half that are consumed.

All land used for grazing purposes has been rented, oftentimes upon unsatisfactory terms.

Milk at the present time constitutes quite a part of the diet of the smaller children, and has been found a very healthful diet, almost indispensable at all times.

We ask for an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the purchase of additional land. The above amount invested in land will enable our larger boys to cultivate and raise all vegetables consumed, and furnish pasturage for an additional number of cows.

The books in our library are a source of great pleasure to the children, and from necessity the pastimes and pleasures of the children are somewhat circumscribed; we feel that they should be well supplied with good books and reading matter of suitable character for their improvement and enjoyment. We ask for the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the purchase of books.

Our system of lighting is by oil lamps. If there is one mode of lighting safer than another this institution, where four hundred children are constantly exposed, should have the safest. Lighting by electricity has been so simplified that it is both safe and economical, and a careful estimate by an expert shows that an expenditure of twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,750) we can purchase the required machinery and facilities for producing our own light at small expense.

Eleven of the cottages, the main building and hospital are heated by steam; seven cottages and the school building are heated by stoves. We ask for an appropriation of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for the purchase of an additional boiler, the piping and radiators, for heating by steam, all the buildings now heated by stoves, and the additional cottage which it will be necessary to erect.

For furniture we ask for one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,750), to replace such as is worn out and broken, and furnish the new cottage.

One of the most important duties, in connection with the management of the Home, is providing homes for the children that have arrived at an age when they are old enough to go out and do for themselves. In the past this has been done by corresponding with the applicants for children; information obtained through this source is oftentimes very unsatisfactory, and of a character that we have not been warranted in furnishing the applicants with the children they desired; we therefore ask for a larger contingent fund than formerly asked for, with a view of drawing from this fund to pay the expense of sending a competent person to investigate the character of the applicants for children; at the same time looking up other homes for children. We feel that an effort in this direction, and a small amount of money annually expended,

will be the means of placing a large number of children in good homes, thereby relieving the state from their support, and helping them to places where they will soon become self-reliant. Our observation is that whenever we place a child in a home, there follow several applications for children from the same vicinity, and if we can succeed in placing children in parts of the state more remote from the Home than we have in the past, we shall be able to receive and find homes for many more than ever before. This, we think, can be accomplished by occasionally sending out a man for that purpose.

When the new central building was completed the temporary building was torn down and the material saved in good condition, with a view of erecting an industrial building where manual training can be taught. We ask for two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the erection of a building from the material on hand, and for the purchase of such tools as will be needed for the purpose above mentioned. The most of our boys will have to make their way in the world, and if they can be taught the rudiments of the mechanical branches, and the use of tools, it will be of decided advantage to them in the battle of life. With a suitable building, and a small expenditure for tools, our boys can be given instruction at very small expense.

In front of the place where the cottage so much needed will be built, the ground will have to be graded up to the level of the other cottages with which it will be in line.

The fences about the premises are in a state of decay, and in places will have to be renewed.

For grading and fencing we ask for five hundred dollars (\$500).

Inasmuch as our support fund is wholly derived from the one hundred dollars per annum paid by the counties for the support of indigent children, and one hundred and twenty dollars from the state for the support of soldiers' orphans, we feel that it is important to make our needs clearly and definitely known, as this fund has to cover the care, support, and education of the children. The sum received is considerably less than received for the support of inmates in any other of the state institutions.

We aim to provide the children with plenty of good, comfortable clothing, and to have them taught to take good care of the same. Their clothing is all manufactured at the Home, the large girls assisting in its manufacture. The table is supplied with a good variety of plain, wholesome food, and a reasonable amount of luxuries, and when the funds of the different appropriations

fail, the support fund has to make up the deficiency, which necessarily causes a reduction of the luxuries from the table, that are so much enjoyed by the children.

The needs of the Home have been carefully estimated, and we respectfully ask for special appropriations as follows :

To complete the main central building.....	\$3,000.00
For an additional cottage.....	4,000.00
For enlarging the laundry and boiler room.....	2,500.00
For additional land.....	5,000.00
For library.....	500 00
For electric light.....	2,750.00
For steam heating and additional boiler.....	3,000.00
For furniture.....	1,750.00
For contingent and repair fund... ..	4,500.00
For industrial building.....	2,000.00
For grading and fencing.....	500.00
Total.....	<u>\$29,500.00</u>

We very respectfully present this, our thirteenth biennial report.
for your consideration.

A. P. Doe, *President.*
J. G. Brown, *Secretary pro tem.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, AND HOME FOR INDIGENT CHILDREN.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees :

I have the honor to submit my report as superintendent of the Home for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

This institution was founded more than a quarter of a century ago, and as the general character of its work is pretty thoroughly established, there seems to be but little that is new to present in a superintendent's report. But as each succeeding report may go into the hands of many who have not hitherto been familiar with its aims and plans, it may be well briefly to present a statement of the object for which it is maintained.

The Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home was, as the name indicates, originally inaugurated as a home for dependent children of Union soldiers, but since 1880 the legislature of the state widened its influence by offering it as a home for *any* dependent child of the state. There are at this time in the Home one hundred and ninety-eight soldiers' orphans and two hundred and two other dependent children. The soldiers' orphans are supported by the state; the other children are supported by the counties from which they are sent.

During this biennial period two hundred and fifty-one children have been received. Of these one hundred and one were girls, and one hundred and fifty were boys. Two hundred and one have been dismissed to friends who have become able to receive them, or to carefully selected homes, where they will continue to receive such care and training as will fit them for meeting successfully the stern realities of life. When children are placed out in family homes, it is always with the consent and through the advice of the parent or guardian, and an agreement is signed by the persons taking them, to treat them kindly as one of their own children, to send them to school regularly at least three months of

each year, to give them the privilege and to encourage their going to church or Sunday-school regularly. Constant oversight is given by visiting or directly hearing from each child every year. All the children that have been thus placed are doing well and seem happy and contented. This part of the work is done with great care; many excellent families desire to take a child into their home, but the home should be adapted to the child and the child to the home if the relation is to become permanent and mutually pleasant and profitable.

The plan of the Home is to have the children live in the cottages, each cottage large enough to accommodate a family of about twenty-four children; and each of these families is provided with a matron, who, as far as possible, is to be a mother to the children under her care. The new main building, which was completed last May, and which adds much to the convenience of our work, contains offices, reception room, kitchen, library, sewing room, store room, dining rooms, pantries, bakery, and living rooms for superintendent, teachers and other employes.

The aim of the management is to bring out and strengthen the individuality of each child. Much system must be observed in working with so large a number of children, yet I am convinced that more individual liberty could be given, and more individual responsibility demanded than is often thought feasible or possible. Whatever means can be secured are used to educate, elevate and strengthen the lives entrusted to our care; the cottages are made as comfortable and homelike as possible; flowers are cultivated; books are added to the library; vocal music is taught by a special teacher; entertainments are given by the children of the school; holiday dinners are always bountiful; and, indeed, as much variety for child life is found in this Home as in many of the family homes of our land, and the children exhibit every evidence of happiness and contentment. As the moral and religious nature of the child is paramount to all else, much attention is given to religious instruction. Many are extremely sensitive to moral impressions; others, of different organizations, develop more slowly, and it requires much patience, perseverance and tact to make good boys and girls of them. Sabbath school is held every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, at which time we have been greatly aided by the ministers from Davenport, who have from time to time cheerfully given their services.

There is no part of this work in which I have taken greater pride than in the work that is done in the school. The school is

thoroughly graded. Children in health attend regularly. The advancement is as marked as in the average public school. But, as I recommended in my former report, if a suitable building could be erected, and a teacher employed to direct the boys over thirteen years of age, in manual training, far more would be done to prepare them to meet the real problems of life than by any other means.

Our Home has been remarkably exempt from sickness of any kind, until last October the diphtheria came among us and carried away thirteen of our number before the dreaded disease could be arrested. In April a little girl was admitted, who soon came down with measles; others took them, until we had in all about one hundred and seventy cases. The recovery, however, was rapid and without any fatal results.

For a more particular account of the health of the Home reference may be made to the report of Dr. Peck, who has been the faithful physician and surgeon to the Home for more than twenty years.

In conclusion, I believe you are to be congratulated upon the harmonious and friendly spirit that has prevailed among the employes, and I desire to express my grateful obligation to all who have assisted me in carrying forward this great work.

I desire to thank you cordially for the wise counsel and constant support which I have always received from you in my efforts to superintend the detailed work of this Home.

Yours very respectfully,

J. R. BOWMAN, *Superintendent.*

The representation by counties is as follows:

COUNTY.	Soldiers' Orphans' County	
	Soldiers' Orphans' County	Orphans' County
Adair	2	1
Appanoose	3	1
Audubon	4	1
Benton	10	1
Boone	12	3
Bremer	5	3
Buchanan	4	1
Butler	4	1
Calhoun	2	1
Carroll	1	3
Cass	1	3
Cedar	8	2
Cherokee	2	1
Clayton	1	5
Clinton	4	1
Crawford	1	1
Delaware	1	2
Des Moines	2	1
Dubuque	3	1
Fayette	1	2
Floyd	2	1
Fremont	1	2
Greene	1	1
Guthrie	3	1
Howard	1	2
Iowa	3	5
Jackson	1	3
Jasper	6	1
Jefferson	4	2
Johnson	1	9
Jones	1	15
Lee	1	1
Linn	1	5
Louisa	1	2
Lyon	1	2
Madison	3	5
Mahaska	10	10
Marion	2	10
Marshall	2	1
Montgomery	3	4
Muscatine	3	6
O'Brien	1	3
Page	1	2
Pocahontas	1	1
Pottawattamie	4	1
Polk	17	11
Sac	3	1
Scott	12	17
Shelby	1	11
Tama	1	7
Taylor	1	1
Union	6	1
Wapello	1	5
Washington	1	1
Wayne	1	1
Winnebago	1	1
Winneshiek	4	1
Woodbury	4	1
Totals	198	202
Entire number	400	

RECEIPTS AND EX

CASH STAT

Total Cash Receipts from July

CASH ON HAND I

Balance support fund.....
Balance fencing and G. fund

CASH RECEIVED FROM

Support fund.....
Fencing and grading fund.....
Repair and contingent fund.....
Library.....
Furniture

CASH RECEIVED FROM

Support fund.....
Repair and contingent fund.....
Total.....

DISBURSEMENTS OF FUNDS JU

Support fund.....
Fencing and grading fund.....
Repair, etc.....
Library fund.....
Furniture fund.. ..

BALANCE CASH ON H

Support fund.....
Fencing and grading fund.....
Library fund.....
Total

CLASSIFIED

July 1, 1889, to .

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR

For groceries and provisions.....
For soap

For mortuary expenses.....
For medicinal supplies.....
For dry goods and clothing.....
For postage and stationery.....
For library and diversions.....
For furniture and furnishings. ..
For hardware and queensware.
For repairs.
For contingencies; unclassified expenses...
For farm; seeds, plants, shrubs, rent of pasture
For fuel

For lights.....
For salaries and wages.....
For school supplies.....
For tools and implements.. ..
For live stock and feed

Returned balance furniture fund to treasure
Returned balance repair and contingent fund

Total

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children:

During the last biennial period the health of the children has been good, with the exception of two seasons of epidemic diseases, which, in both instances, were introduced into the Home by newly admitted children.

The first epidemic was that of diphtheria, and continued from October until January, furnishing a rather low rate of mortality in twenty per cent.

The one hundred and sixty cases of measles occupied less than five weeks in development and duration, all recovering with no terminal complications.

Observation shows that, in many of the children admitted, more or less organic disability exists, necessitating thereby both special care and treatment. In considering this condition, as well as the causes for epidemics, it is thought that the best service to both child and Home would be secured by having a physical examination, by authority of the board of health, made of each applicant, the certificate furnished showing no organic disease or specifying it, as well as no exposure to epidemic or contagious disease for at least two months before admission. This requirement would not only be a protection to the public, but also to the occupants of the Home, who are uniformly in a position of isolation.

In continuing and improving the sanitary condition of the children, it is thought that the carpet could profitably be substituted by hard wood floors, which yield much more readily to the removal of vicine germs by disinfection. A better water supply is assuredly indicated for sanitation in cottage washing and bathing, as well as water closet drainage. In this connection an improved system of ventilation should be in consideration for the future.

I desire to specially thank Mr. J. B. Bowman, superintendent, and Mrs. M. A. Bowman for the prompt and efficient service rendered in caring for the children. Respectfully,

W. F. PECK,
Medical Officer.

(Copy.)

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, Sept. 14, 1891.

HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa* :

DEAR SIR :—It will be observed that my treasurer's report shows in two or three instances money not paid out within the prescribed thirty days. This was on account of delayed bills. There are apparent discrepancies between my report and the superintendent's statement. This is by reason that my system of accounts did not begin with the biennial period. Some sales by superintendent were not reported to me till after June 30th, and were not entered on my book to appear in report, and there is an outstanding warrant. A careful comparison shows our books to agree.

Your obedient servant,
J. G. BROWN, *Treasurer*.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Home and Home for Indigent Children:

In accordance with law, I herewith present the biennial report of the receipts and disbursements of the Home, from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891, inclusive:

J. G. BROWN, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa:*

SUPPORT FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from Auditor of State on account of soldiers' orphans	\$ 31,531.88
To warrants from Auditor of State on account of county children	47,746.37
To amount from live stock sales and sundry receipts	189.16
Total	\$ 79,967.41

CREDIT.

By amount to J. R. Bowman, superintendent	\$ 8,543.50
By warrants for supplies	70,569.40
By balance on hand	854.51
Total ..	\$ 79,967.41

BUILDING FUND.

DEBIT.

1890.			
October	6.	To warrant from Auditor of State.....	\$ 2,300.00
December	6.	To warrant from Auditor of State.....	6,000.00
1891.			
January	5.	To warrant from Auditor of State.....	1,700.00
May	16.	To warrant from Auditor of State.....	10,000.00
Total			\$ 20,000.00

CREDIT.

1890.			
October	6.	By cash to John Turner, contractor.....	\$ 2,000.00
October	6.	By cash to J. W. Ross, architect.....	300.00
December	6.	By cash to John Turner, contractor.....	6,000.00
1891.			
January	5.	By cash to John Turner, contractor.....	1,700.00
May	16.	By cash to John Turner.....	10,000.00
Total			\$ 20,000.00

KITCHEN AND PANTRY FUND.

DEBIT.

To balance on hand at last report.....		\$ 1,900.00
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CREDIT.

1889.			
October	9.	To warrant returned to Auditor of State.....	\$ 1,250.00
1890.			
March	10.	To cash to Treasurer of State.	650.00
Total			\$ 1,900.00

GENERAL REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

DEBIT.

To balance on hand at last report.....		\$	396.17
1889.			
September 14.	To amount refunded from steam heating fund.....		96.30
December 6.	To warrant from Auditor of State.		200.00
1890.			
October 14.	To U. S. government for taking census by the superintendent		27.24
1891.			
May 16.	To warrant from Auditor of State.....		275.00
Total		\$	<u>1,094.71</u>

CREDIT.

1889.			
September	14.	By cash to Davenport Steam Heating Co.....	\$ 88.20
September	14.	By cash to J. W. Ross, architect, services in 1887....	50.00
September	14.	By warrant to Cable Lumber Co	40.00
December	4.	By warrant to Hender & Son.....	76.70
1890.			
March	3.	By warrant to Davenport Steam Heating Co.....	19.24
March	3.	By warrant to T. G. Clausen, architect.....	50.00
June	5.	By warrant to Cable Lumber Co.....	32.21
November	3.	By warrant to Davenport Steam Heating Co.....	64.70
1891.			
January	5.	By cash to J. W. Ross, architect.....	200.00
March	4.	By warrant to Davenport Steam Heating Co.....	14.80
April	14.	By warrant to Davenport Steam Heating Co.....	20.89
May	16.	By cash to John Turner, contractor	300.00
June	27.	By cash to McIntosh & Co.....	39.00
June	27.	By cash to J. W. Ross, architect.....	30.17
Total			\$ 1,026.91

BOILER AND STEAM HEATING FUND.

DEBIT.

To balance on hand last report.....	\$ 26.50
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CREDIT.

By refunded to repair and contingent fund.....	\$ 26.50
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FURNITURE FUND.

DEBIT.

To balance on hand last report.....	\$ 533.67
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CREDIT.

1890.			
May	7.	By warrant to A. J. Smith & Son.....	\$ 32.47
July	5.	By warrant to Knostman & Peterson.....	17.50
September	5.	By warrant to August Steffern	45.82
September	5.	By warrant to A. J. Smith & Son.....	278.98
September	5.	By warrant to Knostman & Peterson.....	12.25
September	5.	By warrant to Burlington Furniture Co.....	106.25
September	30.	By balance transferred to furniture and steam heating fund	40.40
Total			\$ 533.67

FURNITURE AND STEAM HEATING FUND.

DEBIT.

1890.			
October	1.	To balance from furniture fund.....	\$ 40.40
1891.			
January	5.	To warrant from Auditor of State.....	583.33
May	16.	To warrant from Auditor of State.....	2,800.00
Total			\$ 3,423.73

CREDIT.

1891.			
January	6.	By cash to Davenport Steam Heating Company.....	\$ 583.33
May	16.	By cash to Davenport Steam Heating Company.....	640.33
May	16.	By cash to Mason and Hamlin....	90.00
May	16.	By cash to A. J. Lerch & Bro.....	51.05
May	16.	By cash to Mason & Davis Co.....	150.00
May	16.	By cash to D. R. Sperry & Co.....	55.65
May	16.	By cash to Magic Furnace Company..	68.22
May	16.	By cash to Pitkins and Brooks.....	62.49
May	20.	By cash to Marshall Field & Co....	342.61
May	23.	By cash to Chicago Carpet Company.	563.15
June	6.	By cash to Marshall Field & Co.....	314.64
June	6.	By cash to Knapp & Stoddard	284.60
June	11.	By cash to C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.....	20.55
June	22.	By cash to M. Bunker	175.00
June	27.	By cash to Jens Lorenzen..	11.93
Total			\$ 3,423.73

LIBRARY FUND.

DEBIT.

To balance on hand last report.....		\$	250.00
1890.			
December	6. To warrant from Auditor of State.....		166.66
Total.....		\$	416.66

CREDIT.

1890.			
January	4.	By warrant to W. H. Fluke.....	\$ 46.12
January	4.	By warrant to Egbert, Fidler & Co.....	38.25
February	5.	By warrant to W. H. Fluke.....	38.25
February	6.	By warrant to J. R. Bowman.....	71.40
December	4.	By warrant to W. H. Fluke.....	11.30
December	4.	By warrant to J. S. Conner.....	14.25
1891.			
January	3.	By warrant to S. L. T. Hutchison.....	\$ 130.70
January	3.	By warrant to J. R. Bowman ...	27.50
January	3.	By warrant to J. R. Bowman	2.50
January	3.	By warrant to J. R. Bowman	17.16
January	3.	By warrant to J. R. Bowman	1.50
February	12.	By warrant to J. R. Bowman	6.40
June	30.	By balance on hand	16.17
Total			\$ 416.66

GRADING AND FENCING FUND.

DEBIT.

		To balance on hand last report.....	\$	150.00
1890.				
October	18.	To cash from J. R. Bowman.....		57.57
		Total	\$	<u>207.57</u>

CREDIT.

1889.			
October	28.	By warrant to Sickles, Preston & Co.....	\$ 16.85
November	9.	By warrant to T. W. McClelland & Co	65.95
November	12.	By warrant to Cable Lumber Co	50.75
1891.			
June	30.	By balance on hand	74.02
		Total	\$ 207.57
		Total amount of all funds on hand.....	\$ 944.70

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BROWN, Treasurer.

June 30, 1891.

STATE OF IOWA, }
MARSHALL COUNTY. } ss.

Be it remembered, that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1891, before the undersigned, a notary public, in and for said county, came J. G. Brown, Treasurer, to me personally known to be the identical person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing statement as grantor and acknowledged the statement to be a true and correct statement. He executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year last above written.

P. S. BALCH, Notary Public.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

SOLDIERS' HOME

AT

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF IOWA
SOLDIERS' HOME.

To the General Assembly of Iowa:

The Commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers' Home have the honor to submit the following report.

The last General Assembly made appropriations as follows:

For hospital building.....	\$25,000
For new building for boiler and electric light.....	12,000.
For sewerage.....	1,250

As soon as practicable after these appropriations were made we had plans and specifications prepared for the hospital building and boiler house, and advertised for bids for the erection of these buildings. Mr. Atkinson of Marshalltown was the lowest responsible bidder, and the contract was awarded to him to furnish the material for and erect the hospital building, including plumbing and steam heating, also to erect the boiler house and to furnish the boilers.

The work was done and materials furnished in strict accordance with the contract, and were entirely satisfactory to the commissioners. Mr. Atkinson merits commendation for the honest and faithful discharge of his duties as contractor of this work. For statement of cost of these improvements see treasurer's report.

It has at all times been the policy of the commission in its expenditures for new buildings or other improvements to keep within the respective appropriations placed at its disposal, and the buildings above mentioned, together with the electric light plant and other improvements, have been made for about \$600 less than the amount appropriated therefor.

The hospital is 131 feet in length, 60 feet wide, with two stories above the basement with spacious verandahs and balconies. On the first floor are the surgeon's rooms, dispensary, reception room and matron's room, and seven dormitories, and dining room, 18

42 feet, in the rear of which is a kitchen 20x30 feet. On the second floor there are eight wards and dormitories. The water closets and baths for each floor are in a tower 18x25 feet, reached by a well ventilated vestibule. Great care was taken to secure good ventilation and to have the building erected upon the most approved plans for buildings of this character. It is a worthy monument of the gratitude of the State to those broken and feeble persons for whom it was erected.

A somewhat detailed statement of what the character of the improvements made during the last two years, and of the number admitted to the home, the cost of maintaining it and other information concerning it will be found in the commandant's report.

Of the one hundred and seventy-five who have been discharged during the four (4) years since the house was established one hundred and fifty-nine were honorably discharged upon their own request and sixteen were discharged for violation of rules, and of the sixteen so discharged eight were re-admitted upon promises to obey the rules. Many of those honorably discharged were men with families who have received pensions and prefer to remain with their families.

● Believing that these men whose weaknesses and infirmities were brought upon them while risking their lives in camp and upon the battle field in the defense of their country were entitled to the most considerate treatment we have demanded for them the largest individual liberty consistent with the general welfare of the home, It has been, and is our purpose so far as practicable, to provide for the peace, comfort, and welfare of those whose disabilities and misfortunes have compelled them to become inmates of this institution. If, however, any member is purposely, persistently and notoriously violating the rules and by his example demoralizing others so that many who are well disposed are deprived of the peace and comfort which the home should afford them, it is in our judgment wiser that such members should suffer the penalty of a discharge than that many others should be robbed of the blessings which the home was intended to give them.

The present rule in relation to discharges was adapted in July, 1890, and is as follows:

“In all cases before an inmate of the house shall be discharged by the commandant, written charges shall be filed stating the offense or offenses charged, and such inmate shall be furnished with a copy of the charges and shall be notified of the place and time of hearing and that he may appear and make defense to such

charge or charges. Whenever an inmate is discharged the commandant shall report such discharge to the commission at its next meeting and the facts upon which it is based. Any discharged inmate shall be informed in writing at the time of his discharge that if he feels aggrieved with the action of the commandant he can appear before the commission at its next meeting and be heard upon an application for re-admission."

There have been no discharges except upon request since the adoption of this rule.

Of the fifty-three dropped from the rolls because absent without leave ten have been re-admitted. If a member stays away sixty days after the expiration of his leave of absence, he is dropped from the rolls.

It is now quite apparent that all of the available room will be required for those who will desire places in the home and it is doubtful whether our present accommodations will enable us to provide for all who may apply for admission. The present chapel is on the first floor above the basement and opens into the main hall. It would make a good dormitory and if used for that purpose we could care for about forty more men than can now be provided for. If we take the chapel for this purpose there will be no room for entertainments, or religious or funeral services; we therefore concur in the suggestions of the commandant that an appropriation of \$7,500 be made for the erection of a hall or building which can be used for a chapel and for such entertainments and social gatherings as are incident to an institution of this character.

There are no buildings upon the grounds which can be used by the quarter-master or adjutant for their families and they are compelled to live some considerable distance from their work. We believe it would be wise for the State to provide the necessary accommodations for them upon the home grounds and we recommend an appropriation of seven thousand and five hundred dollars for the erection of suitable buildings for residence for the officers of the home.

There is at present a large basin or depression near the end of the main building and in front of the hospital which we attempted to use for a lake, but it was abandoned because of the cost of pumping water, this should be filled and other grading done. We ask for \$3,000 to be used upon the grounds.

A large majority of the members have made applications for pensions under the dependent pension act and very many are now in receipt of regular pensions. At our April meeting we directed

that a statement be made showing the number receiving pensions and the amount paid them. The following is the statement as given by the commandant:

NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID EACH PER MONTH.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID EACH PER MONTH.
11	\$ 2.00	6	\$ 17.00
80	4.00	2	18.00
1	5.00	1	20.00
84	6.00	2	22.00
57	8.00	4	24.00
15	10.00	2	30.00
57	12.00	1	45.00
4	14.00	1	72.00
4	16.00		

The law establishing the Home provides that it shall be for "All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in the army or navy of the United States, and who are disabled by disease, wounds or otherwise." It also provides that the Commissioners shall have power to "make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the State, for the management and government of the Home."

The members of the Home are supplied with the necessary clothing, with an abundant supply of wholesome food, beds and bedding, and with medicines and medical attendance when required; tobacco is also furnished to those who use and desire it. They are at all times supplied with all that is essential to their health and comfort.

Under the law, if an applicant is disabled and draws a pension of from \$10 to \$20 per month, and his condition is such that with his pension he cannot properly support and provide for himself, we admit him. In such instances should the State furnish him with all the necessities of life and allow him to keep the whole of his pension money?

If he has relatives dependent upon him should he be required to give a portion to them, and if no such relatives should he pay a part of it to the State, which furnishes him with all that is essential to his personal welfare?

We cannot believe the Legislature intended to provide for those who, by reason of a pension or other income, have the means to provide for themselves, nor can we believe it was intended to exclude those whose pension is insufficient to support them. It is believed that nearly all of the members whose income is not sufficient to support them would prefer to remain in the home and pay

to the State all of their pension in excess of \$24 or \$36 per year, rather than leave it.

In our judgment, if at the time of making his application for admission, the applicant has, or afterwards receives, a pension sufficient in amount to provide for his wants, he should not be allowed a place in the Home. We have accordingly adopted the following rule:

“Persons who have property or means for their support, or who draw a pension sufficient therefor, will not be admitted to the Home, and if after admission an inmate shall receive a pension or other means sufficient for his support, or shall recover his health so far as to enable him to support himself, he will be discharged from the Home.”

We are also of the opinion that the member's pension, in excess of three dollars per month, should be given to his dependent relatives or to the State. In this connection the proceedings of the Superintendents of State Soldiers' Home, at a meeting held in Dayton, Ohio, may prove of interest. After a thorough discussion of the matter they adopted the following resolutions:

“WHEREAS, The pensions of ex-soldiers are granted by the United States Government, which is primarily responsible for the maintenance of its disabled defenders, as a total or partial means of support for the recipients or their families, proportionate to the degree of disability, and,

“WHEREAS, The obligation of the State government to care for the disabled veterans of the war is only secondary in its nature, extending to the men whom the general government has failed to provide for, yet whom humanity and patriotism forbid should be allowed to suffer; therefore,

“Resolved, That when an ex-soldier becomes a charge on any State government it should be the privilege of the State authorities to require the pension of such ex-soldier, if he be in receipt of a pension, to be applied to the support of his family, or dependent relatives, or in the absence of such dependents to be turned into the treasury of the State institution caring for him.

“Resolved, That this meeting recommends to the managing authorities of all State Soldiers' Homes that the surrender of a fair proportion of the pensions of members for the benefit of dependents, or of the Home, be made a condition of the admission and retention of pensioners in such Homes.”

We call attention to this subject that the General Assembly may take action in the matter if it shall seem desirable.

The number of men in the hospital is gradually increasing, and the expense of maintaining it and providing for the sick will be larger in the future than in the past two years.

By the contract entered into with the city of Marshalltown at the time of the location of the Home the city agreed to supply the Home with water for a period of five years without charge, and after that time for the actual cost of pumping. This will be an item of considerable importance. We have not as yet made agreements for a future supply, and cannot now say what the cost will be. We recommend that an appropriation of two thousand dollars be made, to be used by the board in furnishing a system of water supply for the Home if in their opinion it will be wiser and more economical for the State than to take it from the city.

It will be seen by the foregoing that we have asked for appropriations as follows:

A chapel.....	\$7,500
Two buildings for officers of the Home.....	7,500
Improvements on grounds.....	3,000
For water-works.....	2,000

We attach hereto the reports of the Commandant and Treasurer. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

N. A. MERRILL, *President.*
J. J. RUSSELL.
S. L. DOWS.
C. W. BURDIOT.

COMMANDANT'S REPORT.

CAPT. N. A. MERRILL, *President Iowa Soldiers Commission:*

DEAR SIR:— I have the honor to present the following report of the operations and conditions of the Iowa Soldiers' Home. Since the last biennial report on the 30th day of June, 1889, there has been three hundred and forty-eight members admitted, making a total of seven hundred and forty-three since the home was opened. Of that number one hundred and seventy-five have been discharged, sixty-nine have died and fifty-three dropped from the rolls for being absent without leave, leaving four hundred and forty-six belonging. There are three hundred and twenty-six present and one hundred and twenty absent, with leave mostly on thirty days furlough. The average number belonging for the two years was three hundred and seventy-nine, and the average age of all is fifty-seven years. Since the last report forty have died, and in every instance they have died of disease with which they were afflicted when they entered the Home. The general health of the members is remarkably good. The construction of the hospital boiler room and electric light added largely to the comfort of the sick and enabled the surgeon to take much better care of the sick than ever before.

The hospital has fully met the expectations of its friends and is in every respect well adapted to the purpose for which it was built. The hospital, boiler house, electric light plant, and sewer cost \$37,649.83—\$600.17 less than the amount appropriated for the purpose. The tunnel, piping and work to connect the new boiler room with the main building cost \$2,290.88, they were all completed and in use by the tenth day of December, 1890, and have all proved entirely satisfactory.

The commissioners were very fortunate in the selection of all their contractors; they were prompt as to time and worked faithfully up to the specifications and gave the Home in all respects good work and no extras were paid on any contract. The hospital is sixty by one hundred and thirty-one feet and two stories high,

has a capacity of eighty beds, making four hundred and forty that can be cared for in both buildings.

The hospital has now fifty patients and they can be cared for in the very best possible manner as it contains all the conveniences for caring for the sick that could be desired.

The electric light cost \$3,588.15 and has a capacity of 300 incandescent lights, and has thus far given entire satisfaction and comes up fully to the guarantee of the contractors.

The boiler room has four boilers fifty-four inches in diameter and sixteen feet long, all connected. One is used for cooking and running the electric light, and the other three when needed for heating the buildings. During the coldest weather last winter we were able to heat both buildings with two boilers, leaving us one at all times in reserve to provide against accidents. There is also room in the building for another boiler of the same size if the time should ever come that there was a necessity for more heat. All the buildings have proved entirely satisfactory, and fully capable of performing all that can reasonably be required of them.

There has been expended in the two years for improvements of grounds \$2,132.88, for support of the members \$89,807.15, and for expense of commissioners \$1,797.73. The cost of subsistence on the table from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890, was \$17,359.18 equals 16 1-6 cent per ration. The cost from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891, was \$22,432 equals 16 2/3 cents per ration. The average number of members from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890 was 284; from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891, was 353. The average number present and absent from 1889 to 1890, was 335; from 1890 to 1891, was 423, and the average for the two years, 379. The cost of clothing was \$13.46 per man per year, and the total cost per man per year \$141.79, not including the income from the farm. In ordinary years the farm will provide all the vegetables required for the use of the home. The present indications are that the supply will be ample for the coming year.

There are at this time two hundred and thirty-three pensioners in the Home and this number is rapidly increasing, under the pension law of June 27, 1890, nearly every member of the Home who is not already a pensioner, will get a pension; eighty-three of those receiving \$6, \$8, \$12 are under the pension law of June 27, 1890, and most of them at \$12 per month and the amount in the aggregate will be so large that it becomes an important question what disposition shall be made of it. When the members have a dependant family the question is easily answered, but there is a large

majority here who have no one depending upon them, and some who have no known relatives in this country and some who have no known relatives living anywhere, and these classes constitute the bulk of the pensioners that will remain here. Many take their discharges from the Home as soon as they receive their money, and it is generally those who have families that they desire to live with, but the bulk of the money will either accumulate in the Home or be spent by the pensioners for useless and unnecessary articles that will in no manner add to their comfort, as everything needed is furnished by the Home, and the amount beyond what is furnished is so small that a very little money each month would be amply sufficient to supply them with everything they ought to have, and there are many who are so demented as to be totally incompetent to care for their money, and others who, from their habits of life, have become incompetent and whose money must be cared for in some way or they will become a constant annoyance.

The present indications are that both buildings will be taxed to to their full capacity during the next two years, and the application that each member is required to sign before admission should require the applicant to state under oath whether he has the means of support, or whether he has relatives who are able and liable for his maintenance; and the question of pensions should have immediate attention, that provision can be made for those that are incapable of caring for themselves, and also as to what amount of pension should exclude a soldier from the home. When a soldier is able to care for himself, it is suggested that \$24 per month is sufficient, if properly used, to keep him comfortably.

The improvements needed are two cottages, for the adjutant and quartermaster, and a chapel for religious services, the present chapel in the building, owing to the peculiar construction of the building, is not well adapted for religious services, the noise of people walking in the main halls and in different parts of the building interferes very materially with the quiet use of the chapel, and the present room could be used as an additional dormitory, and would increase the capacity of the home forty beds. A chapel that would be sufficient for the use of the home can be built for \$5,000, and the cottages can be built for \$2,500 each; total for two, \$5,000. There will be needed for improvement of grounds, \$2,000. The expenses will be increased during the next two years the cost of the water supply. As the contract with the city of Marshalltown expires next March, and the contract of the Chicago & Northwestern for

rebate on freight also expires next year, the question of **water supply** is an important one. It may be more economical to put up works and do your own pumping than to purchase of the city. It is a matter that should command the early attention of the **board**.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MILO SMITH.

Commandant.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith find my report as Treasurer from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1891.

C. W. BURDICK, *Treasurer.*

SUPPORT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1889.			
July	1.	Balance on hand last report	\$ 8,247.99
July	6.	State order.....	2,750.00
August	3.	State order.....	2,760.00
September	7.	State order.....	2,810.00
October	9.	State order.....	2,900.00
November	16.	State order.....	3,010.00
December	4.	State order.....	3,180.00
1890.			
January	4.	State order.....	3,260.00
January	29.	Col. Smith, freight rebate, Chicago & Northwestern Railway.....	428.98
January	29.	Col. Smith, balance, rent of land, hogs and barrels sold.....	226.22
February	3.	State order.....	3,390.00
March	7.	State order....	3,520.00
April	10.	State order.....	3,590.00
May	19.	State order	3,620.00
June	11.	State order.....	3,660.00
July	22.	State order.....	3,670.00
August	7.	State order.....	3,720.00
September	10.	State order.....	3,790.00
October	8.	State order	3,840.00
November	8.	State order.....	3,950.00
November	19.	Col. Smith, freight rebate Chicago & Northwestern Railway	60.60
November	19.	Col. Smith, rent of land, hogs and barrels sold.....	290.00
December	5.	State order.....	4,010.00
1891.			
January	6.	State order.....	4,160.00
January	6.	Col. Smith, freight rebate, Chicago & Northwestern Railway	38.98

January	6.	Col. Smith, hay, hogs and barrels sold	\$ 103.27
February	5.	State order.....	4,280.00
February	7.	Col. Smith, freight rebate.....	45.54
March	5.	State order.....	4,370.00
April	6.	State order.....	4,400.00
May	7.	State order.....	4,440.00
May	9.	Col. Smith, rebate on oil.....	50.00
June	10.	State order.....	4,500.00

1889.

DISBURSEMENTS.

August	17.	Col. Smith, July disbursements.....	\$ 2,299.07
September	13.	Col. Smith, August disbursements...	2,109.41
October	9.	Col. Smith, September disbursements	2,329.82
November	20.	Col. Smith, October disbursements...	2,590.66
December	7.	Col. Smith, November disbursements	2,669.71

1890.

January	9.	Col. Smith, December disbursements.	3,353.18
February	12.	Col. Smith, January disbursements..	3,770.58
March	12.	Col Smith, February disbursements..	2,212.08
April	15.	Col. Smith, March disbursements....	2,368.52
May	9.	Col. Smith, April disbursements	2,401.94
May	14.	Temporary transfer to salary fund...	2,000.00
June	3.	Printing and supplies for Secretary..	15.95
June	16.	Col. Smith, May disbursements.....	2,450.83
July	15.	Col. Smith, June disbursements.....	2,229.34
August	16.	Col. Smith, July disbursements.....	2,711.22
September	12.	Col. Smith, August disbursements ...	2,226.75
October	10.	Col. Smith, September disbursements	2,271.13
November	11.	Col. Smith, October disbursements...	3,899.96
December	11.	Col. Smith, November disbursements	3,663.89
December	11.	Temporary transfer to boiler house fund.....	2,164.76

1891.

January	16.	Temporary transfer to boiler house fund.....	1,985.76
January	16.	Col. Smith, December disbursements.	4,797.08
February	16.	Temporary transfer to boiler house fund.....	1,183.33
February	16.	Col. Smith, January disbursements..	3,290.89
March	13.	Col. Smith, February disbursements.	3,786.80
April	15.	Col. Smith, March disbursements....	3,418.78
May	15.	Temporary transfer to boiler house fund.....	250.00
May	15.	Col. Smith, April disbursements.....	3,708.40
June	16.	Col. Smith, May disbursements.....	3,619.19
June	29.	Temporary transfer to sewer fund...	323.86
July	10.	Col. Smith, June disbursements.....	2,989.50
		Exchange	96.15
		Expenses and salaries of commissioners	1,797.73
		Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	16,580.61

\$ 97,016.38 \$ 97,016.38

SALARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1889.			
July	.1.	Balance on hand last report.....	\$ 994.95
July	6.	State order.....	500.00
August	3.	State order.....	500.00
September	6.	State order	500.00
October	9.	State order.....	500.00
November	16.	State order.....	500.00
December	4.	State order.....	500.00
1890.			
January	4.	State order.	500.00
February	8.	State order.....	500.00
March	7.	State order.....	500.00
April	10.	State order.....	500.00
May	14.	Temporary transfer from support fund.....	2,000.00
May	19.	State order.....	500.00
June	11.	State order.....	500.00
July	22.	State order.....	800.00
August	6.	State order.....	800.00
September	10.	State order.....	821.00
October	8.	State order.....	800.00
November	8.	State order.....	850.00
December	5.	State order.....	1,050.00
1891.			
January	6.	State order....	1,050.00
February	5.	State order....	1,050.00
March	5.	State order.....	1,050.00
April	6.	State order.....	1,050.00
May	7.	State order.....	1,050.00
June	10.	State order.....	1,050.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1889.			
August	17.	Col. Smith, July disbursements.....	\$ 540.83
September	15.	Col. Smith, August disbursements...	564.07
October	10.	Col. Smith, September disbursements	578.48
November	20.	Col. Smith, October disbursements..	656.68
December	7.	Col. Smith, November disbursements	716.93
1890.			
January	9.	Col. Smith, December disbursements	746.82
February	12.	Col. Smith, January disbursements..	751.09
March	12.	Col. Smith, February disbursements.	731.42
April	13.	Col. Smith, March disbursements....	724.74
May	9.	Col. Smith, April disbursements.....	772.11
June	17.	Col. Smith, May disbursements.....	790.51
July	15.	Col. Smith, June disbursements.....	756.04
August	16.	Col. Smith, July disbursements.....	779.53
September	12.	Col. Smith, August disbursements...	821.65

October	10.	Col. Smith, September disbursements	\$ 809.45	
November	10.	Col. Smith, October disbursements..	844.50	
December	10.	Col. Smith, November disbursements	936.08	
1891.				
January	16.	Col. Smith, December disbursements	973.65	
February	16.	Col. Smith, January disbursements..	997.77	
March	13.	Col. Smith, February disbursements..	1,013.20	
April	15.	Col. Smith, March disbursements....	988.07	
May	15.	Col. Smith, April disbursements.....	940.15	
June	16.	Col. Smith, May disbursements.....	1,003.56	
July	10.	Col. Smith, June disbursements.....	1,047.36	
		Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	930.96	
			<u>\$ 20,415.95</u>	<u>\$ 20,415.95</u>

IMPROVEMENTS ON GROUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

1889.				
July	1.	Balance on hand last report		\$ 1,815.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

1889.				
August	17.	Col. Smith, July disbursements.....	\$ 262.56	
September	15.	Col. Smith, August disbursements . .	316.73	
October	9.	Col. Smith, September disbursements	55.95	
November	21.	Col. Smith, October disbursements...	19.17	
December	7.	Col. Smith, November disbursements	12.68	
1890.				
June	16.	Col. Smith, May disbursements.....	39.94	
July	15.	Col. Smith, June disbursements.....	219.34	
August	16.	Col. Smith, July disbursements.....	86.38	
October	10.	Col. Smith, September disbursements	17.75	
December	11.	Col. Smith, November disbursements	45.52	
1891.				
January	16.	Col. Smith, December disbursements.	97.60	
June	15.	Col. Smith, May disbursements	641.99	
			<u>\$ 1,815.61</u>	<u>\$ 1,815.61</u>

BARNs, HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

1889.				
July	1.	Balance on hand last report		\$ 42.81
		Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	\$ 42.81	
			<u>\$ 42.81</u>	<u>\$ 42.81</u>

COAL HOUSE.

1889.				
July	1.	Balance on hand last report.....		\$ 2.97
		Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	\$ 2.97	
			<u>\$ 2.97</u>	<u>\$ 2.97</u>

BEDS, BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

1889.				
July	1.	Balance on hand last report.....	\$	880.00
DISBURSEMENTS.				
1889.				
November	29.	Col. Smith, October disbursements....	\$	778.28
December	7.	Col. Smith, November disbursements.		101.72
			\$	880.00
			\$	880.00

SEWER FUND.

		RECEIPTS.		
1890.				
June	26.	State order.....	\$	600.00
1891.				
June	29.	Temporary transfer from support fund.		323.86
DISBURSEMENTS.				
1890.				
June	8.	Col. Smith, May disbursements.....	\$	332.04
September	12.	Col. Smith, August disbursements...		591.82
			\$	923.86
			\$	923.86

HOSPITAL BUILDING.

		RECEIPTS.		
1890.				
June	26.	State order.....	\$	2,000.00
August	16.	State order.....		3,000.00
September	27.	State order.....		2,500.00
October	20.	State order		4,000.00
November	12.	State order.....		1,000.00
November	12.	State order (due May 1, 1891)		7,387.50
November	12.	State order (due October 1, 1891).....		7,387.50
DISBURSEMENTS.				
1890.				
July	9.	John Atkinson, contractor.....	\$	2,000.00
August	16.	John Atkinson, contractor.....		3,000.00
September	29.	John Atkinson, contractor.....		2,500.00
October	20.	John Atkinson, contractor.....		4,000.00
November	17.	John Atkinson, contractor.....		1,000.00
November	17.	John Atkinson, contractor (order due May 1, 1891).....		7,387.50
November	17.	John Atkinson, contractor (order due October 1, 1891).....		7,387.50
			\$	27,275.00
			\$	27,275.00

BOILER HOUSE AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

RECEIPTS.

1890.			
November	12.	State order.....	\$ 6,000.00
December	11.	Temporary transfer from support fund.....	2,164.76
1891.			
January	16.	Temporary transfer from support fund.....	1,985.76
February	16.	Temporary transfer from support fund.....	1,183.33
May	15.	Temporary transfer from support fund.....	250.00

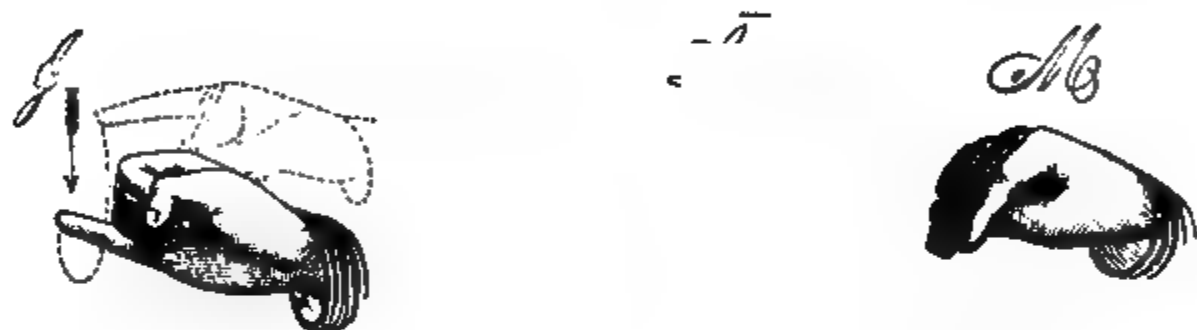
DISBURSEMENTS.

1890.			
November	17.	John Atkinson, contractor.....	\$ 2,275.00
December	11.	Boiler room plant.....	1,821.02
December	11.	Furniture and fixtures	2,847.25
December	11.	Electric light works.....	1,221.49
1891.			
January	16.	Col. Smith, December disbursements.	1,985.76
February	16.	Col. Smith, January disbursements ..	1,183.33
May	15.	E. G. Arnaud, architect.....	250.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 11,583.85
			<hr/>
			\$ 11,583.85

MAIN BUILDING.

MAIN BUILDING.

The Main Building is composed of the center building five stories high with an east and west wing of four stories each. The entire length is three hundred and twenty feet and width sixty feet. The east wing or girls' side is occupied in third and fourth floors by the girls' dormitories. The second floor is used for guest chambers, girls' sitting rooms, girls' study rooms and the sewing department. The basement floor contains girls' bath and clothes rooms, female domestics' sleeping apartments, store room and gymnasium. The west wing or boys' side has, on the third floor, the smaller boys' dormitories, while the fourth floor is occupied by the larger boys. The second floor contains boys' study rooms and boys' reading room. In the basement are boys' bath and clothes rooms, sleeping rooms for male help and the flower department with a conservatory attached on the outside, in rear of building. The fifth floor of central building is used for the hospital. This is complete in itself having hot and cold water, steam heat, electric light and gas, bath room and closets, pantry and nurse's rooms. There are separate apartments for boys' hospital, girl's hospital, parents' room, doctors' room, preliminary ward for contagious diseases, and a separate hospital, isolated and secure, for care of patients suffering from sickness, infectious and contagious. An elevator from the basement runs to the hospital with intermediate landings on floor below. The fourth story of the central building was formerly occupied for chapel purposes but is now divided into large airy rooms for large boys' dormitories. The third floor is occupied by the rooms of resident male and female teachers. The second or office floor contains the parlors, two guest chambers, public and private office of superintendent and the living rooms of superintendent and matron. Basement or first story is divided into two large rooms designed and used as play rooms, one for the boys the other for the girls. There are two stand pipes with valves on each floor and hose attached, leading water direct from the reservoir for fire protection. Fire escapes have been placed on every side of the building, including front and rear. A complete system of water closets and wash rooms and trunk rooms on each story and in both east and west wings add greatly to the completeness of the whole. Every room in the entire building has electric light, gas and steam heating. Underneath the entire structure, a tunnel runs from east to west with an outside opening affording pure and fresh air to permeate every space within its confines. The wings are covered with tin roof, while the central building has a slate roof in the center of which rises a forty feet tower affording a view of council Bluffs, Omaha, Nebraska and the surrounding country.



NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1891.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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HON. C. S. RANCK JOHNSON Co.
HON. A. T. FLICKINGER POTTAWATTAMIE Co.

SUPERINTENDENT:

HENRY W. ROTHERT

OFFICERS:

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JANE WALKER	Foreman of IRONING.
.....	Foreman of COOKING SCHOOL.
J. J. KIES	Foreman of FARM AND DAIRY.
FRANK KEMPER	Foreman of VEGETABLE GARDEN.
LUDWIG EDERER	Foreman of FLOWER GARDEN.

PHYSICAL CULTURE:

JOHN W. BARRETT TEACHER.

**REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES,
IOWA INSTITUTION
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.**

To THE HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa:*

The undersigned, trustees for the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully submit the following report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

The term covered by this report has been one of continued prosperity. The average attendance has continued to be as large as in the previous term, and the purposes of the Institution have been carried out with gratifying success. The school has been well organized, with a full corps of competent teachers, who, under the efficient guidance of the principal, have labored excellently and well, as is evidenced by the number as well as high standing of the graduates of the Iowa Institution who have been admitted to the National Academy for the Deaf and Dumb at Washington, D. C. Commendable progress of the pupil has been noticeable in all departments during the two years past.

In regard to the material condition of the pupils, an equal satisfactory report can be made. The pupils have been well cared for, and pains have been taken to make the Institution a home to them in the fullest attainable meaning of the term. Especial attention has been paid to the sanitary conditions of the school, and to the physical development of the children, and in this respect a very high standard has been reached. The buildings and grounds have received attentive care, and are now in as good, clean and healthful condition as the means at hand permitted and painstaking management can make them. To the superintendent and matron, to whose constant efforts in behalf of the best interests of the children these gratifying results are due, the acknowledgments of the board of trustees are herewith expressed.

For a more detailed exhibit of the operations of the Institution, the progress of the school proper, and the manner in which the expenditures have been made, we respectfully refer to the attached reports

of the superintendent, the principal of the school and the treasurer, to which your attention is most respectfully invited.

The special appropriations made by the twenty-third General Assembly, with few exceptions, shown in the treasurer's report, have been fully expended in making the contemplated improvements, as follows :

An appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the improvement of the Industrial schools. This sum has been employed to put the workshops in better condition, and to purchase much needed machinery, tools, etc., as intended by the appropriation.

The appropriation of \$1,000 for a cooking school has been utilized for the purchase of appliances and the organization of this department.

The appropriation of \$2,000 for laundry and cistern has been used for the building of a large cistern and the purchase of laundry machinery.

For the necessary addition to the dining-room an appropriation of \$5,500 was asked for, and granted by the General Assembly. This amount was expended in accordance with the plans, but proved insufficient for the completion of the work, owing to the low estimates of the architect, and the board of trustees is obliged to ask for an additional appropriation of \$1,500 for the completion of the improvement.

The appropriation of \$1,000 for the construction of a new water main, from the reservoir to the buildings, has been expended for this purpose.

The front approach to the main building and fire-escape has been erected for the amount of \$1,500 appropriated for this purpose.

In addition to \$800 formerly appropriated, the last General Assembly granted a further sum of \$1,500, making a total available for the erection of a cow-barn and the purchase of the needed cattle of \$2,300. An excellent building has been erected and a superior herd of cows purchased, exhausting the appropriation.

A limited appropriation of \$1,500 was made for general repairs. This fund, which proved entirely insufficient for the numerous requirements upon it, has been fully expended for the purposes indicated.

An appropriation of \$1,500 for the erection of a new smoke-stack and the repair of the steam heating apparatus, was obtained, and deemed sufficient for the purpose intended. It was found, however that the steam heating appliances were in such disorder as to require the whole amount to put the buildings in proper shape for the winter, and consequently no work was done on the smoke-stack.

The appropriation of \$1,000 for painting, and of \$400 for the library, have been fully expended for the purposes indicated.

Closets have been placed in the main building, and the appropriation of \$1,500 for this purpose properly utilized.

A new sewer has been built, affording the needed drainage, for which purpose the appropriation of \$3,000 has been exhausted.

The vegetable cellar has been built, exhausting the appropriation for the purpose.

The appropriation for furniture, for the strengthening of the front walls, and for the gymnasium, have been properly used.

The vouchers and accounts for all these expenditures are on file.

The board of trustees, after careful and exhaustive examination of the needs of the Institution for the coming biennial period, finds the following amounts should be appropriated for the purposes named :

Coal bins and dry room.....	\$2,500 00
School house repairs, and school furniture.....	1,500 00
Steam heating and water pipes.....	1,500 00
Fencing.....	700 00
Library and binding.....	600 00
General repairs (\$1,500 per annum).....	3,000 00
Electric light.....	2,500 00
Painting.....	3,000 00
Furniture.....	800 00
Horses, wagons and harness.....	1,000 00
New boiler, for Industrial schools.....	1,500 00
Completion of dining-room and additions.....	1,500 00
Artesian well and water supply.....	4,000 00
Resetting of boilers, pipe covering and exhaust heater.....	1,500 00
Smoke-stack.....	2,000 00
Repairs to elevator.....	500 00
Water heater and food cooker.....	400 00
Total.....	<u>\$23,500 00</u>

These estimates have been made after a thorough investigation of the condition of the buildings and the different departments, exact estimates having also been obtained. The different sums asked for are all for much needed and just purposes, and the reasons for asking them are more fully set forth in the report of the superintendent, to which attention is directed.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS WEINSTEIN,
C. S. RANCK,
A. T. FLICKINGER.

CENTER BUILDING OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

This structure was erected in 1889 to meet the growing and urgent requirements of the Industrial Departments of the Institution. It adjoins the old shops or south wing on the north and is so placed and constructed that, should in the future necessities require it, a north wing can be attached thereto and thus form a complete and solid building for the accommodation of the practical training of all pupils assigned to the various trades taught. It is forty feet front and thirty-six feet wide and including basement, four stories high. The basement floor (provided with area spaces of six feet on west and north side, giving ample light and ventilation) is occupied by the broom-making department. It also contains the large steam cylinder press on which our weekly paper, *THE DEAF MUTE HAWKEYE*, is printed as well as job presses, cutting machines and incidental supplies and machinery for our printing office. The second floor is to be used for a manual training school and is at present a store room for finished work of the carpenter and cabinet department. There is also an office for the Superintendent on this floor. The third floor, sixteen feet high, is the compositors' room or the printing office proper. It is provided with all reasonable modern improvements and possibly is entitled to favorable comparison with any printing office of similar dimensions in the state. The fourth floor is to be used as a store room for supplies or as a place to receive the overflow of the room below. The entire building is lit by electric light controlled by switches on each floor, is heated by steam from boiler in adjacent building. It is covered by a tin roof and all its floors are of double thickness save basement floor which is of cement. It has fifty windows providing more than ample light and ventilation. It is one of the best, if not the best building, erected by the state on our premises.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE IOWA INSTITUTION }
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, }
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR HORACE BOIES:

Obedience to the organic law calling the Iowa Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb into life, making it the duty of its Superintendent to report to the governor of the state certain facts concerning said Institution, for his information and consideration, I have the honor to present the following as covering the biennial period extending from July 1st, 1889, to July 1st, 1891:

HEALTH.

With grateful recognition of an all wise Providence that we are enabled to report the general good health which has attended our children during the last biennial period. While disease and epidemics have at times been close neighbors, and threatening clouds of serious calamity have drifted towards us, we have been spared the sorrows of dissolution, save in one case, the cause of which had its origin at the child's own home. Minor ailments incidental to childhood have occurred, but readily disappeared by proper treatment and kind nursing.

The erection of our hospital, the establishment of our new sewer system, the remodeling of our water closets, the improvement in drainage, the attention paid to ventilation and cleanliness, have all tended to raise the sanitary condition of our institution to a high standard, and we earnestly hope the future may be as free from serious sickness as the past.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

There is perhaps no class of children who would be as greatly benefited by an arbitrary law compelling their attendance at school during a certain period as the deaf. To them an education means more than to those who are blessed with the powers of hearing and speech.

And to the community in which they live their development by mental and practical training often assumes the importance of self preservation and freedom from annoyance and support.

That the ordinary deaf child is as susceptible to mental advancement, although by slow stages, and is as ready to acquire the habits of any handicraft calling forth only physical and mental exertion as his more fortunate brother or sister, is daily demonstrated in any and all of the schools erected and maintained for their especial benefit. Here in Iowa, with us, ample provisions have been and are being made to impart such instruction as will reach the standard of a general education, and in connection therewith offer opportunities to acquire such knowledge of a trade or a vocation in life by means of which they may become self supporting.

What better opportunity to them is available? What greater blessing to them could be offered? And yet, within the boundaries of our State children of this class can be found growing up in mental darkness, and living in ignorance of any remunerative pursuit. Parents, in some portions of our State are met who rely upon the muscle of the unfortunate child as so much animal power, using the same only for securing their penurious and greedy ends; disregarding the kindly requests of the officers and teachers of the school, ignoring the golden opportunities provided by a liberal State, insulting the God given laws of parentage, and inflicting upon a generous community an object of compassion and charity for support.

I submit whether such parents should not be brought under the restrictive influence of a compulsory law, and the attendance of their children at school, for a certain length of time be made not a matter of option with them.

SCHOOL HOUSE REPAIRS AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

In a building containing twenty rooms, and occupied daily by nearly three hundred children, there arises constant demands for renewals and repairs.

Prompted by a spirit of economy the most urgent betterments have only from time to time been considered, and it now seems a proper and judicious request that this center of our Institution should receive a liberal recognition, in so far as a reasonable appropriation for the above stated purpose would warrant.

In this connection, and included in the appropriation, is to be mentioned school furniture, both in class rooms and study rooms, which to some extent must be renewed.

An appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) is asked for.

COAL BINS AND STEAM ROOM.

The present storage room for coal is simply an excavation with a wooden side protection to prevent the surrounding earth from caving in. The rotten and decaying wood should be replaced by brick foundation walls on which should be erected a superstructure providing ample room for the drying or steam room, which is at present confined to an inadequate space in one corner of the laundry. It is an absolute necessity, at certain times of the year, to provide and store a sufficient quantity of coal so as to be protected against snow blockades, strikes, or impassible roads, therefore this improvement is to be placed in the category of immediate necessities, the cost of which will be, according to estimates made, \$2,500.00.

STEAM HEATING AND WATER PIPES.

During the severe winter months, and from the peculiar location of the buildings, directly exposed to the cold blasts of north-westerly winds, the children have been subjected to great discomfort and annoyance, and an extra amount of fuel required, at a loss to the state, from the fact that our steam heating plants have been improperly constructed, and have thus compelled an entire change in the system, so far as appropriations of former General Assemblies would permit.

While new boilers have been provided, and the center building and east wing have received the attention demanded, the east wing and school house especially require remodelling so as to make our heating system economical, effective and beneficial.

Another fruitful cause for the reasonableness of this expenditure may be traced to the fact that the water of our artesian well has a peculiar affinity for iron, and when the plant was first erected the precaution of using galvanized pipe was, possibly from want of funds, neglected, and consequently corroded and leaky pipes, dangerous from the possibility of explosion by steam, or equally so by the chances of overflow, flooding tunnels and cellars, are met with in all parts of the system.

The probable cost of this improvement is, by close calculation, estimated at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00).

FENCING.

With the exception of a new fence on the east side of forty acres, erected to replace one destroyed by an overflow of Mosquito creek in the year 1890, there have been no permanent betterments made to any enclosures surrounding the 157 acres, the property of the State.

Temporary repairs have been made as a matter of self protection, but the present fences should either be replaced by new ones or permanently and substantially improved.

The greater portion of our grounds are bounded by three well travelled highways, and our vegetable gardens, our meadows and orchards, and our growing crops are greatly exposed to tresspassers, either transients from abroad, or strangers nearer home.

Again, to be just to our neighbors, it is our bounden duty to properly confine on our own premises our herd of cows, our stock of hogs, and our several teams of horses.

We respectfully suggest that an appropriation of seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) be made for fencing.

LIBRARY AND BINDING.

Perhaps no appropriation granted by the liberality of the prior General Assemblies has been more appreciated and the results more enjoyed by our children than the money granted for purchasing books. From a collection of public documents, patent office reports and a few readable volumes our library has grown to be an influential helpmate towards securing for our pupils that general knowledge and information which is a part and parcel of their intellectual training.

Access to the Library and Reading Room is granted to the pupils at reasonable hours, and the interest manifested by them and the beneficial results discerned in them prompts the request for another appropriation of four hundred dollars (\$400) for this purpose.

There is an accumulation of valuable reading matter, especially to the deaf, in the shape of serial publications in pamphlet form, reports of sister institutions, magazines, as well as a number of good books needing rebinding, and we are constrained to ask for an appropriation of two hundred dollars (\$200) for rebinding.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Recognizing and bowing to the wisdom of the Twenty-second General Assembly in apportioning a limited amount of the public funds to this Institution for the purpose of electric lighting, we find at this time, after the addition of necessary buildings, our dynamo capacity inadequate for the needs of our growing family. The contingency of possible breakage is ever present, and consequent darkness could then only be removed after wearisome delay of tedious repair, save what reliance could be placed upon our dilapidated gas machine.

other dynamo would not only give us the additional light and, but would also protect us from the calamity above referred case of accident.

In this connection we again beg to refer to the matter of economy in adding to our plant a storage battery. Electrical science has in its most advanced stage provided the means for accumulating and storing the so-called electric fluid, and no electric light system can be made complete without its storage battery. Having ample power, furnished by our new engine and boilers, with these additions made, no further appropriations will be necessary for many years to come and the cost of providing light to this Institution reduced to a minimum.

The probable outlay for this purpose will be twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

GENERAL REPAIRS.

In the absence of any provision of law concerning or governing this Institution by virtue of which certain amounts of money are regularly placed to the credit of a REPAIR FUND, out of which to defray expenses constantly arising, compels the necessity of referring to the Board in every report, and asking for a special appropriation to meet these contingencies.

Necessarily, with so large a family of children remaining under one roof and in one locality for the greater part of the year, and uneducated in part as to appreciation of values, breakages will occur, damage to buildings and furniture happen, and many necessary appurtenances to so large an institution as ours destroyed. We should also bring into consideration the ordinary wear and tear incident to the continual occupancy of our dining rooms, play rooms, study rooms, laboratories and hallways.

None of our State Institutions have a provision in their organic laws or amendments thereto, creating and maintaining annually a repair fund. We have not, and would respectfully ask for an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum for the biennial repairs.

PAINTING.

We would most respectfully represent that the present condition of the wood and brick work of the older buildings demands that immediate attention which will preserve them from ruin and decay.

While the tower to the main building and the inside doors and windows have been repainted by means of the money appropriated by the last General Assembly, the outside walls and frame work exposed

to the weather have not been retouched since the buildings were erected.

While the cost of this needed improvement will amount to a comparatively large sum, yet as a matter of business economy and prudential management we beg to recommend an appropriation of three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

FURNITURE.

Extending, as the people of Iowa no doubt will, a general and sincere invitation to all visitors, both American and Foreign, who will attend the Columbian Exposition to sojourn permanently or temporarily within the boundaries of our great and prosperous State, it is meet and proper for us to prepare for their reception and place our "house in order."

All our State Institutions will unquestionably receive a large share of the attention of these strangers, and favorable impressions will but add to the good reputations these Institutions already enjoy.

Our general household furniture (excepting that used by pupils exclusively) needs renewal and additions. The reasonable comfort of officers, teachers and visiting parents and strangers must be considered, and therefore we would ask an appropriation of eight hundred dollars (\$800) for this purpose.

HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.

Situated as we are, three miles from any commercial market or railroad station, the constant, daily use of teams in transportation of merchandise, and in attending to the necessities of pupils, as well as obeying the proper requests of teachers, officers and employes, has caused a deterioration of this part of the state's property.

In addition thereto consideration must be taken of the fact that work incidental to cultivating our farm proportionally from year to year, diminishes the service as rendered by horses, wagons and harness.

It has been deemed best to call your attention to this matter, and respectfully request an appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for this purpose.

NEW BOILER FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

By the liberality of preceding General Assemblies our Industrial Schools have been favorably recognized, and the advancement of the scholars in the last four years has been such as to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the management that the assistance thus rendered has been well spent.

ere yet remains one important and absolutely necessary improv-
 The boiler in the basement of the building supplying steam
 engine and heat to the various shops is pronounced by experts
 unsafe. We are compelled to lower the pressure to a minimum
 to avoid the possibility of a serious accident. We deem it,
 fore, only necessary to call your attention to this fact as a
 ant for our urgent request for an appropriation for fifteen hun-
 dollars (\$1,500) for a new boiler and placing same in position.

COMPLETION OF DINING ROOM AND ADDITIONS.

e building erected for the purpose of enlarging the pupils'
 g room, and providing accomodations for offices, library, museum,
 g room, gallery to chapel, and vault has been completed so as
 ve its purpose with the exception of the gallery to the chapel,
 rooms immediately in the rear thereof, and the upper story of

e appropriation economically and judiciously utilized was not
 ient to provide for the flooring, plastering, painting, heating
 finishing of these desirable and intended additions, and in order
 ke them available, an outlay of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500)
 e necessary.

e respectfully ask, in order to remove this incomplete state of
 uilding, an appropriation of the above amount.

ARTESIAN WELL AND WATER SUPPLY.

e most serious question which has confronted us during the last
 ial period, and which in its ever daily presence overshadows all
 ous cares for the betterment and improvement of other depart-
 s and conditions, presents itself in the fact that the water supply,
 ined from the Artesian well, has decreased to an amount below
 eeds of the Institution.

hen the well was erected some eight years ago its capacity (from
 o 50 gallons per minue) was more than ample to supply all
 nds of the then family of children. At the present time the
 is but $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per minute, and alarmingly insufficient to meet
 equirements of our increased necessities. Experts have been con-
 d, minor attempts by attaching a steam pump have been made
 hopes entertained of a return of the former abundant flow. The
 ute fact, however, remains that either the present well must be
 red or repiped, with some hope of success, or a new well erected.
 urgent necessity of this matter cannot be over-estimated, when
 onsider that in addition to the dearth of water for general use, its

absence in our reservoir places the entire building at the mercy of any fire which might accidentally occur.

So important seems the consideration of this deplorable state of affairs that speedy action is respectfully recommended, by appropriating the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for said purpose, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

RESETTING OF BOILERS, PIPE COVERING AND EXHAUST HEATERS.

It has been a practice pursued in this Institution that where available funds would warrant, an immediate expenditure was made to save a larger outlay in the future.

This principle of proper business ways and prudent husbandship demands its application in utilizing what is produced, and preventing, as far as can be, any possible waste. The large radiating surface of our steam mains and pipes, passing through tunnels and hallways and exposed to cold air draughts, condenses the steam within so rapidly that by approximate calculation 20 per cent of this generated heat and power is lost. To obviate this and consequently reduce the consumption of fuel, it is recommended that all the steam pipes be protected by a non-conducting covering, the cost of which, as per estimate furnished, will amount to six hundred dollars (\$600).

The two boilers heating the School house should be reset with new grating, which improvement would necessitate the outlay of four hundred dollars (\$400), but would in a few years be returned to the State on account of the saving of coal.

All well regulated steam plants have attached thereto an exhaust heater, by means of which the exhaust steam is utilized in heating water, thus saving the large expenditure in securing the hot water so necessary in all the departments in the ordinary manner.

From the best advices at our command an exhaust heater can be purchased for five hundred dollars (\$500), making, therefore, the total appropriation asked for in the line of strict economy and saving fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.)

SMOKE STACK.

At the last General Assembly an appropriation was made for steam heating and repair of smoke stack.

Upon active work and close examination of steam heating in the west wing and central building, and consequent tearing out and changing by expert mechanics, there was found to be so much of defective pipe, and such utter disregard of the principles of heating and ventilation, that in order to make the work complete, the entire appropriation would be exhausted.

tain, temporary repairs of the smoke stack would but partially allay the danger and trouble, and therefore the conclusion was reached to rely upon the wisdom of the incoming General Assembly. We therefore respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made of one thousand dollars (\$2,000) to build a new stack in place of the present one, the capacity of which is inadequate, and the condition of which, ere long, may result in overthrow and dangerous accidents.

REPAIRS OF ELEVATOR.

The elevator leading to the hospital in the fifth story of the main building, and which affords easy access to the dormitories and trunk rooms in the intermediate stories below, has been and is of great usefulness to all. In fact without it, the arrangements and occupancy of the various parts of the building would not meet the requirements of the institution. The iron piston rods, two in number (two inches diameter and thirty-two feet in length) are gradually succumbing to the corroding influences of the water, and must be replaced by a material such as bronze or brass, the tensile strength of which will not be reduced by the influence above named, and would therefore remain permanently for years to come. The cost of these rods and fitting same in cylinder as offered by the manufacturer, will be five hundred dollars (\$500), for which an appropriation is asked.

WATER HEATER AND FEED COOKER FOR COW BARN.

The great distance between the new cow barn and steam boilers precludes the possibility of a hot water supply at the barn from this source. An independent system must be inaugurated which can be effected at but comparatively small expense. A water heater located at a safe distance to which can be attached a feed cooker for stock, is an indispensable addition to this permanent improvement, established two years ago. It is not necessary to dwell on the value and beneficial results to cattle and hogs arising from properly prepared feed, which in the long winter months can only be done by means of these conveniences asked for.

The sum required will, according to inquiries made, amount to four hundred dollars (\$400).

AN ADDITIONAL STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Cast-
ing a retrospective glance over the years of the past, bearing in mind that progress in institutions of this character is always slow; recognizing the ever ready fostering care of the executive and legislative departments of the State, coupled with a full knowledge of our present satisfactory condition, we realize that we have reached that point

in our existence when we have no regrets for bygone days, and are in a position to enjoy the bright hopes of a prosperous future.

Would the incoming General Assembly in its wisdom and generosity recognize our needs as herein set forth, and gratify our sincere requests, as herein made, the realization of which would be experienced within the next biennial period, the Iowa Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb will be in the proud position of being favorably compared with the best in the land. Its appurtenances; its conveniences; its schools and its workshops will be ample for the accommodation of all who shall seek admission at its portals. And its standard, its influence and its blessings would be welcome to the most critical, and beneficial to the most unfortunate. This fact alone should be a convincing argument that no minor branch or division school located elsewhere in the state could serve a similar purpose, or be of equally as material benefit. Suicidal in part to this institution, prejudicial to the best interests of its would be beneficiaries, and costly to the state its life would be that of uselessness, and its existence of but short duration.

WORLD'S FAIR.

At the coming universal exposition to be held in Chicago, Illinois, Iowa presumably will be represented in a manner fitting to the proud position she occupies in the sisterhood of states, by the products of her fruitful soil, the evidences of her commercial wealth, the specimens of her artisan's studios, the fruits of her busy work shops, the treasures of her hidden mines, and grandest of all the results of her public school system. To this latter class this institution properly belongs. May we ask to be permitted to contribute our mite toward the general success, by exhibiting the beginning, progress and ending of our mental and practical training of these isolated children, creating thereby, perhaps, friendly comparisons with other similar schools, which may thus become welcome promptings of emulation and consequently sources of mutual benefit.

At the Iowa State Fair of 1890, this institution enjoyed the privilege of an exhibition of its art and industrial departments, which received the commendations of many and was honored by the award of a silver medal by the management.

It is with pardonable pride therefore that we express a readiness to appear before a larger audience, to assist in demonstrating Iowa's care for her unfortunates, and Iowa's liberality to her children.

CONCLUSION.

With reference to the school proper, the central and centralizing point of our system, under the direct charge and management of

REPORT OF

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OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

The following is a list of the officers and teachers at the end of the biennial period with salaries paid each :

Henry W. Rotherth, superintendent, resident.....	\$ 2,000.00 per annum.
G. L. Wyckoff, principal, non-resident.....	1,700.00 "
Edwin Southwick, teacher, non-resident.....	1,050.00 "
Conrad Zoarbaugh, teacher, non-resident ...	1,050.00 "
Frank C. Holloway, teacher, non-resident.....	1,150.00 "
C. Spruit, teacher, non-resident.....	1,250.00 "
W. S. Marshall, teacher, non-resident	1,250.00 "
Hiram Phillips, teacher, resident	1,150.00 "
John W. Barrett, teacher, resident	540.00 "
Florence Wilcoxson, teacher, resident.....	550.00 "
A. M. Ewing, teacher, resident.....	400.00 "
M. K. Stevenson, teacher, resident.....	350.00 "
Fannie Glenn, teacher, resident.....	400.00 "
Callie Schuff, teacher, resident.....	350.00 "
Margaret Watkins, teacher, resident.....	550.00 "
Ollie Tracy, teacher, resident.....	250.00 "
Florence Clement, teacher, resident.....	600.00 "
Margaret Hamilton, teacher, resident.....	550.00 "
Olive Bruning, teacher, resident.....	550.00 "
Mrs. Henry W. Rotherth, matron, resident	600.00 "
Alexander Hardie, book-keeper, resident.....	65.00 per month.
J. J. Kies, boys' supervisor, resident.....	50.00 "
Martha Dinsdale, girls' supervisor, resident.....	40.00 "
Mrs. Helen A. Steere, small boys' supervisor, resident.....	30.00 "
Mrs. M. E. Brown, nurse, resident.....	20.00 "
F. W. Balluff, engineer, non-resident.....	85.00 "
Elmira Mickle, foreman of sewing department, resident ...	25.00 "
Annie Pool, foreman of ironing room, resident.....	18.50 "
G. C. Taylor, foreman of carpentering, non-resident.....	70.00 "
L. W. Pound, foreman of shoe-making, non-resident.....	50.00 "
Zach. B. Thompson, foreman of printing, resident.....	40.00 "
D. Reckabaugh, foreman of broom-making, resident.....	25.00 "
Fred. Auwerter, foreman of bakery, resident.....	40.00 "
Frank Kemper, foreman of vegetable garden, resident	35.00 "
Ludwig Ederer, foreman of flower garden, resident.	25.00 "

TRADES TAUGHT.

Attention is paid to the following practical Education of the child-

BOYS.

Shoe-making,
Carpentering,
Blacksmithing,
Dress-making,
Farming,
Gardening.

GIRLS.

General Housework,
Plain Sewing,
Embroidering,
Dress Making,
Cooking,
Vegetable Gardening,

OUR SCHOOL HOUSE.

We take much pleasure in introducing to our readers a cut and description of our school-house. It is built of brick, two stories, besides a basement and attic, with a slate roof. The figure is of a square with wings. The location is on a gentle rising eminence at a distance of about fifteen rods from the main buildings. The first and second floors each have five school rooms on each side of a hall running through each story. That makes twenty large sized, well ventilated recitation rooms, each of which is supplied with individual writing seat desks for the scholars, and heated by steam from our boiler house. Each school-room has a cloak room for the use of the scholars and a closet for the use of the teacher. The recitation rooms are 20x30 feet, and a blackboard $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide extends around the walls. Two sash in each window have square glass $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet — transoms of colored glass surmount each window, and serve as ventilators — transoms also surmount the doors of the recitation and cloak rooms and serve the same purpose. The location affords a view of the beautiful scenery across the Missouri to its banks on the Nebraska side with Lake Manawa and the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs in the distance.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

to the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: The close of another biennial period brings with it the obligation to render to you a report of the operations of the Educational Department. A wise man has said: "Happy is the country that has no history," and as in the years now brought to a close no startling changes or wonderful events are to be recorded, we may safely suppose that they have not been the less profitable to those given into our charge. Substantial progress in all departments of the school has rewarded the faithful efforts of teachers and pupils. The special problem in the instruction of the deaf, distinguishing this work more distinctly from other educational effort, lies in the mental condition of the child when received at the school. In the minds of most people who have not fully considered the subject, the instruction of the deaf differs from that of the normal child only in the means employed. No greater educational mistake than this could be made. In the scholastic training of the hearing child a certain amount of previous mental development and familiarity with language and facts immediately surrounding us is taken for granted. Upon this assumption the skillful teacher builds up a structure of information and mental strength. With the deaf, the foundation must be sought much deeper. The very beginnings of knowledge are founded upon a comprehension of language. Even a skillful trainer of animals will not undertake to secure results until he shall have given to the subject of his labors some understanding of language. A deaf child who has heard no spoken word is as though no word had ever been spoken. He has *no* language. Before he can take up the ordinary studies of the schools he must receive this great gift from God to man. The child at its mother's knee hears constantly repeated the commands which, by dint of connection with visible objects it finally comes to comprehend; so with all other forms of speech. It is only by many repetitions that a simple announcement comes to have meaning in the mind of a child. Little by little the language of the home and fireside is acquired,

until, at the age of six or seven, when the little one enters upon his first term in a public school, it has already absorbed all the elements of its native tongue. Mentally, the effect of language possessed has been vividly marked. The reflex as well as the direct influence upon his mentality has caused a tremendous quickening of his powers. He is possessed of a momentum that can carry him to the highest height. The deaf child, on the other hand, has lacked all this powerful stimulus. Close shut within himself, he has remained an infant in mind while becoming a youth in stature. The skill and method sufficient for his hearing brother and sister can accomplish nothing for him. He requires the services of a specialist, an expert—one who can open to him the world of thought heretofore closed by his deaf ears. He who would teach him must indeed be, in the best sense of the word a *teacher*.

The value of a teacher depends not upon scholarship, zeal, or knowledge of methods. These are indispensable, but they are subordinate parts of the equipment of him who would stand forth as the architect of the young lives given into his hand to mould and form.

Perfect method, ripe scholarship and enthusiasm do not make a perfect school. These are, and perforce must be accepted for the benefit of the children of the state, but their development is more especially in the hands of parents and associates than in that of their teachers. The deaf, however, is what the teacher has made or has failed to make of them. With them it is emphatically true that the real teaching resides in the individuality of the teacher which the Lord has given and not man, and which is worth more than all the methods known in all the books. The indispensable condition to the development of mind is the close contact with other minds, and methods of value only as they assist in bringing about this intimate relationship.

Hemmed in by barriers formerly considered so insurmountable among ancient nations deaf mutes had no legal rights, their deliverance from the thralldom of ignorance is difficult, indeed. It will therefore readily be seen that teachers capable of the task should not be compensated as are paid with those of public schools. This has come to be generally recognized, but perhaps not to the extent that justice and expediency demand. During the two years just past, we have, as in the past, before, been compelled to admit that the State of Iowa, perhaps as she is of her educational record, has not held out such inducements to her teachers of the deaf as would suffice to keep them in her service. As compared with the schools for the deaf in other States I feel that we have in Iowa an institution that does not suffer by comparison, but that we are still far from possible goal. To reach it or approach

actors must be of the best, and of the ripest experience. When become efficient in our service we must be able to retain them. At the date of my last report four of our number have handed in resignations; one Miss Kennedy, to assume the higher obligations of married life, and three others — Mr. McDermid, Miss Garman and Miss Sutton, attracted by greater inducements elsewhere than we were able to offer. Iowa need not become merely a training school for other States, but in order to retain its own it must furnish adequate provisions for them. The fund from which our teachers are paid was established some years since when the number of pupils, and consequently the number of teachers also, was smaller than now, so that we are entitled to hope that enlarged provision will be made by the next General Assembly.

The average attendance of pupils for the last two years has been constantly above 280. This is far below the number that should be maintaining the privileges of school. I have the best of reasons to suppose that were every deaf child of proper age and suitable condition in the state in attendance, our number would be nearly doubled. A law, properly guarded, should be passed, compelling parents of deaf children to place them under instruction. An illiterate hearing man is considered in some measure a menace to the state and society at large. An uneducated deaf mute is an irresponsible being, scarcely to be dreaded or pitied than the wild beast. In no case can the responsibility for his condition be thrown upon himself. Parents and guardians are the only ones who can be blamed.

Another evil of great proportions might be greatly lessened by appropriate legislation. I allude to the short average length of time children are with us in school.

Many are withdrawn after one or two years in the class rooms, and the average attendance of all who have left us within the last four years is, including graduates, but a trifle more than four years. It might be urged that this is equal to the average of the public schools of the State, which is indeed true, but it must be remembered that four years for a deaf child, beginning with no knowledge of language and having almost no understanding of the thousand and one things that a hearing child gets unconsciously, by absorption as it were, leaves him far behind his hearing brother in the power to compete in the struggle of life. Should he not be given not only the opportunity to learn but be compelled to accept it?

During the last two years the pupils of the school have been divided into sixteen regular classes. Fourteen of these classes have been taught chiefly through the medium of signs and written language. Two have been taught exclusively by speech and lip reading. Some

pupils of these classes have remnants of hearing, though too deaf to pursue the studies of the public schools in the ordinary way. They have had special attention in aural methods with intention to use and retain the hearing possessed. Some pupils from sign classes have also been given special drill in articulation so that now no method of instruction approved by the experience of the instructors of this school is neglected or discarded. Miss Clement, the special teacher of singing, painting, wood carving and penmanship, has had no class separate from the regular classes of the school, but has given supplementary instruction in these branches to pupils drawn from all classes. I am happy to state that the result of her labors, as shown by the handiwork of her pupils, has once more established the wisdom of the special drill in this direction.

As I have said in the beginning of this report, the biennium as a whole has been one of steady progress, but there has been some setbacks. The condition of the heating apparatus in the school building has been such that many times neither teachers nor pupils could work in the school rooms with comfort. There is no remedy for the existing condition except by the entire removal of the present appliances and the substitution of a modern system, carefully gauged to the necessities of the case.

The present blackboards are unsuited to the uses to which we wish to put them. We make much larger use of the blackboard than is common in public schools, and should have the best. In all similar schools in the country, and in the school for the feeble-minded at Glenview, real slate stone boards are used. We should have the same. The cost would be considerable, but that ought not to be considered.

The course of study has not been changed in any essential particular since my last report. Some minor changes affecting methods rather than matter have been made, but these need not be considered. My aim in all things connected with the course has been to rely more upon thoroughness and accuracy in a few prime essentials of mind development rather than to fritter away the energies of pupils and teachers in obtaining a smattering of many things with a mastery of none.

In this, as in all other matters connected with my work, I have to thank you, gentlemen of the board, one and all, for cordial cooperation and generous support.

Respectfully submitted.

G. L. WYCKOFF, *Principal*

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

Language.—Names of objects in the school-room; names of members of the class; articles of household and kitchen furniture; articles of dress; parts of the body; days of the week, and the names of all things with which the pupils are presumably familiar may be taught. The article *the* is to be used before nouns in all cases where an article is demanded. Both singular and plural forms of nouns are to be taught. All the personal pronouns except the reflexives. The adjectives of number to ten, and simple adjectives of kind and quality, as good, bad, rude, hot, cold, sick, well, as part of the copula. Prepositions on, into, of, from, off, to and with. Verbs describing simple actions in the past tense; the verb to be in past and present tenses; a few verbs expressing emotions in the present tense; questions: Who? Where?

Let the greater part of the instructions be by topics, selecting only those with which the pupil is presumably familiar, as cooking, sewing, washing, etc. Pay particular attention to sequence of events. No text-books.

SECOND GRADE.

Language.—Nouns, names of things seen or used in the ordinary life of the school, kitchen and dining-room, farm, barn and garden, and the verbs, adjectives and other parts of speech necessary in forming, in simple sentences, all of the operations of the same; the present tense, the words told, asked and said followed by a quotation, infinitives of purpose, the indefinite numerals, such as some, many, several. Avoid the use of the habitual present tense and teach the actual present of a few verbs that do not form the actual present tense.

Continue instruction by topics, as in first grade. Questions, the following form: Whose? How many? Which? When?

Arithmetic.—All the fundamental operations with numbers below 100, using actual quantities. Avoid all abstract numbers. No text-books.

THIRD GRADE.

Language.—Trades and occupations, operations, tools and products of the same. All tenses of the verb except the past and future perfect, comparison of adjectives, adverbial phrases of time, as last week, next week, etc. Infinitive as object of the verb; the reflexive pronouns. Journal. Questions.

Arithmetic.—The same as second grade, with larger numbers. Drill with figures.

Geography.—Local, with direction and distance. Map of school room and surroundings.

No text-books.

FOURTH GRADE.

Language.—Trades and occupations continued, collective nouns, infinitives after make, let, help, see; the potential mood, with must and can; also negatives. The conjunctions, either—or, neither, nor, both—and, whether—or. Drill in infinitives. The words somebody, nobody, anybody, and comparison of adjectives. Journal. Picture descriptions. Questions requiring the passive voice in answers.

Arithmetic.—Mental and practical problems; notation and notation, complete; United States money, complete.

Geography.—State, with special reference to lines of travel. Sand-board.

No text-books.

FIFTH GRADE.

Language.—Special drill in use of auxiliary verbs, the passive voice, the present and perfect participle. The potential mood, comparison of adjectives; natural history; stories. Journal.

Arithmetic.—Practical problems and drill exercises. Comparison of numbers begun.

Geography.—Exercises upon outline maps; descriptive lessons of principal countries.

History.—Stories by teacher.

No text-books.

SIXTH GRADE.

Language.—Special drill upon the connectives, the relative pronouns and the subjunctive mood. Narrative and descriptive composition. Journal.

Arithmetic.—Practical problems and drill exercises, Comparison of numbers continued.

Geography.—From maps and descriptive lessons prepared by teacher. Map drawing.

U. S. History.—Lessons prepared by teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Language—Special drill upon moods and tenses, participial and other constructions. Analysis of simple sentences by diagrams. Sentence building. Text book—Swinton's Language Primer.

Arithmetic—Fractions completed.

Geography—Completed. Text-book—The Electric.

U. S. History—Colonial Period Completed.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Language — Composition, new words and idioms; thorough review of connectives, tenses and participles. Analysis by diagram of all the complex sentence. Text-book—Swinton's Language Lessons.

Arithmetic — Practical problems. Text-book—Felter's Intermed-

U. S. History — Swinton's Condensed completed.

Physical Geography — Lessons prepared by teacher.

NINTH GRADE.

Language—Composition; idioms; Construction Exercises including expansion and contraction of sentences; Analysis and parsing from unbalanced sentences; original sentences illustrating classification and Drill in using elements of the sentence.

Text-book — Swinton's Language Lessons.

Arithmetic—Percentage and interest, Text-book—Felters Advanced.

Physical Geography — Warren's Completed.

History—Text-book. Thalheimer's.

Civil Government — Weekly lectures by teacher.

TENTH GRADE.

Language — Swinton's Grammar, Kerl's Rhetoric. Idioms and Collocation.

Arithmetic—Felter's Advanced Completed.

NEW COW BARN.

This structure was erected especially for our herd of Holstein Cows, forty in number. It is situated on the easterly side of our grounds near the fish pond. It is built of frame in modern style. The barn is 112 feet long, 38 feet wide and measures from ground to top of cupola 40 feet. The front two story annex is occupied below as harness room while the second story is intended for living room for the foreman in charge. It has all modern convenience, being provided with an abundant supply of water from a drive well forcing same into a large receiving tank in second story from where it is distributed by pipes to all parts of the barn. A tile sewer with laterals reaches every part of the stable floor. The loft contains the hay and grain and food for horses and cattle. A large hallway or drive 10½ feet wide runs through the center on either side of which are located the horse stalls (ten in number) and the cow stalls (forty in number). Horse stalls are made of solid oak plank while the cows are fastened by Newton's patent cow tie, a device which renders stanchions and partitions useless. The name of every animal in the barn is painted above the stall and in the rear of each cow slates have been fastened on the side wall upon which the daily results of milking are written, which being copied, give a complete record of each animal. In the cow lot, but detached from the main building are wagon and buggy sheds, calf stalls, hay racks and corn cribs. As a whole, with all its appurtenances, it is a very commodious and complete structure.

STATEMENT.

Showing Expenses During Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1891.

DATE.	WARRANT.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1889				
July				
	2198		Paid for labor for Ind. School building.....	\$ 37.66
	2201		Electric light.....	1,507.92
	2202		Elevator account.....	366.32
	2203		Boiler account.....	621.86
	2204	Co.	Laundry account.....	373.10
	2205		Salaries and wages.....	857.40
	2206		Labor for Ind. School building.....	1,000.00
	2207		Brick.....	625.80
	2208		Coal.....	10.00
	2209		Boiler Account.....	153.14
	2210	ng Co.	Painting.....	26.26
	2211		Expenses.....	3.97
	2212		Freights on coal.....	51.40
	2213		Freighting coal.....	11.00
	2114		Freight on sand.....	22.59
	2231	O.	Car felt.....	2.75
	2207		Hose and fittings.....	129.49
	2065		Medical attendance.....	10.00
	2266		Hardware.....	3.10
	2267		Dry Goods.....	5.54
	2268		Hardware.....	23.60
	2269	h Co.	Telegraphing.....	.40
	2270		Steam fittings.....	9.48
	2271		Lumber.....	427.63
	2272		Hardware.....	66.72
	2273		Painting.....	95.96

STATEMENT.

2279	.....	3.20
2280	.....	11.29
2281	.....	15.00
2282	.....	11.91
2283	.....	1.11
2284	.....	8.75
2285	.....	7.50
2286	.....	1.70
2287	.....	1.50
2288	.....	24.40
2289	.....	40
2290	.....	40.00
2291	.....	50.20
2292	.....	11.15
2293	.....	4.25
2294	.....	5.00
2295	.....	13.81
2296	.....	1.08
2297	.....	28.33
2298	.....	71.31
2299	.....	3.00
2300	.....	3.34
2301	.....	50.50
2302	.....	25
2303	.....	8.00
2304	.....	138.89
2305	.....	7.15
2306	.....	80
2307	.....	1.70
2308	.....	65.40
2309	.....	188.48
2310	.....	8.00
2311	.....	6.54
2312	.....	20.00
2313	.....	7.00

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
July	2314	J. J. Fearon	Groceries	70.10
	2315	A. J. Lambeck	Produce	34.50
	2316	W. A. Pierce	House supplies	1.90
	2317	Ogden Iron Works	Ind. school building	190.24
	2318	George Bebbington	Lumber	75.35
	2319	George Bebbington	Lumber	23.89
	2320	W. N. Foster & Son	Flower plants	2.70
	2321	Pay Roll for August	Salaries and wages	866.75
	2322	Bee & Berlinghof	Architects service	56.00
	2323	J. C. Lewis	Milk	51.42
1889 August	2324	J. J. Fearon	Groceries	38.56
	2325	Pace & Schmid	Meats	151.98
	2326	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	40
	2327	P. C. De V	Hardware	3.10
	2328	Henry W.	Moneys advanced per petty cash	141.40
	2329	Groneweg	Groceries	83.16
	2330	C. B. Gas	Coke	15.00
	2331	Consolidated	Gas house supplies	27.25
	2332	Smith & Co.	Bread	4.00
	2333	Fred W. Gray	Independent school building	318.50
	2334	Milton Rogers & Son	Hardware	10.35
	2335	Admunt Wall Plaster Co.	Plaster	45.45
	2336	J. C. Vaughan	Seeds	2.20
	2337	Council Bluffs Fuel Co.	Lime	3.49
	2338	John Bohaney	Traveling expenses	1.50
	2339	C. E. Jacquemin & Co.	Repairs on clocks	2.00
	2340	Empkie Hardware Co.	Hardware	11.70
	2341	Moorehouse & Co.	Office supplies	40.15
	2342	W. A. Pierce	House supplies	1.90
	2343	Ogden Iron Works	Ind. school building	190.24
	2344	George Bebbington	Lumber	75.35
	2345	George Bebbington	Lumber	23.89
	2346	W. N. Foster & Son	Flower plants	2.70
	2347	Pay Roll for August	Salaries and wages	866.75
	2348	Bee & Berlinghof	Architects service	56.00
	2349	J. C. Lewis	Milk	51.42
	2350	J. J. Fearon	Groceries	38.56
	2351	Pace & Schmid	Meats	151.98
	2352	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	40
	2353	P. C. De V	Hardware	3.10
	2354	Henry W.	Moneys advanced per petty cash	141.40
	2355	Groneweg	Groceries	83.16
	2356	C. B. Gas	Coke	15.00
	2357	Consolidated	Gas house supplies	27.25
	2358	Smith & Co.	Bread	4.00
	2359	Fred W. Gray	Independent school building	318.50
	2360	Milton Rogers & Son	Hardware	10.35
	2361	Admunt Wall Plaster Co.	Plaster	45.45
	2362	J. C. Vaughan	Seeds	2.20
	2363	Council Bluffs Fuel Co.	Lime	3.49
	2364	John Bohaney	Traveling expenses	1.50
	2365	C. E. Jacquemin & Co.	Repairs on clocks	2.00
	2366	Empkie Hardware Co.	Hardware	11.70
	2367	Moorehouse & Co.	Office supplies	40.15

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1889	2386	Corn	7 64
August	2387	Labor for Iod school building.....	859.02
	2388	Lathing	15 52
	2389	Freight	5 81
	2390	Freight	11 07
	2391	Excavating and grading.....	195 00
	2392	Freight	21.74
	2393	Freight	43
	2394	Vinegar	98 75
	2395	Flower plants	93 98
	2396	Electric light supplies.....	29 15
	2397	Produce.....	8.00
	2398	Furniture for school.....	157.80
	2399	Sewing machine	35 00
	2400	Telegraphing.....	6 75
	2401	Harness repairs	3.75
	2402	Printing office supplies.....	20.00
	2403	Sewing machine.....	40.00
	2404	Lumber	99.88
	2405	Lumber.....	252.50
	2406	Lumber.....	53.35
	2407	Horseshoeing	6.00
	2408	Produce	27.40
	2409	Bread.....	1.56
	2410	Groceries	291.48
	2411	Printing office supplies.....	76.27
	2412	Elevator supplies.....	6.70
	2413	Meats.....	908.60
	2414	Clothing and dry goods.....	90.59
	2415	House supplies	43 83
	2416	Flour.....	81.25
	2417	House supplies	11.00

2421	Dr. Thomas D. La	6.00
2422	J. C. Lewis..	97.40
2423	Henry Beecroft...	3.25
2424	Shugart & Co.....	44.85
2425	J. J. Fearon....	120.65
2426	M. E. Weatherbe	11.50
2427	P. C. De Vol.....	49.98
2428	Globe Publishing	26.00
2429	C. A. Beebe & Co	41.60
2430	Fred W. Gray...	163.48
2431	George C. Brown..	9.75
2432	Union Wire Matt	1.80
2433	Brackett & Cavin	4.05
2434	Linniger & Metca	200.00
2435	Sargent & Evans.	1.75
2436	Lund Bros... ..	5.00
2437	The Daily Bee....	24.25
2438	N. O. Nelson Man	80.50
2439	J. H. Pace	211.47
2440	Council Bluffs Ga	22.50
2441	Nebrask	8.70
2442	L. C. H	56.38
2443	Milton I	9.90
2444	Great W	35.04
2445	Frank O	5.00
2446	T. Wescatt.	1.20
2447	J. K. Forbes.....	149.75
2448	Emprie Hardware	67.64
2449	W. A. Maurer....	118.79
2450	J. D. Crockwell...	1.65
2451	T. N. Parker.....	45.33
2452	D. W. Bushnell..	165.10
2453	Nonparel Printin	29.75
2454	Agden Iron Work	1.95
2455	C. B. Jacquemin &	1.50
	connections.....	
	lies.....	
	ry supplies.....	
	lies.....	

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.		AMOUNT.
1889		143.79
October		
2460	Carbon Coal Co.	Coal.....
2461	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Labor for Ind. school building.....
2462	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Moneys advanced by petty cash.....
2463	T. C. Humphreys.....	Plastering.....
2464	J. B. Atkins.....	Paint supplies.....
2465	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....
2466	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....
2467	David Bradley & Co.....	.....
2468	Sprague & Co.....	.....
2469	John Beno & Co.....	.....
2470	J. C. Bixby.....	.....
2471	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....
2472	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats.....
2473	Henry Eisenman & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....
2474	The Howard Mfg. Stationery Co.....	Library supplies.....
2475	E. H. Kellogg.....	Oils.....
2476	Fred W. Gray.....	Building supplies.....
2477	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....
2478	Omaha Coal, Coke & Lime Co.....	Coke.....
2479	The Omada Type Foundry.....	Printing office supplies.....
2480	A. Hospe.....	Art room supplies.....
2481	The John Wilkinson Co.....	Engineers' supplies.....
2482	J. D. Crockwell.....	House supplies.....
2483	Chicago Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....
2484	Sargent & Evans.....	Clothing for pupils.....
2485	New York Plumbing Co.....	Steam fittings.....
2486	W. A. White.....	Produce.....
		2,604.90
		154.20
		412.75
		37.00
		143.50
		226.30
		199.00
		10.50
		58.25
		88.35
		11.20
		3.45
		60.93
		5.00
		217.00
		570.99
		111.11
		95
		14.47
		42.47
		101.89
		23.17
		1.80
		2.20
		95
		8.50
		59.09
		6.00
		18.47
		15.80

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
2523	United States Express Co.	Expressage.....	1.80
2526	Empke Hardware Co.	Hardware.....	13.54
2527	Barney Grahl.....	Fin work and roofing.....	154.33
2528	Thomas Green & Sons.....	Meats.....	21.95
2529	Nebraska Electric Light Co	Electric light supplies.....	16.33
2530	Adamant Wall Plaster Co	Plastering.....	98.57
2531	Garden City Type Foundry	Supplies for printing press.....	11.50
2532	J. C. Bixby.....	Steam fittings.....	30.80
2536	John Gilbert.....	Steam heating for industrial schools.....	367.50
2537	Pay roll for November.....	Salaries and wages of officers and employees.....	1,847.49
2538	Cousins & Nausel.....	Drayage.....	5.25
2539	Muller Music Co.....	House supplies.....	11.50
2540	Pay roll for November.....	Salaries for teachers.....	1,629.94
2541	M. C. Wilson.....	Hauling gumbo.....	22.00
2542	Harry Tipp.....	Hauling gumbo.....	13.50
2543	Conrad Nausel.....	Hauling gumbo.....	12.00
2544	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.96
2545	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	5.30
2546	C. R. J. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.44
2547	Parks & Son.....	Produce.....	4.50
2548	J. B. Perry.....	Entertainment for pupils.....	10.00
2549	O. & St. L. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.15
2550	J. M. Treynor, Postmaster.....	Postage and stationery.....	43.50
2551	J. M. Treynor, Postmaster.....	Postage and stationery.....	22.17
2552	C. S. Brown & Co.....	petty cash.....	9.00
2553	Henry W. Rothert Superintendent.....	schools.....	96.10
2554	Superintendent.....	Expressage.....	49.50
2555	Superintendent.....	Expressage.....	2.10
2556	Superintendent.....	Cow ties.....	90
2557	Superintendent.....	Book for library and stationery.....	10.50
2558	Superintendent.....	Book for library and stationery.....	71.34

1891.

November.

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT	TO WHOM	AMOUNT.
	2597	J. H. Snyder	Produce
	2598	McClurg Cracker Co.	Crackers
	2599	Russell Pratt & Co.	House supplies
	2600	Keelma & Felt	Iron
	2601	L. A. Casper	Garden supplies
	2602	The Daily Bee	Advertising, etc.
	2603	The Sherman-King Vaporizing Co.	Vaporizer
	2604	Henry Beecroft	Drayage
	2605	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies
	2606	Council Bluffs Fuel Co.	Plaster
	2607	Carbon Coal Co.	Coal
	2608	J. P. Hanson	Painting
	2609	Great Western Type Foundry	Printing office supplies
	2610	The Globe Publishing Co.	Advertising
	2611	Walter E. Crane	Engineer's supplies
	2612	Crane Bros. Mfg. Co.	Steam fittings
	2613	W. W. Chapman	Art-room supplies
1889			
December	2614	Pay-roll for December	Salaries and wages for officers and employes
	2615	"	Salaries and wages
	2616	"	Salary for teachers
	2617	Adams Express Co.	Expressage, C. O. D.
	2618	American Express Co.	"
	2619	United States Express Co.	"
	2620	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery
	2621	Henry W. Rothert, Supt.	Monies advanced by petty cash.
	2622	Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.	Dry Goods
	2623	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.	Freight
	2624	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	"
	2625	Armour & Co.	Meats
	2626	Shugart & Co.	Hardware
	2627	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraphing
			1,282.96
			65.00
			1,534.39
			19.05
			5.10
			2.65
			50.35
			97.73
			2.70
			1.94
			.69
			28.00
			5.87
			1.05

STATEMENT.

2628	.....	331.07
2629	.....	29.60
2630	.....	558.19
2631	.....	6.85
2632	.....	10.10
2633	.....	5.50
2634	.....	2.28
2635	.....	21.50
2636	.....	2.00
2637	.....	239.55
2638	.....	179.00
2639	.....	9.05
2640	.....	21.34
2641	.....	22.90
2642	.....	9.58
2643	.....	2.44
2644	.....	60.23
2645	.....	32.93
2646	.....	10.73
2647	.....	5.45
2648	.....	7.00
2649	.....	12.00
2650	.....	22.85
2651	.....	12.24
2652	.....	88.64
2653	.....	14.00
2654	.....	8.10
2655	.....	5.65
2656	.....	5.93
2657	.....	55.04
2658	.....	.25
2659	.....	27.30
2660	.....	35.05
2661	.....	2.10
2662	.....	5.00
2663	.....	158.11
2664	.....	38.50
2665	.....	4.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
	2666	Nebraska Electric Light Co.	Electric light Ind. school.	\$ 176.00
	2667	Nebraska Electric Light Co.	Electric light Ind. school.	15.50
	2668	Crane Bros. Mfg. Co.	Steam fittings	2.90
	2669	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	6.03
	2670	Robinson Bros.	House shop supplies	17.50
	2671	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections.	8.45
	2672	Dra. Hanchett and Smith.	Medical attendance.	118.00
	2673	Himebaugh & Taylor.	Hardware.	11.75
	2674	S. S. Keller.	Furniture.	22.50
	2675	S. A. Orchard.	House supplies.	49.18
	2676	Duquette & Co.	Entertainment supplies	11.25
	2677	W. A. Page Soap Co.	Soap chips.	10.00
	2678	William Roper.	Mason.	6.00
	2679	Hartun Steam Heater Co.	Varnish.	10.00
	2680	Carbon Coal Co.	Coal.	500.00
1890				
January	2681	Pay roll for Jan.	Salaries and wages per officers and employes.	697.27
	2682	Pay roll for Jan.	Salaries and wages.	580.45
	2683	Pay roll for Jan.	Salaries per teachers	1,584.39
	2684	John Gilbert.		376.08
	2685	L. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery	31.35
	2686	United States Express Co.	Expressage.	5.20
	2687	American Express Co.	Expressage.	2.35
	2688	C. & N.	Freight.	1.09
	2689	K. C. St	Freight.	1.25
	2690	C. R. I. &	Freight.	.25
	2691	Union P.	Freight.	.20
	2692	Henry W	Monies advanced by petty cash	197.96
	2693	Omaha T	Printing office supplies.	62.64
	2694	Fred. W	Lumber.	22.53
	2695	W. A. P	Soap chips	19.90
	2696	Dr. Thon	Medical attendance.	10.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.

1890
February.

2758	Wear Sugar Co.	Sealer.	2.00
2759	H. J. Palmer.	Entertainment supplies.	2.00
2760	Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime Co.	Coke.	40.50
2761	J. C. Bixby.	Steam fittings.	89.48
2762	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods.	23.01
2763	Groneweg & Schoentgen.	Groceries.	274.50
2764	A. B. Muir.	Apple butter.	6.71
2765	Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co.	Tile.	6.00

STATEMENT.

[illegible]

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT.		AMOUNT.
1890. March.	2804	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Laundry supplies.....
	2805	Iowa State Register	Subscription for.....
	2806	Carl Wind.	Repairs.....
	2807	George H. Meschendorf	Meats.....
	2808	Pay roll for March.	Salaries and wages per officers and employees.....
	2809	Pay roll for March.	Salaries per teachers.....
	2810	Nelson Lewis	One span horses.....
	2811	R.	Broom shop supplies.....
	2812	B.	Seed potatoes.....
	2813	Mr	School supplies.....
	2814	Dr	Medical attendance.....
	2815	J. H. Forbes.	Coffee.....
	2816	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Monies advanced by petty cash.....
	2817	Carbon Coal Co.	Coal.....
	2818	David Bradley & Co.	Farm supplies.....
	2819	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.....
	2820	P. C. De Vol.	Hardware.....
	2821	S. Stewart, D. V. M.	Veterinary service.....
	2822	John Beno & Co.	Dry Goods.....
	2823	C. A. Beebe & Co.	Furniture.....
	2824	Henry Eisenman & Co.	Clothing and dry goods.....
	2825	J. M. Trey	Postage and stationery.....
	2826	United Sta	Expressage and C. O. D.....
	2827	American	Expressage and C. O. D.....
	2828	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Monies advanced by petty cash.....
	2829	A. Hospe.	Art Room supplies.....
	2830	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods.....
	2831	J. H. Page.	Hauling coal.....
	2832	L. A. Casper.	Garden supplies.....
	2833	W. W. Chapman.	Art Room supplies.....
	2834	Morehouse & Co.	Binding books.....
			\$
			23.63
			10.00
			1.85
			457.24
			1,309.58
			1,594.99
			925.00
			4.10
			2.00
			7.00
			36.50
			95.17
			371.66
			847.25
			.75
			3.45
			2.80
			25.00
			14.68
			35.00
			22.97
			22.06
			12.85
			24.25
			131.61
			5.36
			27.54
			6.90
			28.25
			8.10
			10.00

STATEMENT.

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2835	253.58
2836	11.70
2837	14.72
2838	4.91
2839	25.75
2840	16.32
2841	1.45
2842	13.15
2843	.....	.....	8.28
2844	.....	.....	517.03
2845	.....	.....	8.08
2846	.....	.....	7.44
2847	.....	.....	3.50
2848	.....	.....	52.38
2849	.....	.....	5.50
2850	.....	.....	7.70
2851	.....	.....	7.00
2852	.....	.....	1.30
2853	.....	.....	6.50
2854	.....	.....	7.60
2855	.....	.....	7.30
2856	.....	.....	4.40
2857	.....	.....	156.86
2858	.....	.....	170.75
2859	.....	.....	3.75
2860	.....	.....	214.46
2861	.....	.....	21.32
2862	.....	.....	27.75
2863	.....	.....	14.00
2864	.....	.....	19.50
2865	.....	.....	36.10
2866	.....	.....	32.65
2867	.....	.....	2.05
2868	.....	.....	26.24
2869	.....	.....	7.25
2870	.....	.....	.19
2871	.....	.....	1.02
2872	.....	.....	3.01

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1890 April	2873	William Barr Dry Goods Co.	Kitchen supplies.	\$ 3.90
	2874	C., R. I. & P. Ry Co.	Freight.	.34
	2875	C., R. I. & P. Ry Co.	Traveling expenses.	25.00
	2876	McClurg Cracker Co.	Crackers.	2.43
	2801	Carbon Coal Company.	Coal.	800.00
	2877	Pay roll for April.	Salaries and wages per officers and employees	1,231.16
	2878	John Gilbert.	Erecting wind mill.	105.00
	2879	C., R. I. & P. Ry Co.	Switching coal.	80.00
	2880	C., B. & Q. Ry Co.	Freight on coal.	108.68
	2881	J. H. Page.	Hauling coal.	24.00
	2882	Pay roll for April.	Salaries per teachers.	1,567.72
	2883	A. T. Flickinger.	Service as treasurer.	100.00
	2884	Milton Rogers & Son.	Hardware.	6.40
	2885	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	2.00
	2886	Adams Express Co.	Expressage.	.85
	2887	American Express Co.	Expressage.	13.05
	2888	W. A. Maurer.	Queensware.	11.06
	2889	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery.	22.50
	2890	Golding & Co.	Printing office supplies.	8.10
	2891	James Morton & Sons.	Hardware.	6.68
	2892	Cousins & Nansel.	Farm supplies.	17.53
	2893	Nonpareil Printing Co.	Printing office supplies.	30.20
	2894	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.	Medical attendance.	74.50
	2895	Sam Noble.	Horse shoeing.	8.00
	2896	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections.	7.80
	2897	Sprague & Co.	Repairs.	6.51
	2898	Empkio Hardware Co.	Hardware.	2.45
	2899	J. K. Snyder.	Produce.	23.48
	2900	Schultz & Hill.	Repairs on wagons.	48.20
	2901	Louie & Metzger.	Produce.	1.85

STATEMENT.

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3969	Mrs. M. Pfeiffer	Clothing for pupils	89.20
3970	John Hero & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	92.09
3971	Fotheringham, Whitlaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	80.38
3972	Whitebread Fuel Co.	Coal	142.86
3973	George H. Meschendorf	Meats, etc.	613.68
3974	C., B. & Q. Ry Co.	Freight on coal	128.49
3975	A. B. Malr	Produce and labor	34.95
3976	Harle, Haas & Co.	Hospital supplies	.60
3977	R. E. Copson	Broom shop supplies	1.00
3978	C. H. Forby	Repairs	1.90
3979	C., R. I. & P. Ry Co.	Switching coal	34.05
3980	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent	Monies advanced by petty cash	214.69
3981	Thomas Green & Sons	Meats	11.84
3982	William Whitlock	School supplies	4.50
3983	C. E. Bently	Sewing room supplies	2.57
3984	John Gilbert	Painting wind mill	15.00
3985	J. D. Crockwell	School supplies	1.75
3986	J. R. Snyder	Produce	15.15
3987	Blackburn Bros	Shoe shop supplies	9.25
3988	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	Gas house supplies	22.31
3989	The Daily Bee	Office supplies	8.47
3990	Brackett & Carin	Stationery	21.50
3991	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	Flour	123.55
3992	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	42.70
3993	Chicago Lumber Co.	Lumber	84.40
3994	W. W. Chapman	House supplies	5.50
3995	J. C. Bixby	Steam fittings	14.46
3996	Groneweg & Shoenigen	Groceries	824.43
3997	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.	Lumber	2.00
3998	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	5.40
3999	Keeline and Felt	Iron	2.55
3000	H. F. Hattenhauser	Repairs	88.50
3001	American Express Co.	Expressage	.60
3002	United States Express Co.	Expressage	.30
3003	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	7.50
3004	Weir, Shugart & Co.	Farm supplies	21.20
3005	H. P. Niles	Painting signs and sewing room supplies	16.39

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
	8006	Fleishmann & Co.		6.50
	8007	Empkie Hardware Co.		66.21
	8008	D. S. Pile.	pairs	.45
	8009	C. A. Beebe & Co.		81.00
	8010	Shugart & Co.		3.85
	8011	M. H. Martens		85.64
	8012	M. H. Martens		155.10
	8013	James Morton & Sons		7.05
	8014	McClurg Cracker Co.		1.44
	8015	P. C. DeVol.		45.53
	8016	C. B. Jacquemin & Co.	clocks	2.50
	8017	Nebraska Telephone Co.	outside connection	8.00
	8018	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.	supplies	18.94
	8019	Drs Hanchett & Smith	tendance	187.50
1890	8020	Pay Roll for June.	d wages per officers and employees	1,278.89
June	8021	Henry W. Rothert,	airs	74.67
	8022	Henry W. Rothert,	nting	92.26
	8023	Henry W. Rothert,	in heating	50.63
	8024	Henry W. Rothert,	dition to dining room	71.63
	8025	J. C. Lewis		16.18
	8026	Henry Eisaman & Co.		9.23
	8027	J. J. Fearon		44.11
	8028	George H. Meschendorf		847.65
	8030	D. W. Bushnell		6.20
	8030	P. C. DeVol.		8.47
	8031	Groneweg & Schoontgen		184.77
	8032	J. B. Atkins	pplies	12.80
	8033	J. B. Atkins	lices	91.25
	8034	W. A. Maurer		2.75
	8035	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.		45.65

3036	American Express Co.	.....	.....	.....	15
3037	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	.....	.....	.....	10.80
3038	C. Gregory	.....	.....	.....	5.00
3039	Nebraska Telephone Co.	.....	.....	connections.	8.00
3040	C., R. I. & P. R'y Co.	.....	.....	.....	9.40
3041	C., R. I. & P. R'y Co.	.....	.....	.....	5.80
3042	W. W. Chapman	.....	.....	.....	8.80
3043	H. P. Niles	.....	.....	.....	.90
3044	M. E. Weatherbee	.....	.....	.....	16.75
3045	C., B. & Q. R'y Co.	.....	.....	pipe.	22.64
3046	C., B. & Q. R'y Co.	.....	.....	.....	18.14
3047	Fleischmann & Co.	.....	.....	.....	8.00
3048	Whitebreast Fuel Co.	.....	.....	.....	16.05
3049	Brackett & Cavin	.....	.....	.....	10.75
3050	Keeline & Felt	.....	.....	.....	.65
3051	John Beno & Co.	.....	.....	goods.	45.26
3052	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	.....	.....	goods.	8.93
3053	Henry W. Rothert, Supt.	.....	.....	by petty cash.	195.87
3054	Henry W. Rothert, Supt.	.....	.....	pupils.	90.84
3055	Empkie Hardware Co.	.....	.....	.....	8.80
3056	Shugart & Co.	.....	.....	.....	14.55
3057	D. S. Pile	.....	.....	.....	.50
3058	Smith & Co.	.....	.....	.....	4.75
3059	Fred W. Gray	.....	.....	.....	8.70
3060	C. & N. W. R'y Co.	.....	.....	.....	4.61
3061	Louie & Metzger	.....	.....	.....	16.00
3062	J. C. Faughan	.....	.....	.....	8.23
3063	Nonpareil Printing Co.	.....	.....	plies.	18.80
3064	A. D. Foster	.....	.....	.....	1.65
3065	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	.....	.....	inery.	70.63
3066	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	.....	.....	.....	13.00
3067	T. N. Parker	.....	.....	.....	4.00
3068	G. Brandenburg & Co.	.....	.....	.....	8.26
3069	E. H. Kellogg & Co.	.....	.....	.....	19.41
3070	J. R. Snyder	.....	.....	.....	4.00
3071	Singer Manufacturing Co.	.....	.....	.....	.90
3072	James Morton & Sons	.....	.....	.....	16.94

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT		AMOUNT.
3073	Johnson Bros	Repairing clock	2.00
3074	Kennard Glass & Paint Co.	Paint supplies	15.00
3075	M. H. Martens	Milk	87.43
3076	H. F. Hattenhauser	Repairs	21.85
3077	E. J. Davis	Dry goods	2.00
3078	W. H. Millard	Groceries	12.20
3079	N. B. Falconer	Dry goods	33.50
3080	Curtis & Curtis	Steam heating supplies	156.50
3081	Joe Sandel	Work on sewer	100.00
3082	Joe Sandel	Grading and sodding	84.53
3083	Peter Henderson	Flower seeds	.25
3084	F. W. Balluff	Attendance on pupils	16.11
3085	Council Bluffs Carpet Co	House supplies	4.40
3086	J. H. Page	Hauling sewer pipe	10.50
3087	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraphing	8.85
3088	J. H. Page	Hauling coal	8.80
3089	Nebraska Electric Co.	Electric light supplies	8.96
3090	Empkie Hardware Co	Hardware	8.20
3091	Empkie Hardware Co	Hardware repairs	9.45
3097	Henry W. Rothert,	Labor, addition to dining room	500.00
3098	Henry W. Rothert,	Labor, addition to dining room	158.99
3099	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Labor on sewer	614.13
3100	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Labor, addition to dining room	134.75
3101	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Labor, cow barn	131.83
3102	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Labor, laundry and cistern	45.73
3103	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Labor repairs	68.25
3104	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Labor, steam heating	75.25
3105	Martin Hughes & Son	Brick	300.00
3092	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Labor, sewer	14.63
3093	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent	Labor, painting	125.00

1890
July.

STATEMENT.

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3004	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	128.50
3005	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	81.87
3006	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	93.75
3106	Pay roll for July.	993.86
3107	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	165.26
3108	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	205.00
3109	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	265.43
3110	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	48.00
3111	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	303.51
3112	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	189.88
3113	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	28.28
3114	United States Express Co.	.50
3115	Groneweg & Schoetgen.	173.44
3116	C., B. & Q. R'y Co.	30.78
3117	C., B. I. & P. R'y Co.	8.50
3118	John Rovane.	3.00
3119	O. & St. L. R'y Co.	.96
3120	Shugart & Co.	10.70
3121	M. E. Weatherbee.	4.75
3122	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	26.80
3123	Co.	8.20
3124		59.45
3125	J. B. Atkins.	19.41
3126	James Morton & Sons.	.89
3127	J. J. Fearon.	8.88
3128	G. Brand.	14.39
3129	Western Co.	4.85
3130	George I.	201.10
3131	Weir Shugart Co.	11.40
3132	Muller Music Co.	4.00
3133	D. W. Bushnell.	8.25
3134	J. D. Crockwell.	2.70
3135	Nonpareil Printing Co.	15.35
3136	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	16.88
3137	McClurg Cracker Co.	8.83
3138	Fred Wagner.	4.50
3139	J. R. Snyder.	3.40
	Labor, steam heating.	
	Freight.	
	Wages per officers and employees.	
	Stationery.	
	Switching coal.	
	Plant supports.	
	Freight.	
	Hardware.	
	Traveling expenses.	
	Flour and feed.	
	Rent and outside connections.	
	Milk.	
	General supplies.	
	Hardware.	
	Groceries.	
	Shoe shop supplies.	
	Telegraphing.	
	Meats.	
	Farm supplies.	
	House supplies.	
	Stationery.	
	Books.	
	Office supplies.	
	Gas house supplies.	
	Crackers.	
	Sun dial.	
	Produce.	

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT				
July, 1896	8140	Springue & Co.	Painting supplies.	101.71	
	8141	J. B. Atkins.	Steam heating supplies.	89.59	
	8142	Jenkins Bros.	Steam heating supplies.	2.82	
	8144	Curtis & Curtis.	Repairs.	42.85	
	8145	C. B. Paint, Oil & Glass Co.	Hauling sewer pipe.	21.00	
	8146	J. H. Page.	Iron.	8.62	
	8147	Keeline & Felt.	Addition to dining room.	19.05	
	8148	J. J. Hotz.	Labor steam heating.	104.50	
	8149	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, cow barn.	186.00	
	8150	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, water main.	88.15	
	8151	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, addition to dining room.	296.17	
	8152	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, addition to dining room.	174.16	
	8153	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, repairs.	68.68	
	8154	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor steam heating.	54.00	
	8155	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, cow barn.	92.20	
	8156	Council Bluffs Fuel Co.	Sewer supplies.	514.50	
	8157	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, painting.	101.67	
	8158	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, sewer.	58.75	
Aug., 1896	8172	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, repairs.	67.26	
	8179	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Lumber, addition to dining room.	400.00	

8174	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.	Lumber, cow barn	\$1,800.00
8175	B. Grubel		200.00
8176	Ogden Iron works	to dining room	500.00
8177	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent	dining room	91.25
8178	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent		98.04
8179	John Gilbert		47.00
8180	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent	g.	27.00
8181	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.		500.00
8182	Pay roll for August	per officers and employees	768.98
8183	Henry W.		248.75
8184	Henry W.		86.75
8185	Henry W.		60.67
8186	Henry W.	g.	78.25
8187	Henry W.		131.60
8188	Henry W.		29.17
8189	T. C. Hu	dining room	500.00
8190	Guanella		180.00
8191	C. R. Mitchell		148.81
8192	C. R. Mitchell		129.85
8193	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent		114.00
8194	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent		24.00
8195	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co.	achine	16.80
8196	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co.	achine	6.80
8197	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co.		2.60
8198	American Express Co.		3.95
8199	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	ery	15.60
8200	J. H. Page		6.80
8201	"The Fair"	room supplies	65.74
8202	C. M. & St. P. R'y Co.		28.59
8203	J. H. Page		12.50
8204	J. H. Page		10.50
8205	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co.		10.61
8206	J. H. Page		6.00
8207	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent	y petty cash	183.12
8208	D. A. Benedict		8.69
8209	C. B. & Q. R'y Co.		6.81
8210	C. B. & Q. R'y Co.		2.44

STATEMENT.

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8243	20.33	
8243	165.76	
8244	47.85	
8245	16.08	
8246	68.86	
8247	8.50	
8248	12.18	
8249	11.08	
8250	44.91	
8251	145.68	
8252	76.56	
8253	25.15	
8254	25.50	
8255	400.00	
8256	200.00	
8257	27.50	
8258	40.75	
8259	58.50	
3143	86.23	
8260	85.25	
8261	78.27	
8262	28.61	
8263	17.18	
8264	26.00	
8265	50.00	
8266	286.95	
8267	3.40	
8268	81.00	
8269	102.86	
8270	6.05	
8271	1,486.27	
8272	781.50	
8273	525.45	
8274	100.00	
8275	4.50	
8276	.25	

1890.
Sept.

STATEMENT.

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3808	ph Co.	Telegrams.....	4.60
3809		Baking powder.....	14.00
3810		School supplies.....	215.90
3811		Flour.....	108.55
3812		House supplies.....	14.45
3813		Hospital supplies.....	5.10
3814		Freight.....	57.70
3815	Class Co.	(Glass and paint.....	22.78
3816		Coal.....	114.05
3817		Hardware.....	68.11
3818		Freight.....	22.40
3819		Switching coal.....	9.50
3820		Groceries.....	162.24
3821		Groceries.....	366.98
3822		Groceries.....	134.98
3823		Hauling.....	4.75
3829	erintendent	Labor, addition to dining room.....	89.88
3830		Tin work, addition to dining room.....	100.00
3831	erintendent	Labor, addition to dining room.....	62.25
3832	Co	Lumber, cow barn.....	200.00
3833		Salaries for teachers.....	1,525.48
3834		Salaries and wages for officers and employees.....	1,325.20
3835		Coal.....	419.74
3836		Clothing and dry goods.....	98.47
3837		Flour and feed.....	281.55
3838		Electric light supplies.....	9.80
3839		Stationery.....	39.60
3840		Main pipe to reservoir.....	85.59
3841		Produce.....	8.05
3842		Hauling coal.....	6.00
3843		Printing office supplies.....	38.05
3844		Laundry.....	18.00
3845	School and Publishing Co.	School supplies.....	12.00
3846		Globe chart.....	14.00
3847		Gas fixtures.....	48.20
3848	ime Co.	Coke.....	37.50

1890
October

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	AMOUNT.
Oct., 188	\$ 174.97
	.24
	20.69
	.65
	2.00
	18.05
	22.52
	20.00
	2.10
	1.90
	71.25
	10.00
	153.75
	3.40
	116.85
	35.61
	2.40
	2.55
	14.00
	88.65
	116.86
	1.96
	89.51
	140.00
	5.00
	89.60
	22.00
	16.49
	124.90
	7.80
	14.47

.....'school supplies ...

STATEMENT.

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.....	2.26
.....	8.10
.....	48.50
.....	86.95
.....	110.00
.....	.98
.....	20.00
.....	35.79
.....	458.89
.....	80.47
.....	115.80
.....	28.71
.....	3.85
.....	3.09
.....	1.10
.....	80.12
.....	2.73
.....	5.00
.....	5.00
.....	87.95
.....	57.78
.....	21.35
.....	22.00
.....	6.50
.....	4.15
.....	99.55
.....	150.00
.....	2.61
.....	21.49
.....	341.95
.....	300.00
.....	60.00
.....	60.00
.....	119.15
.....	550.00
.....	50.00

1890.
Nov.

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED

DATE.	WARRANT	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Nov., 1890	3419	.....	.....	18.75
	3420	.....	.....	59.68
	3421	Pay roll for November	Salaries per teachers	1,504.88
	3422	Pay roll for November	Salaries and wages per officers and employees	849.98
	3423	Pay roll for November	.....	401.02
	3424	William F. Lalk	.....	12.00
	3425	J. C. Bixby	Drayage	25.78
	3426	C. B. & O. Transfer Company	Hardware	16.50
	3427	Keeline & Felt	Produce	1.80
	3429	J. C. Lewis	Repairs on wagons	4.83
	3430	E. T. Waterman	Laundry supplies	14.25
	3431	Troy Laundry Machinery Company	Lumber	14.20
	3432	Chicago	Clothing and dry goods	66.90
	3433	John E	Hardware	9.96
	3434	James	Hardware	50.33
	3435	Shugart & Company	Freight	5.25
	3436	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company	Clothing and dry goods	1.12
	3437	John Beno & Company	Drayage	66.18
	3438	C. B. & O. Transfer Company	Postage and stationery	5.00
	3439	I. M. Treynor, postmaster	Expressage	41.95
	3440	United States Express Company	Freight	5.80
	3441	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company	Traveling expenses	5.24
	3442	George Wesner	Freight	2.00
	3443	Ohio & St. Louis Railway Company	Freight	1.06
	3444	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company	Expressage	.85
	3445	American Express Company	Hay	.50
	3446	D. M. Weaver	Freight	70.07
	3447	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company	Monies advanced by petty cash	1.81
	3448	Henry W. Rotherl, superintendent	Hauling	98.10
	3449	Harry Page	Hardware	2.25
	3450	Empire Hardware Company	99.41

STATEMENT.

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3452	Schultz & Hill.....	Blacksmithing.....	31.95
3453	Melvorn Creamery.....	Butter.....	87.74
3454	J. J. Fearon.....	Produce.....	148.81
3456	D. S. Fife.....	Farm supplies.....	8.90
3457	George H. Meschendorf.....	Meats.....	604.94
3458	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegraphing.....	8.10
3459	B. M. Sargent.....	Clothing for pupils.....	6.70
3460	W. W. Chapman.....	Art room supplies.....	7.70
3461	H. Kohstamm & Co.....	Laundry supplies.....	2.25
3462	Louie & Metzger.....	Milk testers.....	3.00
3463	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	84.21
3464	W. A. Maurer.....	Queensware.....	58.52
3466	Utica Steam Gauge Co.....	Gauge.....	21.25
3467	Charles R. Lee.....	Lumber.....	24.68
3467	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	146.85
3468	The Electrical Supply Co.....	Electric Light supplies.....	63.21
3469	Henry Eisenman & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	81.84
3470	Council Bluffs Fuel Co.....	Coal.....	150.11
3471	A. J. Fish & Co.....	Slicer.....	4.00
3473	Brackett & Cavin.....	Stationery.....	14.70
3474	J. H. Page.....	Hauling coal.....	11.40
3475	Brackett & Cavin (upper store).....	Stationery.....	27.42
3476	E. C. Newton.....	Cow ties.....	19.80
3477	H. F. Field.....	Hardware.....	7.70
3478	Paul Boquet.....	Traveling expenses.....	1.25
3479	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connections.....	9.60
3480	J. C. Bixby.....	Steam fittings.....	4.89
3481	M. H. Martens.....	Milk.....	118.74
3482	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	48.25
3483	Morehouse & Co.....	Office supplies.....	18.60
3484	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	7.95
3485	Consolidated Tank Line Co.....	Gas house supplies.....	74.98
3486	P. C. De Vol.....	Hardware.....	16.07
3487	C. B. Paint, Oil & Glass Co.....	Oils.....	95
3489	Chapman, Smith & Co.....	Bakery supplies.....	1.00
3490	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	18.15
3491	H. Beecroft.....	Drayage.....	1.75

STATEMENT--CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Nov., 1890	8492	Fred W. Gray.	Lumber.....	\$ 28.80
	8498	C. & N. W. Ry Co.	Freight.....	.18
	8494	Camp Bros.	Hospital supplies.....	.75
	8495	Mauro & Wilson.	Library.....	854.72
	8496	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor addition to dining room.....	2.75
	8497	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.	Labor, cow barn.....	80.82
1890.	8498	Barney Grahl.	Galvanized iron work.....	300.00
Dec.	8499	D. W. Faulkner & Co.	Potatoes.....	796.83
	8500	Pay roll for December.	Salaries for teachers.....	1504.36
	8501	Pay roll for December.	Salaries and wages for officers and employees.....	1853.58
	8502	Jenkins Bros.	Steam fittings.....	53.56
	8503	Mrs. H. P. Niles.	Sewing room supplies.....	11.88
	8498	Mrs. H. P. Niles.	Sewing room supplies.....	17.48
	8504	L. M. Treynor P. M.	Postage and stationery.....	19.90
	8505	K. C. St. Joe. & C. B. Ry Co.	Freight.....	1.08
	8506	C. B. & Q. Ry Co.	Freight.....	.53
	8507	American Express Co.	Expressage.....	2.80
	8508	United States Express Co.	Expressage.....	1.75
	8509		Expressage.....	.25
	8510		Freight on cows.....	85.65
	8511	Henry W. Rother, Supt.	Moines advanced by petty cash.....	821.37
	8512	R. Anna Morris.	Gymnasium.....	12.00
	8513	C. J. Stillwell.	Cow and calf.....	80.00
	8514	C. B. & Q. Ry Co.	Freight, library.....	3.85
	8515	C. & N. W. Ry Co.	Freight.....	1.59
	8516	R. Anna Morris.	Subscription.....	2.60
	8517	C. M. & St. P. Ry Co.	Freight.....	1.26
	8518	Union Pacific Ry Co.	Freight.....	.35
	8519	C. M. & St. P. Ry Co.	Freight.....	7.10
	8520	George H. Meckendorf.	Meat.....	584.85
	8521			

8523	Chicago Lumber Co.....	17.45
8528	C. B. Paint, Oil & Glass Co.....	9.65
8524	A. B. Mair.....	7.50
8525	M. H. Martens.....	110.28
8526	J. J. Fearon.....	216.25
8527	J. B. Atkins.....	29.00
8528	J. D. Crockwell.....	2.12
8529	M. E. Weatherbee.....	6.00
8530	Consolidated Tank Line Co.....	38.42
8531	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	6.91
8532	E. H. Kellogg & Co.....	24.00
8533	Louie & Metzger.....	.50
8534	John Beno & Co.....	49.87
8535	D. W. Bushnell.....	11.40
8536	Duquette & Co.....	48.90
8537	D. S. Pile.....	2.10
8538	A. T. Thatcher.....	565.65
8539	Sandwich Manufacturing Co.....	7.00
8540	Stewart Bros.....	96.33
8541	Shugart & Co.....	1.95
8542	J. H. Forbes.....	96.72
8543	Mrs. L. Williams.....	15.00
8544	Net Co.....	7.70
8545	G. I.....	76.26
8546	Em.....	88.89
8547	Cry Co.....	241.00
8548	W. W. Chapman.....	22.10
8549	B. M. Sargent.....	5.50
8550	Sprague & Co.....	9.31
8551	J. C. Bixby.....	8.60
8552	P. C. De Vol.....	4.20
8553	C. Gregory & Son.....	2.00
8554	The Globe Publishing Co.....	.50
8555	W. H. Millard.....	9.85
8557	Henry Beecroft.....	1.75
8558	Brackett & Cavin.....	3.80
8559	Schultz & Hill.....	14.93

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

IOWA PAID.		AMOUNT.
3511	Morse Dry Goods Company.....	16.17
3428	Himebaugh & Taylor.....	41.61
3472	Himebaugh & Taylor.....	9.37
3578	John Beno & Co.....	9.25
3579	F. M. Powell.....	8.75
3580	Pay-roll for January.....	10.90
3581	Pay-roll for January.....	95.00
3582	Crystal Mill and Grain Company.....	36.25
3583	C. B. & Q. Railway Company.....	15.06
3584	William Pardo.....	12.00
3585	A. J. Fairbanks.....	8.00
3586	J. M. Roderick.....	16.00
3587	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.....	27.47
	Groceries.....	7.42
	Laundry supplies.....	6.60
	Hardware.....	15.00
	Laundry supplies.....	20.60
	House supplies.....	7.57
	Carpenter shop tools.....	128.20
	Electric light supplies.....	21.88
	Groom shop supplies.....	9.85
	Butter.....	117.50
	Engineers' supplies.....	1,504.88
	School supplies.....	1,281.15
	Quensware.....	240.80
	Carpenter work.....	1.25
	Yeast.....	5.00
	House supplies.....	89.60
	Electric light supplies.....	9.00
	Dry goods.....	226.65
	Cows.....	
	Salaries for teachers.....	
	Salaries and wages for employees.....	
	and feed.....	
	supplies.....	
	er work.....	
	on clatern.....	
	advanced by petty cash.....	

1891

January.

3589	Office.	106.12
3590	Flower plants.	1.00
3590	Office supplies.	4.46
3591	Tea.	5.00
3592	Printing office supplies.	5.00
3593	Manila supplies.	20.85
3594	ing.	2.00
3595	Office supplies.	84.65
3596	Office supplies.	.50
3597	Clothing and dry goods.	77.15
3598	Hardware.	8.80
3599	Lumber.	85.40
3600	Dry goods.	4.83
3601	Repairs.	41.60
3602	Groceries.	46.28
3603	School supplies.	.95
3604		36.17
3605		9.95
3606		27.55
3607	Crackers.	18.67
3608	Groceries.	818.88
3609	Queensware.	12.50
3610	Dry goods.	7.67
3611	Ments.	415.22
3615	y.	33.22
3616		.55
3617		.30
3618		101.25
3619	nections.	8.10
3620		81.06
3621		35.70
3622		18.36
3623		103.28
3624		4.85
3625		8.00
3626	l.	1.50
3627		4.20

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Jan., 1891	3628	Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co	Engineer's supplies.	4.80
	3629	Camp Bros.	Hospital supplies.	13.35
	3630	Empkie Hardware Co	Hardware.	18.49
	3631	D. W. Bushnell.	Office supplies.	1.55
	3632	C. B. Jacquemin & Co.	Cleaning cloths.	4.60
	3633	J. B. Atkins.	General supplies.	40.30
	3634	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegraphing.	3.05
	3635	W. W. Chapman.	House supplies.	1.25
	3636	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	Gas house supplies.	38.00
	3637	J. C. Bixby.	Steam fittings.	.65
	3638	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies.	6.40
	3639	Louie & Metzger	Produce.	1.00
	3640	B. M. Sargent.	Clothing for pupils.	1.75
1891 February	3641	Pay roll for February.	Salaries and wages for officers and employees	1,302.05
	3642	Pay roll for February.	Salaries for teachers.	1,504.88
	3643	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Labor, addition to dining room.	42.35
	3644	K. C. & St. L. and C. B. Ry Co.	Freight.	.25
	3645	S. Stewart, D. V. M.	Veterinary service.	6.00
	3646	Camp Bros.	Hospital supplies.	.50
	3647	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery.	88.82
	3648	American Express Co.	Expressage.	1.00
	3649	United States Express Co.	Expressage.	.50
	3650	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.	Monies advanced by petty cash.	127.97
	3651	Jenkins Bros.	Engineer's supplies.	5.30
	3652	D. S. Pile.	Repairs on steam heater.	16.10
	3653	H. Becroft.	Farm supplies.	2.25
	3654	F. C. De Vol.	Drayage.	1.75
	3655	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.	Hardware.	11.87
	3656	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.	Medical attendance.	27.00
	3657	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.	Medical attendance.	166.60

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3658	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.	Medical attendance.....	70.00
3659	Union Pacific R'y Co.....	Freight.....	.84
3660	R. E. Copson.....	Broom shop supplies.....	29.94
3661	Marder, Luse & Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	4.40
3662	J. E. Holden.....	Dry goods.....	18.18
3663	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegraphing.....	3.20
3664	U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.....	Engineer's supplies.....	2.15
3665	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	58.65
3666	J. D. Crockwell.....	House supplies.....	4.85
3667	Marder, Luse & Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	10.50
3668	G. Brandenburg & Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	66.00
3669	Harle, Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	.88
3670	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	142.75
3671	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	208.98
3672	Chicago Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	9.55
3673	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	3.60
3674	W. W. Wright.....	Painting and papering.....	10.00
3675	Nick Kies.....	Labor on ice.....	2.50
3676	George H. Meschendorf.....	Meats.....	403.64
3677	Empkie Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	4.80
3678	C. & N. W. R'y Co.....	Freight on ice.....	151.98
3679	F. J. Day.....	Hauling ice.....	74.00
3680	M. H. Martens.....	Milk.....	82.25
3681	C. Gregory & Son.....	Horseshoeing.....	18.00
3682	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connections.....	7.70
3683	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	.50
3684	Louis Heller.....	Kitchen supplies.....	9.25
3685	Brackett & Cavin.....	Stationery supplies.....	66.80
3686	Consolidated Tank Line Co.....	Gas house supplies.....	17.70
3687	W. A. Maurer.....	Queensware.....	5.00
3688	J. J. Fearon.....	Produce.....	132.00
3689	Shugart & Co.....	Hardware.....	9.01
3690	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	40.61
3691	A. T. Thatcher.....	Coal.....	698.00
3692	B. Grahl & Son.....	Tin work and repairs.....	42.55

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1891. March.				
	3698	Pay Roll for March.....	Salaries and wages for officers and employees	1,313.08
	3694	Pay Roll for March.....	Salaries for teachers.....	1,504.88
	3451	A. T. Thatcher.....	Coal.....	640.55
	3695	A. T. Thatcher.....	Coal.....	608.97
	3696	C., R. I. & P. Ry Co.....	Freight on coke.....	60.11
	5301	John Beno & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	53.61
	3698	Louie & Metzger.....	Produce.....	2.30
	3699	Harle Haas & Co.....	Supplies.....	.87
	3700	Union Ice & Coal Co.....	.....	50.00
	3701	Adams Express Co.....	..... and C. O. D.....	12.65
	3702	Joseph E. Voluse.....	.....	5.00
	3703	A. J. Fairbanks.....	.....ork.....	13.75
	3704	Council Bluffs Insurance Co.....	.....cow barn.....	45.00
	3705	J. Snethen.....	.....	24.28
	3706	C., R. I. & P. Ry Co.....	.....	.25
	3077	John Gilbert.....	.....	.76
	3708	L. M. Treynor, P. M.....	.....	22.44
	3709	Henry W. Rother, superintendent.....	.....need by petty cash.....	186.75
	3710	George Meschendorf.....	.....	568.76
	3711	Stewart Bros.....	.....	173.15
	3712	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.....	.....ed.....	148.70
	3713	M. H. Martens.....	.....	86.86
	3714	J. J. Fearon.....	.....	147.26
	3715	The New York Biscuit Co.....	.....	17.58
	3716	Iowa Seed Co.....	.....	20.18
	3717	Fleishmann & Co.....	.....	6.00
	3718	McLeod Holmes Hardware Co.....	.....	10.56
	3719	Kennard Glass & Paint Co.....	36.88
	3720	Schultz & Hill.....	7.85
	3721	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....supplies.....	6.00

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8725	Shoe shop supplies.....	71.58
8726	General supplies.....	34.81
8727	Rent and outside connections.....	7.10
8728	.....	Hardware.....	1.40
8729	.....	Gas house supplies.....	38.97
8730	.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	47.39
8731	.....	Sewing room supplies.....	12.22
8732	.....	Art room supplies.....	3.00
8733	.....	Steam fittings.....	2.12
8734	.....	Traveling expenses.....	5.25
8735	.....	Printing office supplies.....	42.38
8736	.....	House supplies.....	4.50
8737	.....	Stationery.....	2.76
8738	.....	Library supplies.....	17.50
8739	.....	Drayage.....	1.50
8740	.....	Lumber.....	7.00
8741	.....	Engineer's supplies.....	2.00
8742	.....	Repairs.....	1.50
8743	.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	78.14
8744	.....	Hardware.....	2.45
8745	.....	Lumber.....	2.25
8746	.....	Stationery.....	5.85
8747	.....	Hardware.....	3.45
8748	.....	Groceries.....	60.42
8749	.....	Oil.....	.85
8750	.....	Telegraphing.....	2.75
8751	.....	Twine.....	.40
8556	.....	Furniture.....	196.55
3455	.....	Groceries.....	337.28
8752	.....	Coke.....	37.52
8753	.....	Engineer's supplies.....	2.60
8754	.....	Farm supplies.....	2.00
8755	.....	Clothing for pupils.....	24.00

1891.
April.

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	WARRANT	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1891.				
April.				
	3756	J. J. Fearon.....	Groceries.....	\$ 140.75
	3757	Henry W. Rothert, superintendent.....	Monies advanced by petty cash.....	306.24
	3758	Sandwich Manufacturing Co.....	Farm supplies.....	.85
	3759	Weir, Shugart Co.....	Farm supplies.....	16.77
	3760	C. Gregory.....	Horseshoeing.....	4.00
	3761	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.....	Medical attendance.....	37.50
	3762	B. Kemper.....	Seed potatoes.....	1.75
	3763	I. M. Treyner, P. M.....	Postage.....	20.00
	3764	Harle, Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	8.26
	3765	United States Express Co.....	Expressage.....	.05
	3766	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Advertising and office supplies.....	4.00
	3767	A. T. Thatcher.....	Coal.....	693.57
	3768	W. H. Foster & Son.....	Garden supplies.....	5.48
	3769	A. Meineke & Co.....	Baskets.....	1.75
	3770	W. A. Page Soap Co.....	Soap chips.....	38.15
	3771	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	.89
	3772	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	1.26
	3773	J. C. Bixby.....	Steam fittings.....	2.55
	3774	Dr. M. C. Chamberlin.....	Testing vision and glasses for Anthony Kasper.....	10.00
	3775	W. W. Chapman.....	Art room supplies.....	6.40
	3776	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	2.45
	3777	Morse Dry Goods Co.....	House supplies.....	9.12
	3778	D. S. Fille.....	Harness repairs.....	7.95
	3779	George H. Meschendorf.....	Meats.....	571.55
	3780	Jenkins Bros.....	Engineer's supplies.....	2.00
	3781	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegraphing.....	4.40
	3782	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	8.15
	3783	H. Beecroft.....	Drayage.....	1.25
	3784	Adams Express Co.....	Expressage.....	6.15
	3785	Library Bureau.....	Library supplies.....	4.50

STATEMENT.

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3788	C. S. Brown & Co.	House supplies	9.00
3789	Louie & Metzger	Produce	2.00
3790	B. M. Sargent	Clothing for pupils	19.10
3791	M. H. Martens	Milk	68.50
3792	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connection	7.60
3793	Shugart & Co.	Hardware and seeds	35.77
3794	P. M. Preyor	Office supplies	5.40
3795	Geo. C. Brown	Medical service	7.50
3796	Empkie Hardware Co.	Hardware	20.60
3797	L. A. Casper	Flower plants	.40
3798	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	Gas house supplies	17.01
3799	H. F. Hattenhauser	Neck yoke	1.50
3800	Brackett & Cavin	Stationery	13.20
3801	H. F. Field	Grass seed	8.92
3802	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	4.80
3803	Pay roll for April	Salaries for teachers	1,504.38
3804	Pay roll for April	Salaries and wages for officers and teachers	1,236.45
3805	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Washing machines	675.00
3806	Chicago Lumber Co.	Lumber	179.46
3807	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Wood work cow barn	262.28
3808	Pay roll for May	Salaries for teachers	1,500.26
3809	Pay roll for May	Salaries and wages for officers and employees	1,306.75
3810	Henry Eiseman & Co.	Dry goods and clothing	101.48
3811	Pay roll for May	Balance salaries for teachers	5.58
3812	Henry W. Rother, superintendent	Labor	30.00
3153	Chicago Lumber Co.	Lumber, addition to dining room	1,095.48
3159	Chicago Lumber Co.	Lumber, addition to dining room	85.00
3324	J. B. Atkins	Paints, oils and glass	322.10
3325	Chas. G. Hipwell	Slate roof, addition to dining room	322.89
3326	J. D. Crockwell	Repairs	91.71
3327	John Couner	Stone	72.75
3328	Thomas Tostivan	Sewer account	196.75
3414	Council Bluffs Fuel Co.	Sewer tile	592.66
3415	Ogden Iron Works	Iron work	493.47

1891.
May.

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

DATE,	WARRANT	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1891. May.	8416	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	242.99
	8612	Haxtun Steam Heater Co.....	Radiators.....	988.66
	8618	The John Van Range Co.....	Range and kitchen supplies..	584.00
	8614	Chicago Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	600.00

PUPILS' DINING ROOM AND CHAPEL.

This structure is situated immediately in rear of and adjoining to main building. The entire lower floor, seventy by eighty-five feet, is assigned as a pupils' dining room. Access to this room is had by doors on the east and west side as well as by hall ways leading direct to boys' and girls' play rooms. It contains thirty-six tables, each seating eight pupils. The same system of steam heat, gas and electric light prevails here as elsewhere. The chapel, in second floor, is seventy feet long and fifty feet wide and twenty-five feet high. It is furnished with three hundred chairs for the accommodation of the pupils. An elevated platform or stage covers the center of the south end. A large gallery runs the entire width on north side of chapel thus affording all facilities for a large convenient audience room. The space remaining between chapel and main building, on second floor and above pupils' dining room, is divided into commodious rooms for library, reading room, museum, board room, superintendent's office and book-keeper's office. A large hall way passes through center while two pairs of large folding doors open into chapel so as to secure additional room for chapel purposes when occasions require it. Above these rooms and in rear of gallery, in the third story of the building, are four large sleeping apartments for officers of the institution. This new addition, viz., the enlargement of pupils' dining room, gallery, library, and offices and private rooms above was completed, in 1890, by provisions of the Twenty-third General Assembly and affords adequate accommodations for the purposes intended.

LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN.

Immediately in rear of pupils' dining room is situated the kitchen building. It is a two story building containing, on first floor, two parlors, a steam room and kitchen proper. The floor is of cement and the ceiling of corrugated iron and walls plastered. Two dumb waiters lead from this floor to the floor above covering three rooms respectively for helps' dining room, officers and teachers' dining room and superintendent's dining room. The laundry is a two and one-half story building with basement or cellar below. In the basement are placed the five large boilers which supply the steam for heating and power. On first floor is the laundry proper divided into three rooms: receiving room, supply room and wash and steam room. A small engine runs the washers, wringers and mangel above. The second floor is the ironing department. Here is situated the ironing school where the girls under competent training are taught this important branch of household work. In the southwest corner of this building, a large room has been set apart for the Cooking School and supplied with stove, pantry and cooking utensils, a truthful copy of a well appointed kitchen.

LIST OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE IN THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

MALES.

NAMES.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
on, Hans	Sioux City	Woodbury	11	Norway	Sickness.
man, Wm	Excelsior	Mahaska	19	Ohio	Spinal meningitis.
elby, Charles	Hopkinton	Delaware	18	Iowa	Spinal fever.
ust, Albert	Fairfield	Jefferson	22	Iowa	Congenital.
nes, Jesse	Oskaloosa	Mahaska	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
rs, Frank	Tipton	Cedar	17	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
win, Fred	Epworth	Dubuque	18	Iowa	Spinal disease.
ger, Walter	St. Charles	Madison	19	Ohio	Sickness.
rett, Wm O	Council Bluffs	Pottaw'tme	16	Iowa	Lightning.
ridge, Milton	Batavia	Jefferson	11	Iowa	Diphtheria.
ty, Wm	Nevada	Story	18	Iowa	Unknown.
stead, Ole	Bristol	Worth	22	Iowa	Brain fever.
edlet, Leonard	Ida Grove	Ida	22	Minnesota	Cholera infantum
er, Charles	Hartwick	Poweshiek	19	Iowa	Brain fever.
ne, Charles	Booneville	Dallas	23	Iowa	Cold in the head.
nk, Henry	Waukon	Allamakee	18	Germany	Congenital.
ke, John	Churdan	Greene	9	Iowa	Sickness.
le, Thomas	Cedar Rapids	Linn	10	Iowa	Spinal fever.
ster, Timothy	Wesley	Kossuth	23	Pen'sylv'na	Sickness.
dy, Charles	Hubbard	Hardin	11	Iowa	Spinal fever.
nkman, John	Vall	Crawford	21	Germany	Sickness.
wn, Robert	Council Bluffs	Pottaw'tme	13	Iowa	Unknown.
ckhagen, John	Creston	Union	20	Iowa	Spotted fever.
k, August	Minden	Pottaw'mie	13	Russia	Congenital.
ll, Horace	Burlington	Des Moines	11	Iowa	Born deaf.
ris, Chas. M	Storm Lake	Bu'na Vista	20	Illinois	Born deaf.
ke, John	Belle Plaine	Benton	19	Iowa	Spinal fever.
cher, James	Onawa	Monona	14	Missouri	Born deaf.
beer, Harvey	Altoona	Polk	11	Iowa	Unknown.
anaugh, Thomas	Andrew	Jackson	21	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
los, Alva	Riverton	Freemont	18	Iowa	Congenital.
k, George	Des Moines	Polk	13	Iowa	Brain fever.
k, Sherman	Marshalltown	Marshall	21	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
k, William J	Norway	Benton	24	Iowa	Fall on head.
ty, James	Des Moines	Polk	24	Canada	Water in the head.
ad, Joseph	Jobes	Audubon	18	Iowa	By a fall.
ad, Edward	Jobes	Audubon	10	Iowa	Sickness.
t, Nathan	Chesterfield	Polk	15	Iowa	Spinal fever.
t, Joseph	Fort Atkinson	Winnebleshiek	11	Iowa	Sickness.
ran, William	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	14	Iowa	Gathering in head.
ns, James	Dunlap	Harrison	19	Wisconsin	Spotted fever.
se, Albert	Clare	Webster	14	Iowa	Fall.
mings, George	Dayton	Webster	18	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
ingham, Chas	Des Moines	Polk	18	Iowa	Congenital.
is, Fred	Doon	Lyon	8	Iowa	Spinal fever.
y, Owen	Beebetown	Harrison	19	Iowa	Spinal fever.
x, Fremont	Casey	Guthrie	20	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
in, Ira	Redfield	Dallas	21	Iowa	Spinal fever.
n, Fred	Boone	Boone	16	Iowa	Spinal fever.
inson, John F	Fayette	Fayette	18	Iowa	Congenital.
on, Frank	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	10	Iowa	Congenital.
glas, M. V	De Soto	Dallas	13	Iowa	Congenital.
ks, William	Victor	Iowa	15	Iowa	Born deaf.
ney, Alva	Valeria	Jasper	13	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
nan, James	Dubuque	Dubuque	10	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
a, Rasmus	Rowland	Story	24	Iowa	Congenital.
t, Oscar	Rowland	Story	22	Iowa	Congenital.
nd, Frank	Villisca	Montgom'ry	18	Iowa	Brain fever.
ermuth, Gott	Elgin	Fayette	21	Switzerland	Milk from diseased cow
Herbert	Silver City	Mills	21	Iowa	Congenital.
Frank	Silver City	Mills	19	Iowa	Congenital.
ry, Grant	Central City	Linn	17	Iowa	Brain fever
r, George	Marshalltown	Marshall	7	Iowa	Fever.
ger, Orville	Ottumwa	Wapello	16	Iowa	Born deaf.
Alvin	Center Point	Linn	18	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
se, Ben	Guttenburg	Clayton	19	Iowa	Spinal fever.
erson, Walter	Bellevue	Jackson	10	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
er, Fred	Alton	Sioux	9	Iowa	Scarlet fever.

LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAF.
Gannon, Chas.	Central City	Linn	7	Iowa	Born deaf.
Gall, Henry F.	Dunlap	Harrison	18	Iowa	Spotted fever.
Gray, George O.	Vincennes	Lee	17	Missouri	Sickness.
Graves, Henry	Gopher	Osceola	11	Iowa	Born deaf.
Green, Ira O.	Iron Hills	Jackson	21	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Goodwin, Robert	Durham	Marion	18	Iowa	Gathering in h
Gibbons, Harry	St. Augar	Mitchell	18	Minnesota	Spinal mening
Gonwick, Elias	Silver City	Worth	24	Iowa	Scarlet fever
Grimm, J. Orrle	Des Moines	Polk	14	Iowa	Sickness.
Gruwell, Fred	Eldon	Wapello	12	Iowa	By a fall.
Halpin, John	Des Moines	Polk	18	Missouri	Spinal mening
Hansen, William	Keystone	Benton	9	Iowa	Scarletina.
Hansen, Hans C.	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	17	Denmark	Sickness.
Haire, Eddie	Ft. Dodge	Webster	11	Iowa	Spinal mening
Hartman, Ira	Clearfield	Taylor	18	Iowa	Spinal mening
Harris, J. O.	Lake City	Calhoun	18	Penn.	Spinal fever.
Harper, James	West Union	Fayette	12	Iowa	Diphtheria.
Hays, Samuel	Brooks	Adams	20	Iowa	Congenital.
Hays, Clarence	Brooks	Adams	11	Iowa	Born deaf.
Hays, Albert	Brooks	Adams	9	Iowa	Born deaf.
Hebig, John	Cresco	Howard	18	Minnesota	Spotted fever.
Herman, Andrew	Polk City	Polk	18	Iowa	Spinal mening
Hemstreet, Robert	Ames	Story	18	Iowa	Born deaf.
Hoerning, Frank	Gray	Audubon	18	New York	Sickness.
Hooper, Orville	Living Springs	Pot'wat'mie	12	Iowa	Fever.
Hutchinson, Walter	Turin	Monona	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
Jacobson, John O.	Calmar	Winnebiek	18	Iowa	Brain fever.
Jamison, Chas.	Wapello	Louis	21	Iowa	Unknown.
Jackson, Clay	Latty	Des Moines	9	Iowa	Unknown.
Jenson Chris.	Brayton	Audubon	13	Denmark	Measles.
Jenson, James	Weston	Pot'wat'mie	15	Iowa	Spinal mening
Jeter, James	Walsh	Appanoose	14	Iowa	Malaria.
Jones, Edward	Muchakinock	Nebraska	18	Virginia	From a cold
Jones, Clarence	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	19	Iowa	Spinal fever
Johnson, Henry	Cedar Rapids	Linn	10	Denmark	Born deaf.
Kasper, Anthony	Cedar Rapids	Linn	17	Bohemia	Scared by a dog
Kennedy, Robert	Des Moines	Polk	14	Iowa	Spinal mening
Kensie, Edward	Laurens	Clayton	10	Iowa	Spinal disease
Kesterson, Wm	Turle	Monona	9	Iowa	Fall to a well.
Kemerle, Wm	Rowley	Ruchanna	20	Wisconsin	Spinal fever
Klene, Arnold	Dubuque	Dubuque	17	Iowa	Spinal mening
Kile, Elsha	Brough	Dallas	18	Iowa	Unknown
Kies, Henry	Buncomb	Dubuque	18	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Krock, William	Davenport	Scott	22	Iowa	Typhoid fever.
Kriel, John	Iowa City	Johnson	10	Iowa	A fall.
Krumwolda, Wm	Green Island	Jackson	14	Iowa	Born deaf.
Knutson, Carl	Ossian	Winnebiek	19	Iowa	Born deaf.
Larsen, Olaf	Des Moines	Polk	11	Norway	Unknown.
LeValley, Wm	Dayton	Webster	16	Illinois	Unknown.
Locke, Chas	Fayette	Fayette	13	Canada	Congenital.
Lotridge, Jasper	Centerville	Appanoose	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Loss, Albert C.	Cascade	Dubuque	18	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Lyons, Clarence	Cedar Rapids	Linn	9	Iowa	Congenital.
Martin, Joseph	Mellera	Dubuque	9	Iowa	Born deaf.
Miller, Harlan	Decatur City	Decatur	18	Iowa	Spinal fever
Miller, Howard	Clarinda	Page	17	Iowa	Spinal mening
Miller, Gustaf	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	14	Iowa	Born deaf
Moon, Dennis	Albia	Monroe	20	Iowa	Congenital.
Milan, Dennis	Clay Mills	Jones	25	Iowa	Cold in head
Moeller, Edwin	Amity	Scott	11	Iowa	Spinal mening
Moore, Brick	Botna	Shelby	14	Iowa	Spinal mening
Moore, Charles	Cool	Warren	17	Iowa	Sickness.
Murdock, Ross	Columb's Junc.	Louis	18	Iowa	Lung fever.
McClain, Elsha	Bever Station	Boone	22	Iowa	Typhoid fever
McCoy, Robert	Columbus City	Louis	23	Iowa	Congenital.
McEvoy, James	Ida Grove	Ida	14	Illinois	Sickness.
McNutt, George	Helmond	Wright	19	Iowa	Spinal diseas-
McVey, Burd	Cascade	Dubuque	23	Iowa	Scarlet fever
Nelson, Victor	Boone	Boone	13	Illinois	Born deaf.
Neyens, Frank	Muscatine	Muscatine	19	Iowa	Scarlet fever
O'Connell, John	Garryown	Jackson	21	Iowa	Spinal mening
O'Brien, Pat K.	Keokuk	Lee	20	Iowa	Spinal mening
Ollinger, Joseph	Robin	Linn	19	Illinois	Spotted fever
O'Hern, John	DeWitt	Clinton	20	Iowa	Unknown.
O'Brien, Pat J.	Hagley	Outhrie	22	Michigan	Stroke.
Oldfather, Walter	Brush Creek	Fayette	18	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Osterberg, Carl	Ottumwa	Wapello	9	Iowa	Born deaf.
Osterberg, Oscar	Ottumwa	Wapello	10	Iowa	Unknown.

LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
er. Lee	Buffalo Fork.	Kossuth	14	Iowa	Lung fever.
hill, Guy	Council Bluffs.	Pot'wat'mie	13	Iowa	Unknown.
erman	Carroll	Carroll	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
son, Fred	Marshalltown	Marshall	8	Iowa	Fever.
ury, Bert	Hampton	Franklin	9	Illinois	Unknown.
orton, Alva	Fredric	Bremer	15	Iowa	Born deaf.
ps, Harry	Kingsley	Plymouth	17	Indiana	Spinal meningitis.
r. Ocy	Holt	Taylor	17	Indiana	Spotted fever.
sta, L. J.	Mason City	Cerro Gordo	8	Iowa	Born deaf.
rs, Wm.	Cedar Rapids	Linn	19	Illinois	Brain fever.
Eddie	Ft. Madison	Lee	21	Iowa	Unknown.
in, John	Waukon	Allamakee	18	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
n. Oscar	Klethaburg	Mercer	21	Illinois	Brain fever.
a. Jodie	Clarksville	Butler	18	Iowa	Spinal fever.
ke, Willie	Farmington	Van Buren	14	Iowa	Unknown.
r. Joseph	Lamont	Buchanan	24	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
rs, Fred	Council Bluffs.	Pot'wat'mie	18	Illinois	Born deaf.
h. Eddie	Cumberland	Cass	22	Illinois	Unknown.
ert, H. Waldo	Council Bluffs.	Pot'wat'mie	18	Iowa	Sickness.
n. David	Newton	Jasper	22	New York	Scarlet fever.
n. Willie	Cedar Rapids	Linn	14	Iowa	Born deaf.
dry, Willie	Oelwein	Fayette	23	Illinois	Chronic diarrhea.
y, Orin H.	Centerville	Appanoose	16	Iowa	By a fall.
ke, Charles	Ft. Dodge	Webster	12	Iowa	Meningitis.
Siegfried	Burlington	Des Moines	13	Germany	Cold.
rrar, Charles	Brooklyn	Poweshiek	20	Iowa	Sickness.
al, Charles	Polk City	Polk	18	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
atterback, G	Atkins	Benton	20	Iowa	By a fall.
n. Ralph	Des Moines	Polk	13	Iowa	Born deaf.
gle, Frank	Dubuque	Dubuque	15	Iowa	Lung fever.
ert, Mat	Ashton	Osceola	12	Iowa	Born deaf.
an, Samuel	Bloomfield	Davis	25	Iowa	Pneumonia.
on, Josiah	Le Mars	Plymouth	20	Iowa	Spinal disease.
er. Weldon	Afton	Union	9	Penn.	Gathering in head.
h. Orlando	Oskaloosa	Mahaska	11	Iowa	Spinal disease.
h. Henry	Independence	Buchanan	20	Iowa	Brain fever.
h. Willie	Oelwein	Fayette	15	Iowa	Born deaf.
hard, Edwin	Promise City	Wayne	20	Iowa	Congenital.
ons, Frank	Scranton	Greene	16	Iowa	Born deaf.
ng, William	Council Bluffs.	Pot'wat'mie	13	Missouri	Born deaf.
n. Clarence	Montrose	Lee	22	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
leder, Geo.	Davenport	Scott	17	Iowa	Inflamm't'n of brain.
st, Daniel	Parkersburg	Butler	19	Iowa	Meningitis.
y, Frank	Davenport	Scott	11	Iowa	Born deaf.
re, Merton	Council Bluffs.	Pot'wat'mie	22	Illinois	Unknown.
ner, Charles	Keokuk	Lee	17	Iowa	Fall.
ng, Edward	Des Moines	Polk	23	Iowa	Unknown.
er, Henry	Council Bluffs.	Pot'wat'mie	13	Iowa	Whooping cough.
mas, Sidney	What Cheer	Keokuk	22	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
mpson, John	Tyner	Polk	17	New York	A fall.
ck, Charles	Des Moines	Polk	16	Iowa	Spinal fever.
h. Gregory	Maquoketa	Jackson	19	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
ner, Arthur	Anamosa	Jones	12	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
ner, Edward	Ottumwa	Wapello	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
l, Fred	Council Bluffs.	Pot'wat'mie	19	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
lker, Arnold	Clinton	Clinton	9	Illinois	Unknown.
ter, William	Kingston	Des Moines	19	Iowa	Spinal disease.
er, John A.	Cascade	Dubuque	21	Iowa	Spinal disease.
ams, Clem	Garryown	Jackson	21	Iowa	Spinal disease.
ams, Joseph	Garryown	Jackson	20	Iowa	Spinal disease.
ams, Herbert	Council Bluffs.	Pot'wat'mie	16	Iowa	Congenital.
h. Edward	Forest City	Winnebago	18	Iowa	Spinal fever.
n. Frank	Emerson	Mills	17	Iowa	Unknown.
lef, John	Nichol	Muscatine	17	Germany	Sickness.
sworth, Fred	Farmington	Van Buren	14	Missouri	Gathering in head.
sworth, Frank	Anamosa	Jones	13	Iowa	Gathering in head.
mer, Jesse	Malvern	Mills	14	Iowa	Brain fever.
eman, Charles	Weston	Pot'wat'mie	20	Illinois	Scarlet fever.
on, Samuel	Green	Rutler	21	Iowa	Unknown.
inson, Jas. F.	Havelock	Pocahontas	12	Illinois	Eurache.
l, Miron	Blairstown	Benton	14	Iowa	Born deaf.
l, Leonard	Blairstown	Benton	19	Illinois	Congenital.
mer, Gibson	Munn	Cedar	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
ht, William	Loneville	Wayne	20	Illinois	Spinal meningitis.
er, Newton	Muscatine	Muscatine	22	Iowa	Measles.
ubuehler, Jos.	Dubuque	Dubuque	21	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.

LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAF.
Aldridge, Jane	Bumner	Bremer	25	Pennsylvania	Scarlet fever.
Anderson, Floy	Des Moines	Polk	11	Indiana	Born deaf.
Ades, Henrietta	Boonesborough	Boone	14	Iowa	Brain fever.
Anderson, Minnie	Munterville	Wapello	17	Iowa	Spotted fever.
August, Lizzie	Fairfield	Jefferson	14	Iowa	Born deaf.
Barthel, Mary	Cedar Rapids	Linn	14	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Bartholomew Minnie	Palmyra	Warren	16	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Bathurst, Ollie	Harlan	Shelby	22	Iowa	Brain fever.
Berry, Kate	Rhodes	Marshall	14	Iowa	Brain fever.
Benesch, Ellenor	Bolon	Johnson	14	Iowa	Sore in head.
Bowman, Lina	Modale	Harrison	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Bowman, Lela	Victor	Iowa	11	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Bowden, Rose	Akron	Plymouth	23	Iowa	Spinal mening.
Birney, Nellie	Greene	Butler	18	Iowa	Spinal mening.
Bosley, Bertha	Anita	Cass	19	Iowa	Diphtheria.
Boone, Hattie	Booneville	Dallas	17	Iowa	Congenital.
Blake, Beatie	Churdan	Greene	14	Iowa	Sickness.
Bowser, Minnie	Ottumwa	Wapello	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Blum, Eugenia	Rockford	Floyd	26	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Brubaker, Ida	Davenport	Scott	20	Iowa	Spinal mening.
Butler, Mattie	Marble Rock	Floyd	22	Iowa	Spotted fever.
Buzan, Una	Zero	Lucas	18	Iowa	Born deaf.
Bzelland, Clara	Eagle Grove	Wright	12	Norway	Brain fever.
Cabelka, Mary	Cedar Rapids	Linn	21	Bohemia	Sickness.
Callahan, Mary	Keokuk	Lee	11	Illinois	Born deaf.
Cummings, Della	Mingo	Jasper	10	Iowa	Unknown.
Coiller, Mabel	Oswego	Clarke	18	Iowa	Sickness.
Daily, Katie	Lonetree	Johnson	17	Iowa	Unknown.
Davis, Ida	Pleasantville	Marion	19	Iowa	Spotted fever.
Dempsey, Lydia	Mason City	Carro Gordo	24	Iowa	By a fall.
Dehu, Lena	Garnaville	Clayton	20	Germany	Unknown.
Dinsdale, Lydia	Dinsdale	Tama	21	Iowa	Brain fever.
Dougherty, Lulu	Bedford	Taylor	13	Iowa	Born deaf.
Dusa, Jennie	Rowland	Story	14	Iowa	Born deaf.
Etsel, Lizzie	Vall	Crawford	14	New York	Diphtheria.
Fairbanks, Ruth	Council Bluffs	Pott'w't'm'e	10	Iowa	Spinal mening.
Fahrni, Emma	Monticello	Jones	16	New York	Scarlet fever.
Floerschinger, Fr'no's	Victor	Iowa	11	Iowa	Born deaf.
Fuller, Lizzie	Council Bluffs	Pott'w't'm'e	18	Iowa	Teething.
Filby, Mary	Yankee	Olaj	20	Iowa	Unknown.
Foster, Gertie	Vernon	Lee	14	Maine	Sore in the head.
Fry, Minnie	Eldon	Wapello	19	Iowa	Congenital.
Galt, Grace	Traser	Tama	17	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Gates, Bertha	Denmark	Lee	12	Iowa	Unknown.
Gregor, Matilda	Shueyville	Johnson	9	Iowa	Born deaf.
Gifford, Rosa	Mitchell	Mitchell	14	Iowa	Born deaf.
Gifford, Addie	Mitchell	Mitchell	12	Iowa	Typhoid fever.
Gifford, Maggie	Mitchell	Mitchell	9	Iowa	Unknown.
Gortin, Sarah	Cedar Rapids	Linn	10	Iowa	Unknown.
Grubb, Mary	Elkhart	Polk	25	Iowa	Congenital.
Hall, Susan	Centerville	Appanoose	17	Iowa	Congenital.
Hammel, Sarah	Dubuque	Dubuque	16	Iowa	Lung fever.
Harris, Nora	Perry	Dallas	19	Illinois	Spinal fever.
Haworth, Etta	Sac City	Sac	10	Iowa	Worms.
Haldy, Mina	S. Amana	Iowa	20	Iowa	Inflammation
Hart, Helen	Maynard	Fayette	24	New York	Sickness.
Heudee, Martha	Burlington	Des Moines	16	Illinois	Strong medicine.
Helton, Hulda	Ft. Dodge	Webster	11	Norway	Spinal mening.
Hunt, Mary	Rheldon	O'Brien	16	Iowa	Strong medicine.
Jackson, Aggie	Breda	Carrill	21	Iowa	Unknown.
Jones, Prudy	Fertile	Worth	10	Iowa	From a fall.
Jenkins, Maud	Winthrop	Buchanan	12	Nebraska	Spinal mening.
Kerst, Essie	Iowa Falls	Hardin	16	Iowa	Tornado.
Kerr, Hulda	Winchester	Van Buren	19	Iowa	Unknown.
Kellogg, Neva	Gilmore City	Pocahontas	12	Iowa	Sickness.
King, Flora	Ida Grove	Ida	19	Iowa	Spinal mening.
Klugh, Sophia	Crawfordsville	Washington	24	Indiana	Brain fever.
Kruse, Gussie	Waterloo	Black Hawk	20	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Kuntz, Clara	Dubuque	Dubuque	14	Iowa	Unknown.
Larson, Christie	Belmond	Wright	16	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Le Valley, Hattie	Dayton	Webster	17	Iowa	Inflammation
Legg, Lela	Malcom	Poweshiek	18	Iowa	Brain fever.
Leslinger, Nettie	Mt. Pleasant	Henry	18	Iowa	Necrosis.
Lovett, Sarah	Dubuque	Dubuque	21	Iowa	Unknown.
Lubert, Mamie	Sioux City	Woodbury	12	Iowa	Spinal mening.

LIST OF PUPILS—FEMALES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Viola	Charlton	Lucas	15	Iowa	Born deaf.
Mabel	Charlton	Lucas	17	Iowa	Born deaf.
e. Augusta	Des Moines	Polk	20	Illinois	Spasms.
y. Maggie	Rigg's Station	Clinton	18	Iowa	Sickness.
Chrisale	Mellera	Dubuque	12	Iowa	Born deaf.
s. Carrie	Brandon	Buchanan	19	Iowa	Spinal fever.
illie B.	Larchwood	Lyon	19	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Augusta	Davenport	Scott	23	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
n. Nellie	Pedee	Cedar	17	Iowa	Intermittent fever.
n. Mary	Conover	Winneshiek	22	Iowa	Spinal fever.
ton, Ira	Centerville	Appanoose	23	Iowa	Gathering in head.
Louisa	Dubuque	Dubuque	18	Iowa	Congenital.
ty, Maggie	Dubuque	Dubuque	18	Iowa	Meningitis.
Annie	Albia	Monroe	18	Iowa	Congenital.
Maggie	Fayette	Fayette	18	Wisconsin	Spinal fever.
in, Edna	Montezuma	Poweshiek	13	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
y. Josie	Sidney	Fremont	21	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
y. Mattie	Underwood	Pot'wat'mie	12	Missouri	Brain fever.
ck, Ina	Columbus Junction	Louisa	25	Iowa	Effects of medicine.
van, Lilla	Ocheyedan	Osceola	19	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
ar, Della	Correctionville	Woodbury	12	Iowa	Brain fever.
ald, Eliza	Dubuque	Dubuque	21	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
len, Fannie	Adel	Dallas	18	Iowa	Lung fever.
s. Josie	Villisca	Montgomery	16	Iowa	Lung fever.
nnie	Dubuque	Dubuque	17	Iowa	Sickness.
Lucy	Montezuma	Poweshiek	18	New York	Spinal meningitis.
ader, Mary	Otho	Webster	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
und, Alma	Des Moines	Polk	16	Iowa	Sickness.
t. Helen	Fertile	Worth	10	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
r. Grace	Boone	Boone	13	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Annie	Belmond	Wright	28	Iowa	Brain fever.
ps, Christie	Conover	Winneshiek	20	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
n. Nellie	Marshalltown	Marshall	19	Iowa	Earache.
Nellie	Conkling	Audubon	15	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
on, Maud	Cedar Rapids	Linn	21	Iowa	Unknown.
r, Lizzie M	Scranton	Green	14	Iowa	Mumps.
Edith	Russell	Lucas	13	Iowa	Brain fever.
or, Mary	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	19	Iowa	Unknown.
skey, Mary	Cedar Rapids	Linn	10	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Nellie	Glidden	Carroll	20	Illinois	Born deaf.
Elizabeth	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	10	Nebraska	Born deaf.
es, Huetta	Woodward	Dallas	25	Iowa	Born deaf.
Stasia	Ballyclough	Dubuque	21	Iowa	By a fall.
elson, Jane	Stratford	Hamilton	19	Sweden	Brain fever.
man, Ida	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	13	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
rd, Carrie	Audubon	Audubon	11	Iowa	Measles.
ey, Edna	Boonesborough	Boone	9	Iowa	Sickness.
dt, Flora	Sioux City	Woodbury	14	Iowa	Brain fever.
s, Henrietta	Ackley	Hardin	22	Germany	Born deaf.
r, Rosa	Dubuque	Dubuque	18	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
y, Annie	Coppock	Henry	11	Iowa	Gathering in head.
e, Henrietta	Strawberry Pt.	Clayton	24	Germany	Spinal meningitis.
n, Annie	Oelwein	Fayette	16	Iowa	Born deaf.
Annie	Cedar Rapids	Linn	8	Bohemia	Spasms.
n, Rosa	Winthrop	Buchanan	21	Illinois	Lung fever.
n, Mary	Newell	Buena Vista	13	Iowa	Born deaf.
Annie	Louden	Cedar	21	Iowa	Brain fever.
skey, Matilda	Victor	Iowa	26	Iowa	Congenital.
an, Mary	Oakwood	Polk	14	Ireland	Born deaf.
or, Nellie	Mount Ayr	Ringgold	13	Iowa	Sickness.
tt, Emily	Belknap	Davis	25	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
r, Alice	Richland	Keokuk	24	Iowa	Unknown.
Lillie	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	16	Iowa	Mumps.
a, Minnie	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	20	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
r, Bertha	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	10	Iowa	Unknown.
son, Clara	Moorhead	Monona	16	Iowa	Ear disease.
le, Estella	Mount Pleasant	Henry	24	Iowa	Typhoid fever.
pson, Christie	Luzerne	Benton	19	Iowa	Typhoid fever.
er, Christina	Ottumwa	Wapello	8	Iowa	Born deaf.
Lillie	Bancroft	Kossuth	12	Iowa	Spinal fever.
ng, Sarah	Glenwood	Mills	11	Iowa	Unknown.
ler, Mary	George	Lyons	19	Iowa	Sickness.
er, Cordie	Savannah	Davis	21	Iowa	Sickness.
a, Goldie	Council Bluffs	Pot'wat'mie	14	Iowa	Measles.
Josie	Emerson	Mills	12	Iowa	Unknown.
n, Lorena	Anderson	Fremont	10	Missouri	Unknown.
ington, Millie	Marshalltown	Marshall	18	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.

INTERIOR VIEW OF A BOYS' DORMITORY.

The boys have single bedsteads and sleep one in a bed. These bedsteads are of the latest and most approved pattern with w spring wire mattress. The bed proper consists of one mattress, protector, two sheets, one or two comforts, one spread and a feather pillow. There are twenty-two dormitory rooms, fourteen on first floor and eight on third floor, for the accommodation of the boys. These rooms are of various dimensions and the bedsteads are arranged as not to crowd any one room to the discomfort of the pupils. A steam radiator in each room provides the necessary warmth in winter, and due attention has been and is being paid to proper ventilation.

Small gas jets are kept burning in hallways, water closets and stairways during the entire night, while during the early hours of evening or morning electric light is furnished to every room. Window shades are provided to every dormitory, while some have iron blinds. Pupils are required to make their own beds under the supervision of an attendant.

INTERIOR VIEW OF A GIRLS' DORMITORY.

l girls' Dormitories are provided with double wooden bedsteads
ished with spring mattresses on which rests wool mattress covered
sheets, comforts and feather pillows. There are fifteen rooms
ned in third and fourth stories for girls' sleeping apartments.
those on the boys' side, they have steam heat, electric light and
nd each window provided with shades. It has been the aim to
e these Dormitories as homelike as possible. Each have the
site number of chairs and tables, also portable wardrobes for the
ing apparel of the children. In order not to encumber the bed
s, special trunk rooms are provided on each floor to which pupils
access under supervision of the supervisors. In each Dormitory,
nometers have been placed and a record thereof is made three
s during the night by the Lady Night Watchman in charge and
with the Superintendent every morning. Pictures and keep-
s sent by loving friends adorn the walls and are placed on the
s for the amusement and comfort of the pupils.

SOUTH WING OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

This building was erected in 1875 and at that time considered ample to provide for the wants of the school. It is a good brick structure two stories with tin roof. It is eighty feet long and thirty feet wide, each floor divided into two large shops with hall and stairway in the center. The basement or cellar is occupied by boiler and engine room and paint shop. The ground floor south side is the carpenter shop proper, while the north room is the machinery hall in which are turning lathes, circular saws, board saws, mortice machines, etc. The second floor immediately above machinery hall is a room thirty by thirty-six devoted to the tailoring department. This is perhaps the best finished room in the entire building having oak floor, oak wainscotting and oak finish. The room south of this on second floor and immediately above the carpenter shop is used for the shoe shop. All necessary benches, tools and machinery are contained in this room to assist the pupil in securing a knowledge of the trade. Each floor has steam heating and electric light. The entire building is suitably arranged for the purposes for which it was built.

**REPORT OF A. T. FLICKINGER, TREASURER OF THE
IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.**

For the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

I, A. T. Flickinger, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Iowa Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb herewith submit
is, my report, of monies received and disbursed by me as such
reasurer for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891, as follows:

STATE OF IOWA IN ACCOUNT WITH A. T. FLICKINGER, TREASURER.

CURRENT FUND.

Dr.		Cr.
1890.		
July	1 To balance.....	3,625.15
May	16 To State warrant.....	1,456.56
September	17 To trustees—expenses returned.....	3,151.59
November	9 To State warrant.....	5,121.85
November	21 To transfer from petty cash.....	3,046.86
November	30 To trustees—expenses returned.....	3,177.52
1890.		
February	4 To r.....	3,779.80
March	22 To r cash.....	2,499.51
April	16 To r.....	2,907.26
April	16 To report.....	4,645.50
April	3 To r.....	1,309.56
July	3 To r.....	3,091.36
September	24 To r cash.....	1,961.17
November	10 To r.....	3,087.93
December	20 To r cash.....	1,560.17
1891.		
January	8 To State warrant.....	944.51
January	13 To transfer from petty cash.....	1,012.78
April	4 To clothing bills.....	2,590.13
April	18 To State warrants.....	525.46
April	20 To transfer from petty cash.....	3,305.93
April	30 To transfer from petty cash.....	2,352.71
June	25 To transfer from petty cash.....	491.20
		3,688.41
	By current bills.....	2,302.06
	By salaries and wages.....	886.44
	By current bills.....	2,821.97
	By salaries and wages.....	2,906.49
	By current bills.....	3,997.68
	By current bills.....	2,471.43
	By salaries and wages.....	303.29
	By current bills, salaries and wages.....	2,944.07
	By advance to special appropriation.....	\$ 77,344.33
	By balance.....	1,580.98
		\$ 78,925.36
		139.53
		\$ 79,064.89

July 1899.	To balance.....	By salaries and wages.....	\$ 487.40
August 1899.	To State warrant.....	By salaries and wages.....	492.76
November 1899.	To State warrant.....	By salaries and wages.....	2,733.33
February 1900.	To State warrant.....	By salaries and wages.....	2,769.10
March 1900.	To transfer from petty cash.....	By salaries and wages.....	2,977.43
April 1900.	To State warrant.....	By salaries and wages.....	2,881.75
July 1900.	To State warrant.....	By salaries and wages.....	2,802.11
November 1900.	To State warrant.....	By salaries and wages.....	1,534.30
January 1901.	To State warrant.....	By salaries and wages.....	2,848.98
April 1901.	To State warrant.....	By salaries and wages.....	866.73
		By salaries and wages.....	1,278.30
		By salaries and wages.....	992.85
		By salaries and wages.....	763.96
		By salaries and wages.....	2,214.77
		By salaries and wages.....	2,850.00
		By salaries and wages.....	2,100.31
		By salaries and wages.....	2,857.91
		By salaries and wages.....	2,322.00
		By salaries and wages.....	2,817.46
		By salaries and wages.....	2,432.54
		By salaries and wages.....	42,187.86
		By salaries and wages.....	12.00
		By salaries and wages.....	\$ 42,199.86

SPECIAL FUNDS.
Appropriations of the Twenty-second General Assembly.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND NEW BOILER.

1899.	July	1899.	July	1899.	July	1899.	July
	31	To State warrant.....	\$ 2,000.00		1	By balance.....	\$ 1,855.33
					3	By moneys expended as per vouchers.....	114.57
			\$ 2,000.00				\$ 2,000.00
ELEVATOR.							
1899.	July	1899.	July	1899.	July	1899.	July
	31	To State warrant.....			1	By balance.....	\$ 200.00
							\$ 200.00

Dr.	COWS AND BARN				Cr.
1890.		1890.			
July	1 To balance	\$ 500.00	Nov. 30 By moneys expended as per vouchers ..	\$ 19.18	
July	31 To State warrant	300 00	June 30 By moneys expended as per vouchers	110.00	
			December 18 By moneys expended as per vouchers ..	10.50	
			June 30 By balance	600.32	
		\$ 800.00		\$ 800.00	

ENLARGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND PROVIDING FOR NECESSARY TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1890.		1890.		
July	1 To balance	\$ 4,412.38	August 23 By moneys expended as per vouchers ..	\$ 3,021.72
July	31 To State warrant	1,675.00	September 5 By moneys expended as per vouchers ..	1,375.15
		\$ 6,287.38	October 28 By moneys expended as per vouchers ..	1,890.61
				\$ 6,287.38

BALANCES.

			Current fund	\$ 130.23
			Ordinary fund	12.00
			Cows and barn	560.23
			Fire plugs, hose	58.53
			Machinery for	17.56
				\$ 867.95

NOTE 1.—The last quarter of special appropriations, not being subject to draft until October 15, 1891, do not appear above.

NOTE 2.—At date of going to press all special appropriations have been expended, with the exception of small balances for the purposes named.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. FLICKINGER, *Treasurer.*

RULES.

TO BE OBSERVED BY OFFICERS, RESIDENT TEACHERS AND
EMPLOYEES.

ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, }
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, October 1, 1889.

RULE 1. The hospitalities of the Institution can be extended only through the Superintendent and no courtesies as to meals or rooms can be offered by any one without first receiving that officer's consent. This is to apply to relatives, friends, parents and patrons.

RULE 2. A record shall be kept of all visitors and when meals or rooms are furnished the same shall be reported to the Board by the Superintendent.

RULE 3. The conveyances and horses belonging to the State are not to be used for private purposes or the accommodation of any one save in the discretion of the Superintendent. It being distinctly understood that no rights can be claimed appertaining thereto except for the purpose of attending church. In no case shall the Superintendent permit the service of teams for social or personal purposes if at such time the needs of the Institution or the benefit to the children demand their use.

RULE 4. All private rooms in the main building shall be subject to inspection for sanitary purposes by the Superintendent at such times as may be deemed proper by him and not less than once a month.

RULE 5. Meals shall be served promptly at the time stated in time tables and no one shall have the right to claim service at any or later time except in case of sickness.

RULE 6. Pupils are not servants, and where the service of any pupil, when not at school, for any regular work or assistance to officers, teachers, or employes is wanted, request must first be made at the office, permission obtained, and compensation agreed upon. Incidental service of scholars not included in above.

RULE 7. All lights in private rooms shall be extinguished at 10 P. M. Whenever this rule is not complied with unless suspended in individual cases by the Superintendent for good cause, the expenses thereby incurred shall be deducted at each monthly payment.

RULE 8. Whereas it is expected that each officer, teacher and employee will contribute his or her share in securing proper economy in light, heat and water supply, a strict attention to the rules governing the same will be enforced. When rooms are not in use, the lights, either electric or gas, must be extinguished, the radiators must be closed, and at all times a proper attention to closing of doors and windows by every one exacted. All will be held accountable for a useless waste of water.

RULE 9. All breakages and damages to furniture, apparatus or buildings, whether made by children or adults, shall be immediately thereafter reported at the office and whenever it shall be clearly shown that same has occurred through carelessness or negligence, the cost of repairing same shall be charged to the party guilty thereof.

RULE 10. The time of officers and employees belonging to the state for such hours as may be designated by the Superintendent or agreed upon, when entering service, and any absence from duty on account of personal business shall not be permitted unless by consent of Superintendent and then only for an urgent and important cause.

RULE 11. The Superintendent shall have the right to appoint or discharge. In all cases where an officer or employee desires to sever his or her official connection with the Institution, he or she shall give notice thereof to the Superintendent fifteen days prior thereto.

RULE 12. The clock in Superintendent's office shall be standard time and all clocks and watches must be governed thereby.

A proper recognition of, and a willing compliance with, above rules will insure a satisfactory and contented relationship with and among all parties concerned.

HENRY W. ROTHERT,
Superintendent.

TIME CARD.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.—WHISTLE.

6:00 A. M., morning call.
 6:30 A. M., children's breakfast.
 6:30 A. M., employe's breakfast.
 7:00 A. M., officers and teachers' breakfast.
 8:00 A. M., school.
 11:45 A. M., close of school.
 12:00 M., children's dinner.
 12:20 P. M., officers, teachers and employe's dinner.
 1:00 P. M., school.
 3:00 P. M., close of school.
 3:10 P. M., Industrial schools.
 5:30 P. M., close of Industrial schools.
 5:45 P. M., children's supper.
 6:15 P. M., officers', teachers' and employes' supper.

SATURDAY.—WHISTLE.

6:00 A. M., morning call.
 6:30 A. M., children's breakfast.
 6:30 A. M., employes' breakfast.
 7:00 A. M., officers' and teachers' breakfast.
 7:30 A. M., Industrial schools.
 11:00 A. M., close of Industrial schools.
 12:00 M. children's dinner.
 12:20 P. M., officers', teachers' and employe's dinner.
 5:45 P. M., children's supper.
 6:15 P. M., officers', teachers' and employes' supper.

SUNDAY.—WHISTLE OR BELL.

6:00 A. M., morning call.
 6:30 A. M., children's breakfast.
 6:30 A. M., employe's breakfast.
 7:00 A. M., officers' and teachers' breakfast.
 9:30 A. M., chapel.
 11:00 A. M., Sunday study.
 12:45 P. M., children's dinner.
 1:15 P. M., officers', teachers' and employes' dinner.
 3:00 P. M., Sunday school.
 5:45 P. M., children's supper.
 6:15 P. M., officers', teachers' and employes' supper.

Time for meals will be designated by two whistles or bells.

HENRY W. ROTHERT.
Superintendent.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, COUNCIL
BLUFFS.—FREE TO ALL THE DEAF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE
IN THE STATE.

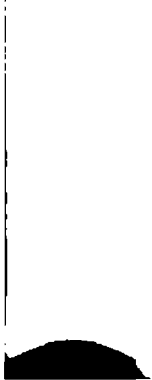
The State furnishes, without charge, boarding, lodging, washing and tuition. Parents pay only for transportation to and from the Institution and clothing.

1. Full name of applicant.....
2. The day, month and year of birth.....
3. Where was ..he born?.....
4. The cause of deafness; if not born deaf, when and how ..he became deaf?
5. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, state the degree of hearing
6. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and if so, with what success?
7. Has ..he had any acute disease or received any bodily injury?
8. Is ..he laboring under any bodily infirmity, defective vision, eruption, malformation, swelling, rupture, etc.?
9. Is ..he bright and active, or dull?
10. Has ..he ever used liquors or tobacco?
11. Has ..he ever had small pox, scarlet fever, spinal fever, measles, whooping cough, mumps, or been vaccinated?
12. Are there any cases of deafness in the family, among relatives or ancestors?
13. Has ..he shown any taste for any particular trade or business, or been accustomed to regular employment?
14. Have any attempts been made to impart instruction?.....
15. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?.....
16. Were the parents related before marriage? If so, how?.....
17. The full names of parents
18. The occupation of the father.... ..
19. The post-office address of the parents, town and county.....
20. Name, age and address of any other deaf-mute in your neighborhood.
.....

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1



TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

LOCATED AT

VINTON, BENTON COUNTY,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER,
1891.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN KILLEN, <i>President,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Monona.
C. O. HARRINGTON, <i>Treasurer,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Vinton.
G. M. MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	Hazelton.
JACOB SPRINGER,	-	-	-	-	-	Watkins.
LEOP LEVY,	-	-	-	-	-	Waverly.
AUG. CRITZMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	New Hartford.

OFFICERS OF THE COL

PRINCIPAL:

THOMAS F. McCUNE, A. M

SECRETARY:

JAMES A. BROWN.

HOUSEKEEPER:

Miss E. J. WILLIAMS.

TEACHERS IN THE ACADEMICAL DEPA

Miss MARY E. McHUGH, - - -
GEORGE W. TANNEHILL, A.

TEACHERS IN THE PRIMARY AND GRAMM.

Miss LORANA MATTICE.
Miss EMILY ALDEN.
Miss MINTA KEITH.

TEACHERS IN THE MUSICAL DEPART

Prof. JOHN BIGGER, - - -
Miss LOUISA TEBBETS.
B. F. PARKER, - - -

TEACHERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEPA

A. C. FERREBY.
Miss JENNIE BERRY.

C. C. GRIFFIN, - - -
HENRY VERHAREN, - - -
JAMES SAWYER, - - -

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your Trustees submit the following as their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

The period covered by our report has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the college. The attendance continues to increase and the blind children of the State, of suitable age and capacity, are now, to a larger extent than heretofore, receiving instruction at the college.

The progress in all departments has been creditable. The buildings and grounds have received proper attention and are now in good condition and repair. The appropriation made by the twenty-third general assembly, for the purpose of introducing water into college buildings, has been in part expended; and the college is now supplied with artesian water, and four hydrants have been so placed as to afford adequate fire protection. The college buildings have, during the past year, been properly wired, and are now lighted by electricity, giving better light, and diminishing the fire risk. For the details of work and expenditure, your attention is called to the reports of the principal and treasurer herewith submitted.

The following special appropriations are, in our judgment, necessary:

For contingent and repairs, forty-five hundred dollars.

For bedding and furniture, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For pantry, five hundred dollars.

The twenty-second general assembly made an appropriation for new front porch for the main college building. The amount of said appropriation was only sufficient to put in position the substructure. According to the plans of the architect, it will require an additional sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) to complete said porch. We therefore ask for a special appropriation for the

purpose of building the superstructure and completing the same in accordance with the architect's plans.

JOHN KILLEN, *President.*

C. O. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer.*

G. M. MILLER.

JACOB SPRINGER.

LEOP LEVY.

AUG. CRITZMAN.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR—I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of this Institution during the biennial period commencing July 1, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

The blind comprise but a small part of the general population. Authorities estimate the proportion in Europe to be 1 in 1,000; in North America, 1 in 1,405; in South America, 1 in 800; in Asia, 1 in 500; in Africa, 1 in 300.

According to M. Zeune, the founder of the first school for the blind, the proportion of the blind varies with the latitude. Between 60 and 70 degrees of latitude, 1 blind in 1,000 individuals; between 50 and 60 degrees, 1 in 1,400; between 40 and 50 degrees, 1 in 800; between 30 and 40 degrees, 1 in 500; between 20 and 30 degrees, 1 in 100.

The population of the German empire in 1885, was 41,000,000. The blind numbered about 38,000. This would make the proportion in that nation 1 in 1,200.

The population of France in 1886, was 38,218,903. The blind population was 32,056, making the proportion 1 in 1,200.

At the congress of the blind, held in Amsterdam, August 1888, J. Ottocar d'Aderkas stated that in St. Petersburg, the proportion of the blind was 8.9 in 10,000; in Pultava, 17.8 in 10,000; in Koenigsberg, 17.8 in 10,000; in Kazen, 57 in 10,000; in Finland, 21.4 in 10,000; in Russia, 90,900 blind. These and statistics of other cities and provinces, he estimated at a population of 101,000,000 in Russia, 90,900 blind.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1881, was 23,574,000. The blind population was about 38,000, making the proportion 1 in 985.

In the United States, from the census of 1880, the whole population was 50,155,783, blind population 48,928; ratio, 1 to 1,025. In Iowa, by the census of 1880, the whole population was 1,310,000; blind population, 1,310; ratio, 1 to 1,240.

These figures, however, especially those that refer to this country, are broadly approximate, owing mainly to the loose sense in which the term "blind" is used. From the last census report one would suppose that on June 1, 1890, there were one hundred and forty-two sightless students in attendance at this college; whereas forty of that body enjoyed fair, and twenty almost normal vision.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND: ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

About 1750 the Abbe de l'Epee became interested in two deaf and dumb children at Troyes, in France. An intelligence struggling for expression through the movements common to animal life, awakened in his mind a train of inquiries. If one sign, why not many signs? Why not better signs; why not a system of signs? He established a school for the education of the deaf and dumb which attracted the attention of all Europe.

The theories of De l'Epee were especially pleasing to Valentin Haüy, a young man of ability and energy, enthusiastic in nature and quick in sympathy. His reflections soon took form and life from an event too trivial to mention were it not for the wonderful blessings that followed.

The proprietor of a cafe in Paris, having found a number of blind men who could play by ear on certain instruments, formed them into a burlesque orchestra, placed music stands and open books before them in the hope that such a ridiculous novelty would entertain his guests. He was not mistaken. The crowd was vastly amused and the establishment flourished. The sympathetic Haüy was pained by these scenes. In a happy moment and under a happy inspiration, he asked why the blind could not be rescued from their physical slavery as the deaf and dumb had been saved from theirs. If the idea of book and the idea of ball could be communicated to the mind by the sense of touch, why could not the relation of ideas be so communicated? He established a school for the education of the blind, which became the sensation of the day.

Haüy's fertile mind was constantly active in devising tangible apparatus for the instruction of his pupils, his crowning discovery being the art of printing in raised letters. A boy finding himself able one day to trace in reverse the letter O, of a printed note, reported the fact. Haüy made several letters, pressing heavily on the paper, all of which the boy read with ease. The fruits of this little experiment soon appeared in the form of embossed books for

the blind. It is a remarkable fact that in this school have been developed nearly all the ideas realized in the tangible instruction of blind pupils. Braille invented a system of writing in embossed dots. Montal and Moulin proved to the world the capabilities of the blind as piano tuners. Galliod and Gauthie developed musical instruction. Laass d'Aguen improved the teaching of geography by means of superior maps. De Beaufort introduced pencil writing and Ballue made use of new and better tools and machinery.

In 1801 Hany resigned his position as director of the school in Paris, which had now passed under the control of the Bonaparte government. In 1806 he accepted an invitation from Alexander I. to establish an institution in St. Petersburg. After a residence here of eleven years and the foundation of a school which is still in existence, he returned to France to spend the remainder of his life in retirement.

When this wonderful man had shown the way, many were glad to follow. Before the close of the century schools had sprung up in London, Liverpool, Bristol and Edinburgh; and by the close of 1825 institutions for the education of the blind were in existence in most of the important cities of Europe and Great Britain.

Dr. John D. Fisher, while pursuing his medical studies in Paris, became deeply interested in the blind and their work as shown in the school of Haüy. Through his influence a corporation was formed which established a school in Boston, August, 1832, under the management of the philanthropist, Dr. Howe. About the same time institutions were organized in New York City and Philadelphia, the former under the direction of Dr. John Russ and the latter under Julius R. Friedlander.

Dr. Howe was untiring on the platform and with the pen, in his efforts to bring the needs of the blind before the public. It was most fortunate indeed, for this class, that a man of such power should first plead their cause in this country. In his reports, written fifty years ago and more, it is difficult to see wherein he has not firmly grasped and comprehended every principle underlying the education of the blind.

The flame kindled in New England soon spread into other parts of the Union. Individuals, philanthropical societies, legislatures and even congress were petitioned for aid in the establishment of schools and other institutions for the blind. By the year 1850, the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and North Carolina had created and made ample provisions for the support of such schools.

CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AT THE PRESENT TIME.

There are in Paris four schools for the blind; the most important being the one founded by Haüy—"L'Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles."

"L'Ecole Braille" is the school for children between the years of six and thirteen. It is under the care of a philanthropical society.

"Des Sœurs Aveugles de St. Paul" and "Les Frères de St.-Jean-de-Dien," are charitable institutions, the former for the education of girls, and the latter for the education of boys.

In addition to these four, France possesses nineteen other schools, all supported by church organizations or by the general public.

Five societies, three in Paris, one in Marseillais and one in Toulouse, have been organized for the purpose of alleviating in every way, the condition of the blind.

A work shop is established in Paris for the benefit of blind men. The workmen have the privilege of taking material to their homes and performing the necessary labor there, or of working in the establishment. Neither board nor lodging is furnished. This institution is not self-supporting, but is sustained by a charitable society. There is a similar shop in Marseillais.

Moreover, there has existed in Paris for six hundred years an institution so peculiar as to deserve special mention.

"L'Hospice des Quinze-Vingts" is an asylum supported and controlled by the French government. It admits on the order of the Minister of the Interior, three hundred blind persons of both sexes, each one of whom must be, at least, forty years of age. Once admitted the applicant may remain for life. Each one of the three hundred, receives thirty cents and one and one-half pounds of bread per day.

If a male beneficiary have a family, his wife, all male children under fifteen years of age, and all female children under twenty-one years of age, are admitted to, and may live with him in the asylum. The wife receives six cents per day, and each child of fourteen years or over, receives three cents per day. The sighted husband of a beneficiary is permitted to live with his family in the institution, his children receiving the same emolument as those of a male beneficiary, but the husband himself enjoying no allowance in money until he is sixty years of age. He is then paid six cents per day. Besides this generosity, 1,800 blind men and women living in their own homes, receive from the treasury of the "Quinz-Vingt," pensions varying from \$20 to \$40 per annum.

In Germany and Austria-Hungaria, public and governmental interest in the blind, is pronounced. Of the twenty-eight schools in the former country, seventeen are supported by State or province while eleven owe their existence to special or private contribution. The industrial departments of these institutions, are made more prominent than in American schools, the German theory favoring practical ability to make a living, rather than a practically useless scholarship. Indeed many of these departments are veritable work shops where the adult blind are employed, but not boarded or lodged. Several printing establishments for publishing books in raised characters, are to be found in Prussia and Saxony. The Municipal school in Berlin, the Royal Institution at Dresden, the Royal Institution at Stiglitz, and the Institution for the Blind at Duren, are recognized throughout all Europe as excellent. A German institution maintains paternal relations with its ex-pupils. Each student on his departure, is furnished with tools and material. His school sells him material at cost and buys from him his products at good prices, and in case of sickness or distress, renders him all assistance in its power. The institution at Duren pays out annually at least \$1,000 for such purposes.

In Austria-Hungaria are ten schools similar in character to those of Germany, and all but two supported by private benevolence. A law was passed in 1889 providing for the establishment of juvenile schools. In Vienna there are three work shops for adults, and one for adult Jews at Hohe Warte.

The interests of the blind in Russia are under the care of the "Marie" society, a philanthropical organization comprising about two thousand members. Each member pays \$2.00 annual dues. Lodges of this society are to be found in all parts of the empire. The members solicit money from the public, supply material to the blind, see that the young are educated, visit the adults, read to them and assist them in various ways. Many of the leaders in this organization are eminent oculists, men of rank or of great wealth.

There are fifteen schools in Russia, most of them founded and supported by the society "Marie." Four of these school are for boys, three are for girls, eight admit both sexes.

Four work shops have been established, two of them in St. Petersburg, in which the blind workman can earn from \$50.00 to \$80.00 per annum. Six asylums for the aged and decrepit blind are in existence wherein about one hundred men and three hundred women find comfortable homes.

Wherever possible, the curable blind are sent at the expense of the "Marie" society, to the hospitals and kept there under treatment as long as may be necessary.

Great Britain gives no governmental aid to institutions for the blind, but individual and corporate benevolence have always been liberal and sometimes munificent. A Mr. Gardner left at his death in 1879, \$1,500,000 for the amelioration of the condition of this class.

In all the great cities of England and Scotland, are schools or industrial establishments. As on the continent, practical utility predominates over mere intellectual culture. The course of study in not a few schools includes only reading, geography, arithmetic and Scripture memorizing.

The British and Foreign Blind Association is a society founded for the purpose of promoting the education and employment of the blind, not only in England but in other countries. It is an organization powerful through the wealth, standing, learning and ability of its members. The late Mr. Fawcett was a leading spirit.

At Worcester is a college for the blind sons of gentlemen. This as its name indicates, is a special school for a special class. It is not uncommon for the students to take university prizes.

Another special school is the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the blind, at Upper Norwood, London. It has attracted more attention, perhaps, during the last twenty years than any other institution of its class. Dr. Armitage, a man of wealth, and a philanthropist, and Dr. Campbell an experienced educator, both blind men, organized it in 1872 with two pupils. In two years the enrollment had increased to 152. The aim of the directors is to provide a superior literary and musical training. Nobility and even royalty have recognized the work with favor. Whatever wealth and brains can do for the blind has been done and is being done there.

In 1885 a commission consisting of five persons was appointed by the Crown to make a report on the condition of the blind in Great Britain. This committee made inquiries of ten thousand persons as to their ability to live by means of the trades taught them in the institutions. Five thousand eight hundred and sixty replied, four thousand six hundred and five of whom declared the impossibility of supporting themselves without aid.

In the United States we have thirty schools representing a property value of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Four of these schools, the Perkins Institution in Boston, the New York City school, the one in Philadelphia and the one in Baltimore, are corporate bodies

ceiving state aid. All the other schools located as follows: Batavia, New York, Staunton, Virginia, Romney, West Virginia, Raleigh, North Carolina, Cedar Springs, South Carolina, Macon, Georgia, Tallagega, Alabama, Jackson, Mississippi, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Little Rock, Arkansas, Austin, Texas, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Illinois, Janesville, Wisconsin, Flint, Michigan, Faribault, Minnesota, Clinton, Iowa, Kansas City, Kansas, Nebraska City, Nebraska, Oakland, California, Salem, Oregon and Colorado Springs, Colorado, were established by legislative enactment. They are all similar in general organization, each one comprising a literary, musical and an industrial department, and aiming to give its pupils, in the first place, a good education, and the second place, technical instruction by which a living may be secured.

In 1873, Mr. M. H. Hall, a blind man, established in Philadelphia an industrial home for blind men. This was the first institution of its class in the world, and to-day remains at the head of that class. In 1890 the number of workmen was one hundred and fifty-nine, the sales for the year were \$55,027.52, while the net earnings of the men amounted to \$22,393.97. Ohio has a home in successful operation at Iberia and California has founded one at Oakland. Our own will open, I suppose, at Knoxville, during the coming fall.

The American Printing House for the blind is located at Louisville, Kentucky. It is a corporate institution for the purpose of printing embossed books and manufacturing tangible apparatus. It receives yearly from a fund set apart by the forty-fifth congress, the sum of \$10,000 which amount is distributed again in the form of books and school appliances, to the several schools in the United States. The quota of this college for 1890, was \$571.70.

In this connection it may be asked "why should the blind be educated?" A proper answer to this, might apply equally well to a similar question, "why should any body be educated?"

No one would be rash enough to assert that the object of our educational system is to prepare the young for earning a livelihood. Such is neither the direct nor indirect object. The immediate aim of the public school and ordinary college is to popularize knowledge.

It is the duty of society to raise continually its standard of civilization; and to this end it should establish the proper instrumentalities, whether private, corporate, or public. Every intelligent member of society has the right not to ask merely, but to demand

that provision be made for his mental and moral needs. The blind and the sighted stand in this respect on precisely the same plane.

And society, as shown above, is most generously performing its duty to the blind. It has endowed special schools in which all the advantages adapted to their peculiar condition, may be enjoyed. In addition thereto, it has usually placed a premium on the acceptance of these privileges by furnishing to the students boarding, lodging, and in many instances, clothing without cost.

In the erection of buildings, the employment of teachers, the purchase of libraries and apparatus, and in the free gift of all these advantages to any class, society has performed an act universal in its nature, and has thereby, in a sense, discharged its obligation to that class. Any privilege more than these is special in its nature and hence charitable. Herein are most schools for the blind inferior to schools for the sighted. No institution tainted organically with charity, can attain the highest excellence.

There is a feeling prevalent now that the rudimentary education of the blind should be as broad as possible. In answer to this sentiment, the various schools are enlarging their courses of study, increasing their libraries, introducing improved apparatus, and keeping in as close sympathy with the growth of intellectual life as their means and opportunities will permit.

There is, too, a wide-spread belief that the institutions of this country, intended as they are for the education of the young blind, and thus being limited in the character of their instruction, cannot meet the wants of those persons who have the desire for, and the ability to receive, collegiate training; and that provision should be made for this class. Three plans for accomplishing this have received considerable attention. One of them will doubtless, in course of time, be adopted.

The first plan proposes the establishment of a national college supported by the interest of a permanent fund appropriated by congress; the students to be admitted on examination from the State schools, and to be boarded and lodged at the expense of the college.

The second plan proposes the establishment of a college endowed for the support of professors, the purchase of libraries, museum, apparatus, and all the attributes of a seat of learning; its advantages to be free to all blind who may pass the entrance examinations, but not to include the living expenses of the student.

The third plan proposes the establishment in college for the sighted, of endowment funds for the support of blind students.

I believe that the first plan is wrong in theory, and that it would be harmful in practice.

The second plan is sound in theory and would be beneficial in practice. The principle of its foundation would be that of colleges for the sighted.

The third plan is in my judgment, the best solution of the problem involved in the "Higher Education of the Blind."

Whatever is best in methods of instruction as well as in instruction itself, the schools for the sighted possess. There will always be as much difference, at least, between a "blind college" and a "seeing college" as there is between a blind man and a seeing man, equals in mental power.

Advanced blind students do not need a peculiar institution nor a peculiar instruction. After a certain stage of development, touch becomes subordinate to hearing. They have proven themselves time after time able to cope with sighted students on the same ground and under the same conditions.

In the light of economy the plan has much to commend it; \$3,000 distributed annually in sums of \$300 to ten colleges in this State, would more than meet the wants of this class in Iowa.

While general education in schools for the blind has been expanding during the last twenty-five years, technical or professional training has been contracting in a corresponding degree. This is in consequence of man's selfishness. If he must work he demands the easiest and most convenient way of doing that work, and that his co-workers make no drafts on him for services little or big. If he must manage a business, he demands help that will require of him the least care and oversight. This is perhaps but justice to himself. It prevents, however, and always will forbid, the possibility of the blind and sighted working promiscuously together save under exceptional circumstances.

There is almost nothing that the blind may not learn to do and do well. They may be taught to cook, to do laundry work, to keep house. They can dance gracefully and can perform military evolutions with the precisions of disciplined soldiers. They may become expert type-writers and telegraphers; they may become most skillful turners in wood and workers in metal; but except as educational forces or mere personal convenience such knowledge is of little avail. It is probable that in the future technical instruction in the schools will be confined to few and simple trades.

And just in proportion to the attention given intellectual training over mere handicraft is the field of employment for the blind enlarging. The vigorous, healthy, positive and talented, suitable candidates for the higher education mentioned above, may become high grade canvassers and agents in various callings. They may become teachers and lecturers, professors of music and of abstract sciences. They may compete in all the intellectual pursuits, in which many of them are to-day serving with distinction.

For those who have learned some trade in the schools, but who lack ability to manage, and for all that numerous class who lack home and kin, industrial establishments should be provided. These working homes have been much criticised but nothing better has been yet found. They are becoming distorted from their original design, and are taking on more and more, asylum features; but these defects time will perhaps correct. The proper way to care for this class of the blind is a problem that no one has been able to solve. The trustees of such institutions should have wide discretionary powers to the end that they may take advantage of any experience or theory in their judgment worthy of attention.

SOME OBSERVATION ON THE BLIND.

My connection with this institution has extended through fourteen years. During this period I have personally known five hundred and thirty pupils, two hundred and forty-three males and two hundred and eighty-seven females. I have lived with them on terms of more or less intimacy, as teacher and principal. These observations are not given as possessing any scientific value. They are simply such perceptions, and conclusion drawn from them, as one would naturally have of his associates through a term of years.

DIVISION INTO CLASSES.

Class I—The congenital blind, and those having lost sight within one year after birth from any physical cause or disease.

Class II—The purblind, or those partially sighted persons born with defective organs of vision.

Class III—The blind and partially blind from disease not occurring during the first year after birth.

Class IV—The blind and partially blind from accident.

Class V—The sighted.

CLASS 1.

First. Number, males, 38; females, 30; total, 68.

Second. Color, White, 66; colored, 2.

Third. Family history—

- a** Nationality of parents—American, 35; German, 29; English, 8; Norwegian, 3; French, 2; Irish, 2; Scotch, 1.
- b** Social condition—Very poor, 25; fair and good, 48.
- c** Relationship of parents—Parents of four were cousins.
- d** Defective relatives—Nine had each a blind brother; two had each two blind brothers; ten had each a blind sister; one had a blind aunt; two sisters had a blind father; two had each two blind sisters.

Fourth. Physical Condition—

- Sub-class (1). Of normal health and development, 18.
- Sub-class (2). Of defective development, 50.
- a** Faces—flat, 4; round, 28; thin, 36; stupid, 20; intelligent, 28; expressionless, 20.
- b** Head—swaying motion, 15.
- c** Body—swaying motion, 21; struma, 11; round shoulders and stooped, 20; narrow chests, 35; subject to fits, 1. All were more or less awkward and ungainly.
- d** Limbs—imperfect use of hands, 25; of legs, 9.

Fifth. Mental Condition—

- Sub-class (1). Good power of attention, 18; good power of imitation, 4; good memory, 18; ready use of words, 6; dull in answering questions, 0; of more than ordinary ability, 7; of ordinary ability, 11; below ordinary ability, 0.
- Sub-class (2). Good power of attention, 22; good power of imitation, 11; good memory, 14; ready use of words, 11; dull in answering questions, 21; of more than ordinary ability, 4; of ordinary ability, 11; below ordinary, 25; feeble minded, 10.

Sixth. Moral Condition—

- Sub-class (1). Even disposition, 15; suspicious and morbid, 1; irritable, 2; passionate, 3; destructive tendency, 4.
- Sub-class (2). Even disposition, 15; suspicious and morbid, 12; irritable, 18; passionate, 6; destructive tendency, 3.

CLASS II.

First. Number, males, 89; females, 85; total, 74.

Second. Color, white, 74.

Third. Family history—

- a** Nationality of parents—American, 45; German, 17; English, 5; Irish, 4; Norwegian, 2; Scotch, 1.
- b** Social condition—Very poor, 28; fair and good, 46.
- c** Relationship of parents—Parents of one were cousins; parents of another were brother and sister.
- d** Defective relatives—Four had each one blind brother; three had each one blind sister; one had a deaf and dumb aunt; one had a blind father; one had three blind sisters and one blind brother; two had each a blind brother and a blind sister; one had a blind grandfather; one had two blind aunts, an insane father, aunt, and grandmother; one had a deaf and dumb cousin; an uncle of one had an imperfectly formed arm; one had two blind sisters; the paternal relatives of one

had weak eyes; one had a blind second cousin; grandmother of one was near sighted; two had a blind grandfather, sister and mother; one had three sisters, one brother, mother and uncle defective in sight; one had a blind aunt; one had a deaf and dumb grandfather and a deaf and dumb great aunt; one had two blind brothers.

Fourth. Physical Condition—

- a* Faces flat, 6; round, 28; thin, 40; stupid, 39; intelligent, 18; expressionless, 17.
- b* Head-swaying motion, 4;
- c* Body-swaying motion, 4; struma, 16; round shoulders and stooped, 26; narrow chests, 37.
- d* Limbs—imperfect use of hands, 7; defective arm, 1; supernumerary fingers, 1; imperfect use of legs, 8.

Of this class, eleven might be said to possess normal physical development. The remainder, 63, were defective in some way. The defects consisted generally in ill-proportioned bodies and limbs.

Fifth. Mental Condition—

Good power of attention, 10; good power of imitation, 5; good memory, 11; dull in answering questions, 51; of more than ordinary ability, 0; ordinary, 18; below ordinary, 41; simple, 15.

Sixth. Moral Condition—

Even disposition, 28; suspicious and morbid, 9; irritable, 13; passionate, 7.

CLASS III.

First. Number, males, 91; females, 130; total, 221.

Second. Color, white, 221.

Third. Family History—

- a* Nationality of parents—American, 120; German, 48; English, 5; Irish, 37; Norwegian, 2; French, 8; Scotch, 1.
- b* Social Condition—Very poor, 58; fair and good, 163.
- c* Relationship of parents—Parents of four were cousins.
- d* Defective relatives—Seven had each one blind sister; three had each a partially blind sister; six had each a blind brother; two had each a partially blind brother; one had a blind cousin; one had a partially blind cousin; one had a blind uncle; two had each a blind aunt; one had a blind great uncle; two had each one blind and three partially blind sisters; the families of three were subject to weak eyes; one had an insane father; one had a deaf and dumb sister; one had two deaf and dumb cousins; one had one deaf and dumb cousin; one had a deaf and dumb brother; the four sisters of one, had supernumerary fingers.

Fourth. Physical Condition—

- a* Faces flat, 8; round, 89; thin, 124; stupid, 52; intelligent, 85; expressionless, 84.
- b* Head-swaying motion, 2.
- c* Body-swaying motion, 1; struma, 26; round shoulders and stooped, 45; narrow chests, 95.
- d* Limbs, imperfect use of hands, 9; defective legs, 2. Of this class 125 might be said to possess normal physical development.

24. Mental Condition—

Of more than ordinary ability, 1; ordinary ability, 120; below ordinary, 91; simple, 9.

25. Moral Condition—

Even disposition, 150; suspicious and morbid, 51; irritable, 12; passionate, 8.

CLASS IV.

1st. Number, males, 47; females, 19; total, 66.

2nd. Color, white, 65; colored, 1.

3rd. Condition, physically weakened by shock, 14; not otherwise injured in health, 52; weakened mentally by shock, 16; mental condition not impaired, 50.

CLASS V.

1st. Number, males, 28; females, 73; total, 101.

All in this class possessed vision sufficiently good to class them as sighted people.

SUMMARY TABLE.**COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND: MANAGEMENT.**

I call attention to the administrative system of the college because its critics have always failed to comprehend its spirit. Such expressions as, "One man can manage better than two," "Anything with two heads is a monstrosity," are true enough, but they do not apply to this institution as organized at present.

To the principal is intrusted five powers:

1. Entire control and care of the pupils.
2. Control of literary, musical and industrial departments.
3. Control of all libraries, school apparatus, and musical instruments.
4. Control, except as to repairs, of the college building and its appointments.
5. Control of all officers, teachers, instructors and employees, whose duties are confined to the college building or laundry.

To the secretary is intrusted the care of buildings, grounds, stock, and improvements belonging to the college; charge of outside employes, purchase of all material and supplies ordered by the board; the disposal of all material and stock which the institution may have to sell; in general, of all matters not included in the powers of the principal.

These two spheres are separate and distinct. There is, theoretically, and would be practically if necessary, no communication between them save that between the principal and secretary. The principal makes requisition on the secretary for supplies. It is the duty of the secretary to furnish these supplies or refer the matter to the board. His responsibility ceases when the articles called for are handed over to the principal. There need be no more official intercourse between the two than there is between the heads of military departments.

It is not claimed that this system would be beneficial in an institution whose endowment funds must be drawn from the people themselves. To create and maintain such a work a strong personality must control all, but in state institutions the question is no longer so much, how to get the money, as how to use it properly after it is obtained. A state is hardly out of infancy before it is vying with its older sisters in the number and costliness of its public institutions. For such establishments I believe the system under consideration to be a good one.

Whether or not the college has been managed during the last nine years, in the best manner, is for the public to decide. I can state, however, most positively, that its affairs have been conducted in the utmost official harmony, and that in so far as the system bears upon myself, it is stronger now than ever before.

THE FORCE.

Principal, \$1,200 per annum.

Secretary, \$1,200 per annum. (Lives out of building.)

Principal's assistant, \$45 per month for ten months.

Housekeeper, \$800 per annum.

Third teacher, \$70 per month for ten months. (Lives out of building.)

Fourth teacher, \$82.50 per month for ten months.

Fifth teacher, \$82.50 per month for ten months.

Sixth teacher, \$82.50 per month for ten months.

Musical director, \$1,200 per annum. (Lives out of building.)

Music teacher, \$85 per month for ten months.

Tuner, \$70 per month for ten months.

Teacher of trades, \$800 per annum.

Sewing teacher, \$20 per month for ten months.

Engineer, \$840 per annum. (Meals.)

Assistant steward, \$540 per annum.

Girls' matron A, \$20 per month for ten months.

Boys' matron B, \$20 per month for ten months.

Four girls in kitchen at \$20, \$18, \$12 and \$12 per month for ten months.

Four girls in dining room, each at \$12 per month for ten months.

Three girls in laundry at \$18, \$15 and \$15 per month for ten months.

Three chambermaids, each at \$12 per month for ten months.

General help girl, \$12 per month for ten months.

Visitors' attendant, \$12 per month for ten months.

Night watchman, \$400 per annum. (Lives out of building.)

Porter, \$20 per month for twelve months.

It is generally admitted, by people in this work, that one person on pay to three pupils, is a good proportion in schools for the blind. Our ratio is one to five.

THE AIM.

The primary object of the College is to make the blind useful members of society. It aims to do this through two general lines of action.

1. Co-education of blind and sighted.

2. Adoption of the methods and courses of study used in the public schools of the State.

"All blind persons, residents of this state, of suitable age and capacity, shall be entitled to an education in this institution at the expense of this state. Each county superintendent of common schools shall report on the first day of November of each year to the superintendent of the college for the blind, the name, age, residence, and post-office address of every blind person, and every person blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire education in the common schools, and who resides in the county in which he is superintendent."

By a liberal interpretation of the above law, we have felt privileged to encourage the attendance of all persons of proper age, who could obtain physicians' certificates. During the year ending June 30, 1891, the number of sighted pupils, not including the partially blind nor those having serious affections of the eyes, was twenty-five per cent of the whole enrollment.

It has been observed in this school, that when the blind and sighted are brought together under the same conditions, there is a natural tendency on the part of the congenital blind and those having lost sight in early childhood, to associate with one another; but that those who have lost sight at about the age of twelve or fourteen years, naturally prefer sighted companions.

It has been observed, too, that blind and sighted students, of the same taste, breeding, and ability, associate freely together and on equal terms.

And in general, it has been found, I think, that while blindness will separate the two classes, yet any common bond of sympathy is sufficient to counteract, in a great degree, this tendency.

The experience of this school justifies the belief, that the co-education of blind and sighted pupils in institutions for the blind, is highly beneficial to the former so long as the former greatly outnumber the latter; but that this co-education is decidedly injurious to those of the latter class who have attained the age of seventeen or eighteen years.

So far as possible the methods and customs peculiar to institutions for the blind, are laid aside here. The college seeks inspiration and guidance, not in any blind school, but in the public schools of Iowa. It is not a college and can never be one, but simply a free boarding school for boys and girls deprived by blindness or defective sight from the privileges enjoyed by the seeing.

POPULATION.

At the close, June 11, 1890, of the term commencing September 4, 1889, the number of male pupils enrolled was 85; the number of female pupils enrolled was 86; the whole number of pupils enrolled during term, 171.

At the close, June 10, 1891, of the term commencing September 3, 1890, the number of male pupils enrolled was 88; the number of female pupils enrolled was 96; the whole number of pupils enrolled during term, 184; highest enrollment during the biennial period, 184.

During the first term of this period: The number of new pupils admitted (male) was 17; the number of new pupils admitted (female) was 20; the whole number of pupils admitted was 37.

During the second term of this period: The number of new pupils admitted (male) was 22; the number of new pupils admitted (female) was 18; the whole number of pupils admitted was 40.

The whole number of new pupils admitted during the period covered by this report was 77.

Number of male pupils graduated June 10, 1891, 2; number of female pupils graduated June 10, 1891, 4; whole number graduated in biennial period, 6.

The average daily attendance of pupils for July, 1889, 12; August, 1889, 13; September, 1889, 108; October, 1889, 140; November, 1889, 140; December, 1889, 145; January, 1890, 148; February, 1890, 153; March, 1890, 153; April, 1890, 152; May, 1890, 131; June, 1890, 52; July, 1890, 17; August, 1890, 19; September, 1890, 128; October, 1890, 151; November, 1890, 159; December, 1890, 155; January, 1891, 153; February, 1891, 163; March, 1891, 163; April, 1891, 161; May, 1891, 144; June, 1891, 47.

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THE SCHOOLS.

LITERARY.

The course of study covers twelve years; four primary, four grammar school and four academic or high school.

OUTLINE OF STUDIES.

ARITHMETIC.

Topic 1.—Objective. *Six objects.*

Object—To cultivate perception, memory, language.

Points— 1. Count six objects.

2. By adding, form groups of two, three, four, five, six.
3. Reverse operations, forming groups of five, four, three, two, one.
4. Give number name of each group, one, two, three, four, five, six.
5. Vary combinations and separation of groups.
6. Memorize all operations.
7. Application of suitable problems.
8. How many one things will make a group of two things, of three, of four, of five, of six?
9. How many groups of twos will make a group of four, of six?
10. How many groups of threes will make a group of six?
11. Reverse operations.
12. Memorize all operations.
13. Application of suitable problems, introducing money, weights, measures; *rapid work*.
14. Give fractional name and relation of single things and of groups.

Materials—Use buttons, sticks, spools, or any convenient objects.

Time—One semester.

Topic 2.—Objective. *Ten objects.*

Object—To cultivate perception, memory, language.

Points—Similar to those in Topic 1.

Materials—Same as in Topic 1.

Time—One semester.

Topic 3—Objective. *Twenty objects.*

Object—To cultivate conception, memory, reason.

Points—Similar to those in Topic 1.

Materials—Same as in Topic 1.—Numeral frames.

Time—One semester.

Topic 4—Objective. *Thirty objects.*

Object—To cultivate conception, memory, reason.

Points—Similar to those in Topic 1.

Materials—Same as in Topic 1.

Time—One semester.

Topic 5—Objective and abstract.

Number and results limited to 50.

Points—1. Notation and numeration. *Two orders.*

2. Varied exercises in writing numbers from 0 to 50, on number slate.

3. Fundamental operations with 1 on number slate.

a Add 1 to all numbers from 0 to 50.

b Multiply 1 by all numbers from 0 to 50.

c Subtract 1 from all numbers to 50.

d Divide all numbers to 50 by 1.

4. Fundamental operations with 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.

5. Same operations repeated mentally.

6. Applied problems within limit, introducing money, weights, measures; *rapid work.*

7. All multiplications memorized to a result of 50.

8. Fractional names and relations of combinative groups.

Time—One semester.

Topic 6—Objective and abstract. *Three orders.*

Numbers and results limited to 100.

Points—Similar to those in Topic 5.

Time—One semester.

Topic 7—Objective and abstract. *Four orders.*

Numbers and results limited to 9,000.

Points—Similar to those in Topic 5.

Time—One semester.

Topic 8—Three Periods.

Points—1. Number slate work in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

2. Mental work in suitable problems introducing money, weights, measures.

3. Memorize all multiplications to a result of 100.

4. Review all previous topics.

Time—One semester.

Topic 9—Fractions. *Objective.*

- Points* 1.—Fold paper once and cut into two. $\frac{1}{2}$ —whole.
2. Fold each $\frac{1}{2}$ once, $\frac{1}{4}$ —whole.
3. Fold each $\frac{1}{2}$ once, $\frac{3}{4}$ —whole.
4. Fold each $\frac{1}{2}$ once, $\frac{1}{8}$ —whole.
5. Fold each $\frac{1}{8}$ once, $\frac{3}{8}$ —whole.
6. Fold each $\frac{1}{8}$ once, $\frac{7}{8}$ —whole.
7. Fold paper twice making three equal divisions, $\frac{1}{3}$ —whole.
8. Fold each $\frac{1}{3}$ once, $\frac{2}{3}$ —whole.
9. Fold each $\frac{1}{3}$ once, $\frac{1}{9}$ —whole.
10. Fold each $\frac{1}{9}$ once, $\frac{8}{9}$ —whole.
11. Fold each $\frac{1}{9}$ once, $\frac{1}{27}$ —whole.
12. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{8}{24} = \frac{16}{48} = \frac{32}{96} = \frac{64}{192} = \frac{128}{384} = \frac{256}{768} = 1$.
13. Deduce principle.
14. Fold $\frac{1}{2}$ once, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$.
15. Fold each $\frac{2}{4}$ once, $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.
16. Fold each $\frac{1}{2}$ once, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$.
17. Fold $\frac{1}{2}$ once, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$.
18. Fold each $\frac{2}{4}$ once, $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.
19. Vary objective exercise in reduction.
20. Reduce principle, formulate rule.
21. Constant mental drill.
22. Take one paper and half of another, $1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$.
23. Take two papers, $\frac{1}{2} = 2 = \frac{1}{2}$.
24. Vary objective and mental exercises.
25. Deduce principle of improper fractions—formulate rule.
26. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of paper. Fold $\frac{1}{2}$ once, $\frac{1}{2}$ plus $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$.
27. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of paper. Fold $\frac{1}{2}$ twice, making $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ once, making $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ plus $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$.
28. Vary objective and mental exercises.
29. Deduce principle and formulate rule for finding the common denominator, and for addition and subtraction.
30. Fold $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$. Fold $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$. Fold $\frac{1}{8}$; $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$.
31. Develop multiplication, formulate rule.
32. Fold paper once. How many halves in 1, in 2, in 4, etc. 1 divided by $\frac{1}{2} = 2$; 2 divided by $\frac{1}{2} = 4$; 4 divided by $\frac{1}{2} = 8$, etc.
33. Fold $\frac{1}{2}$ once. How many fourths in $\frac{1}{2}$? $\frac{1}{2}$ divided by $\frac{1}{4} = 2$.
34. Develop division, formulate rule.
35. Vary objective and mental exercises.
36. Introduce money, weights, measures; *rapid work*.

Time—One semester.

Topic 10—Fractions. *Mental work.*

Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Time—One semester.

6. Avoirdupois weight.

a Weigh objects.*b* Practical problems solved by objective and mental processes.*c* Construct and memorize table.

7. Troy weight.

Points—Similar to those under 6.

8. Measure of time, U. S., English and French money. Metric system.

Time—One semester.Topic 12. Compound numbers. *Mental work.*

Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Time—One semester.

GEOGRAPHY.

Topic 1—College buildings and grounds.

Object—To cultivate observation, comparison, judgment, memory, language.*Points*—1. Name and locate objects in room.

2. Direction.

3. Rooms, halls, stairways, floors, wings, etc.

4. Mounds, avenues, paths, fences, trees, etc.

Let the lesson on this topic be prepared by the children.

The children should lead, the teacher follow. The teacher should assign a hall, floor, or suit of rooms and require the children to investigate for themselves. Tours of discovery should be made to all parts of the building and grounds. Personal discoveries will suggest general and geographical questions, landscape features, occupations of men, products, minerals, animal and plant life. When interest ceases close the lesson.

Time—One semester.

Topic 2—Iowa. The simplest features in each point of this topic are to be given only.

Points— 1. Outline and boundary.

2. Extent.

a Greatest length in miles.*b* Greatest breadth in miles.*c* Area in square miles.*d* Comparative size.

3. Surface.

4. Climate.

5. Railroads.

6. Cities.

7. Rivers and lakes.

8. Natural advantages.

- a* Soil.
- b* Forests.
- c* Transportation afforded by rivers, lakes, etc.
- d* Minerals.
- e* Animals, birds, fishes.

9. Industries.

- a* Agriculture.
- b* Manufactures.
- c* Mining.
- d* Commerce.

10. Counties.

11. Congressional districts.

12. Education.

- a* Common and high schools.
- b* Higher institutions.

13. State institutions.

14. Government.

15. History.

Time—Three semesters.

Topic 8—The Western Hemisphere.

Points— 1. Land.

- a* Continents.
- b* Islands.
- c* Peninsulas.
- d* Isthmuses.
- e* Capes.
- f* Promontories.
- g* Mountains and plains.
- h* Low-lands and valleys.
- i* Water-sheds.
- j* Wonders.

2. Water.

- a* Oceans.
- b* Seas.
- c* Gulfs.
- d* Bays.
- e* Straits.
- f* Lakes.
- g* Rivers.
- h* Wonders.

3. Climate.

- a* Zone.
- b* Local.
- c* Comparative.

4. Mankind.

- a* Aborigines.
- b* Settlers.
- c* Citizens.

5. Natural advantages.
 - a* Soil.
 - b* Forests.
 - c* Transportation afforded by rivers, lakes, etc.
 - d* Minerals.
 - e* Animals, birds, fishes.
6. Industries.
 - a* Agriculture.
 - b* Manufactures.
 - c* Mining.
 - d* Fishing.
 - e* Commerce.
7. Political divisions.
8. Cities.
 Locate by latitude and longitude, Sitka, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul, San Francisco, New Orleans, Havana, Mexico, Panama, Rio Janerio, Monte Video, Valpara-iso, Lima, Honolulu.

Time—Two semesters.

Topic 4. The Eastern hemisphere.

Points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, the same as in Topic 3.

Point—8. Cities.

Locate by latitude and longitude, London, Paris, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Lisbon, Brussels, Copenhagen, Cairo, Capetown, Zanzibar, Pekin, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, Jerusalem, Melbourne, Yokahama.

Time—Two semesters.

Topic 5. The United States.

Points— 1. Outline and boundary.

2. Extent.

- a* Greatest length in miles.
- b* Greatest breadth in miles.
- c* Area in square miles.
- d* Comparative size.

3. Dissect map.

4. Name and locate each state and territory.

5. Group state and territories.

6. Surface.

- a* Atlantic.
- b* Central.
- c* Plain.
- d* Rocky Mountain.
- e* Pacific.

7. Climate.
 - a In general.
 - b In different sections.
 - c Comparative.
8. Railroads.
9. Cities.
10. Rivers and lakes.
 - a Atlantic Region.
 - b Mississippi Valley.
 - c Pacific Region.
11. Natural advantages—*Atlantic Region*.
 - a Soil.
 - b Forests.
 - c Transportation afforded by rivers, etc.
 - d Minerals.
 - e Animals, birds, fishes.
12. Natural advantages—*Central Region*.
13. Natural advantages—*Plain Region*.
14. Natural advantages—*Rocky Mountain Region*.
15. Natural advantages—*Pacific Region*.
16. Industries.
 - a Agriculture.
 - b Manufactures.
 - c Mining.
 - d Commerce.
17. Industries—*Central Region*.
18. Industries—*Plain Region*.
19. Industries—*Rocky Mountain Region*.
20. Industries—*Pacific Region*.
21. People.

Time—Two semesters.

Topic 6—Europe.

Points 1, 2, 3, 4, same as in topic 5.

Point 5. Surface.

6. Cities.
7. Rivers and Lakes.
8. Natural advantages.
 - a Soil.
 - b Forests.
 - c Transportation afforded by rivers, etc.
 - d Minerals.
 - e Animals, birds, fishes.
9. Industries.
 - a Agriculture.
 - b Manufactures.
 - c Mining.
 - d Fishing.
 - e Commerce.
10. People.

Time—Two semesters.

LANGUAGE.

Topic 1—Name words.

- Points*—1. Objects of touch.
2. Objects of sound.
3. Objects of thought.
4. Conversations.
5. Descriptions.
6. Discussions.

Topic 2—Action words.

- Points*—1. Action now.
2. Action past.
3. Action to be.
4. Constructing sentences.

Topic 3—Action words.

- Points*—1. Manner of expressing action . .
2. Indicative manner.
3. Potential manner.
4. Imperative manner.
5. Infinitive manner.
6. Constructing sentences.

Topic 4—Substitute words—*Personal pronouns*.

- Points*—1. Use.
2. Form.
3. Constructing sentences.

Topic 5—Simple sentences.

- Points*—1. Subject.
2. Predicate.
3. Person.
4. Number.
5. Constructing sentences.

Topic 6—Descriptive words—*Adjectives*.

- Points*—1. Comparison.
2. Constructing sentences.
3. Letter writing in point.

Topic 7—Descriptive words—*Adverbs*.

- Points*—1. Comparison.
2. Constructing sentences.
3. Letter writing in point.

Topic 8—Connecting words—*Prepositions*.

- Points*—1. Adjective phrase.
2. Adverbial phrase.
3. Essays.

Topic 9—Connecting words—*Conjunctions*.

- Points*—1. Compound subject.
2. Compound predicate.
3. Compound sentence.
4. Essays.

Topic 10—Complex sentence.

- Points*—1. Conjunct.
2. Relative
3. Essays.

Topic 11—Review.

- Points*—1. Simple se
2. Complex
3. Compound
4. Essays.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST GRADE.

First Semester.

Kindergarten.....	6 hours a week.
Language, Topic 1.....	Very brief.
Reading, raised print.....	5 hours a week
Spelling.....	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 1.....	3 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 1.....	3 hours a week.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.
Gymnastics.....	¼ hour a day
Manners and morals.	

Second Semester.

Kindergarten.....	6 hours a week
Language, Topic 1.....	Very brief.
Reading, raised point.....	5 hours a week.
Spelling.....	1 word a day
Arithmetic, Topic 2.....	3 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 2.....	3 hours a week.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.
Gymnastics.....	¼ hour a day.
Manners and morals.	

SECOND GRADE.

First Semester.

Kindergarten	4 hours a week
Language, Topic 2	
Reading, raised print.....	5 hours a week
Spelling.....	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 3.....	3 hours a week
Geography, Topic 2.....	3 hours a week
General literature.....	5 hours a week
Gymnastics.....	¼ hour a day
Manners and Morals.	

Second Semester.

Kindergarten	4 hours a week.
Language, Topic 3.....	
Reading, raised print	5 hours a week.
Spelling.....	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 4.....	3 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 2.....	3 hours a week.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.
Gymnastics.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day.
Manners and Morals.	

THIRD GRADE.

First Semester.

Language, Topic 4.....	
Reading, raised print.....	5 hours a week.
Reading and Writing, Wait's Point.....	5 hours a week.
Spelling.....	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 5.....	5 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 3.....	4 hours a week.
Gymnastics.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day.
Manners and Morals.	

Second Semester.

Language, Topic 5.....	
Reading, raised print.....	5 hours a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point.....	5 hours a week.
Spelling.....	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 6	5 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 3 ...	4 hours a week.
Gymnastics	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day.
Manners and Morals.	

FOURTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Language, Topic 6.....	
Reading, raised print.....	5 hours a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point	5 hours a week.
Spelling.....	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 7	5 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 4	5 hours a week.
Gymnastics	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day.
Manners and Morals.	

Second Semester.

Language, Topic 7	
Reading, raised print.....	5 hours a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point.....	4 hours a week
Spelling.....	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 8.....	5 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 4.....	5 hours a week.
Gymnastics.....	½ hour a day.
Manners and Morals.	

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FIFTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Language, Topic 8... ..	
Reading, raised print.....	4 hours a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point.....	4 hours a week.
Spelling.....	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 9.....	5 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 5.....	5 hours a week.
Gymnastics.....	½ hour a day.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.
Manners and morals.	

Second Semester.

Language, Topic 9.....	
Reading, raised print.....	4 hours a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point.....	4 hours a week.
Spelling	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 10.....	5 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 5.....	5 hours a week
Gymnastics	½ hour a day.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.
Manners and morals.	

SIXTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Language, Topic 10.....	
Reading, raised print.....	4 hours a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point.....	4 hours a week.
Spelling	1 word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 11.....	5 hours a week.
Geography, Topic 6.....	5 hours a week.
Gymnastics	½ hour a day.
General literature.....	5 hours a week
Manners and Morals.	

Second Semester.

Page, Topic 11.....	
ing, raised print.....	4 hours a week.
ing and writing, Wait's Point.....	4 hours a week.
ing.....	1 word a day.
netic, Topic 12.....	5 hours a week.
aphy, Topic 6.....	5 hours a week.
astics.....	1 hour a day.
al literature.....	5 hours a week.
Manners and Morals.	

SEVENTH GRADE.

First Semester.

netic.....	5 hours a week.
mar.....	4 hours a week.
d States History.....	5 hours a week.
ing.....	1 word a day.
al literature.....	5 hours a week.
s, the township.....	Very brief

Second Semester.

netic.....	5 hours a week.
mar.....	4 hours a week.
d States History.....	5 hours a week.
ing.....	1 word a day.
al literature.....	5 hours a week.
s, the township.....	

EIGHT GRADE.

First Semester.

netic.....	5 hours a week.
d States History.....	5 hours a week.
al History.....	4 hours a week.
ing.....	1 word a day.
al literature.....	5 hours a week.
s, township and town.....	

Second Semester.

netic.....	5 hours a week.
d States History.....	5 hours a week.
al History.....	4 hours a week.
ing.....	1 word a day.
al literature.....	5 hours a week.
s, township and town.....	

ACADEMIC OR HIGH SCHOOL.

NINTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Algebra.....	5 hours a week.
General history.....	5 hours a week.
Physiology	4 hours a week.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.
Civics, township, town, county.....	

Second Semester.

Algebra	5 hours a week.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.
Physiology	4 hours a week.
General literature	5 hours a week.
Civics, township, town, county.....	

TENTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Algebra	5 hours a week.
Civil government.....	5 hours a week.
General history....	5 hours a week.
Natural philosophy.....	5 hours a week.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.

Second Semester.

Algebra.....	5 hours a week.
Rhetoric.....	5 hours a week.
General history.....	5 hours a week.
Natural philosophy.....	5 hours a week.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.

ELEVENTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Geometry.....	5 hours a week.
Physical geography.....	5 hours a week.
Chemistry.....	5 hours a week.
General Literature.	

Second Semester.

Geometry.....	5 hours a week.
Physical geography.....	5 hours a week.
Chemistry....	5 hours a week.
General literature.....	5 hours a week.

TWELFTH GRADE

First Semester.

Mathematical review

Literature.

Political economy.

Second Semester.

Mathematical review.

Literature.

Political economy.

At the close of this period:

The number of pupils enrolled in the first grade was	18
The number of pupils enrolled in the second grade was.....	18
The number of pupils enrolled in the third grade was.....	28
The number of pupils enrolled in the fourth grade was.....	19
The number of pupils enrolled in the fifth grade was.....	19
The number of pupils enrolled in the sixth grade was.....	16
The number of pupils enrolled in the seventh grade was	15
The number of pupils enrolled in the eighth grade was.....	15
The number of pupils enrolled in the ninth grade was.....	00
The number of pupils enrolled in the tenth grade was.....	5
The number of pupils enrolled in the eleventh grade was	8
The number of pupils enrolled in the twelfth grade was.	7
Irregular pupils.....	21

GRADUATES.

Alice Bozeman, Class of 1891, Keokuk.

Fannie Shannon, Class of 1891, Winterset.

Joanna Coppock, Class of 1891, Cumming.

Villie L. Grant, Class of 1891, Maquoketa.

Harry Tesh, Class of 1891, Fairfield.

Bernard Daldrup, Class of 1891, Remsen.

RETTA BATH LITERARY PRIZES.

Contest of June 10, 1890, first prize for essay, \$12, Harry Tesh, Fairfield.

Contest of June 10, 1890, second prize for essay, \$8, Kate Donahue, Mt. Pleasant.

Contest of June 9, 1891, first prize for essay, \$12, John C. Cobean, Audubon.

Contest of June 9, 1891, second prize for essay, \$8, Kate Donahue, Mt. Pleasant.

MUSIC.

First Grade.

Lessons in first position, notation, scales and studies.

Second Grade.

Scales in one octave, in quarters, eights, sixteenths, and triplets, in simple and contrary motion and in canon form. Pieces of second grade.

Third Grade.

Extended scales, double notes, repeated notes, broken chords, and arpeggios in two octaves. Pieces and studies of third grade. Harmony—system of intervals. the triads of the major and minor scales and their inversions.

Fourth Grade.

Double notes, chords in three positions, triad in its three positions with the octave, broken chords and arpeggios in these positions. Sonatas and pieces of forth grade. Harmony—inversions of triads, seventh harmonies, inversion of the seventh chord, and inversion of the collateral seventh chords, altered chords.

Fifth Grade.

Trill studies, scales in double thirds and double sixths, extended chords. Pieces—selections of fifth grade from good authors. Harmony—modulations, suspensions, pedal points, passing notes and passing chords.

Sixth Grade.

Arpeggios on dominant seventh and diminished seventh chords and interlockings. Pieces—nocturnes, sonatas, variations, fantasias, etc., selected from the best authors. Harmony—means of modulation, first lessons in part writing.

Seventh Grade.

Study and analysis of the works of the great composers. Harmony. single and double counterpoint.

CLASSIFICATION.

Number of pupils in division for piano instruction.....	19
Vocal culture—Choir A.....	6
Choir B.....	4
Choir C.....	3
Harmony—Class A.....	1
Class B..	1
Class C.....	1
Orchestra.....	2
Violin.....	2
Horn.....	1
Flute.....	1
Clarinet.....	1
Guitar.....	1

RETTA BATH MUSICAL PRIZES.

Contest of June 10, 1890, prize for execution, \$10; John C. Cobean Audubon.

Contest of June 10, 1890, prize for competition, \$10; Elmer Moxley Promise City

Contest of June 9, 1891, prize for execution, \$10; John C. Cobean Audubon.

Contest of June 9, 1891, prize for competition, \$10; Villa Grant Maquoketa.

TUNING.

Number of students in the tuning department, 8.

Graduated from the tuning department, Charles Lemberg, Lisbon; M. T. Drake, Eldon.

INDUSTRIAL.

Number of pupils in broom making.....	14
Number of pupils in mattress making.....	1
Number of pupils in netting.....	7
Number of pupils in carpet weaving.....	1
Number of pupils in bead work.....	4
Number of pupils in sewing.....	3
Number of pupils in fancy work.....	2
Number of pupils in Knitting.....	1

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. McCUNE.

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED DURING THE PERIOD.

MALES

HOW LONG BLIND AT ADMISSION.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
years.....	September 9, 1882
years.....	September 5, 1883
years.....	September 4, 1883
years.....	April 8, 1890
years.....	September 4, 1883
years.....	September 1, 1883
years.....	February 15, 1883
years.....	September 5, 1890
years.....	November 7, 1878
years.....	December 4, 1883
years.....	March 22, 1887
years.....	October 2, 1888
years.....	September 2, 1882
years.....	September 3, 1889
years.....	September 4, 1883
years.....	December 12, 1884
years.....	March 29, 1890
years.....	September 2, 1890
years.....	September 5, 1890
years.....	September 2, 1878
years.....	October 16, 1882
years.....	October 19, 1885
years.....	September 3, 1884

Carroll	Illinois	Conjunctivitis	1 year	September 1, 1865
Wapello	Ohio	Accident	1 year	September 20, 1866
Iowa	Nebraska	Conjunctivitis	12 years	February 7, 1869
Benton	Iowa	Inflammation	9 years	March 17, 1860
Linn	Iowa	Congenital	17 years	February 23, 1861
Warren	Iowa	Accident	7 years	December 30, 1865
Union, S. Dakota	Nebraska	Rheumatism	8 years	October 26, 1866
Adams	Illinois	Congenital	3 years	September 19, 1868
Des Moines	New York	Congenital	24 years	October 13, 1869
Dubuque	Iowa	Purulent conjunctivitis	11 years	December 6, 1869
Madison	New Jersey	Scrofula	2 years	October 7, 1864
Iowa	Iowa	Measles	3 years	December 29, 1868
Warren	Germany	Paint poison	3 years	September 1, 1868
Clinton	Iowa	Opacity of cornea	1 year	September 16, 1860
Buchanan	Iowa	Accident	11 years	October 17, 1866
Grundy	Iowa	Accident	3 years	September 2, 1868
Polk	Iowa	Opacity of cornea	1 year	September 8, 1860
Lucas	Iowa	Accident	3 years	March 8, 1860
Mahaska	Iowa	Granulation	21 years	November 26, 1860
Benton	Iowa	Congenital	15 years	April 8, 1861
Clinton	Illinois	Cataract	13 years	September 20, 1864
Marshall	New Hampshire	Small pox	10 years	January 17, 1860
Clinton	Iowa	Congenital	3 years	March 25, 1860
Adams	Iowa	Granulation	21 years	September 25, 1860
Page	New York	Brain fever	10 years	September 12, 1867
Linn	Iowa	Measles	10 years	September 18, 1868
Crawford	New York	Diphtheria	1 year	November 13, 1868
Johnson	Iowa	Congenital	30 years	October 28, 1869
Black Hawk	Iowa	Scrofula	10 years	September 5, 1860
Hardin	Wisconsin	Accident	4 years	March 18, 1861
Cedar	Kansas	Whoping cough	9 years	September 5, 1868
Black Hawk	Iowa	Ophthalmia	11 years	September 4, 1868
Clay	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	October 7, 1867
Allamakee	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	September 7, 1869
Linn	Prussia	Conjunctivitis	10 years	November 19, 1869
Crawford	Ireland	Conjunctivitis	10 years	September 9, 1872
Madison	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	April 14, 1866
Wayne	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	February 14, 1860
Linn	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	October 12, 1861
Wapello	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	September 11, 1864
Clinton	Illinois	Conjunctivitis	10 years	September 12, 1862
Jackson	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	September 7, 1867
Shelby	Ireland	Conjunctivitis	10 years	February 14, 1866
Linn	Kentucky	Conjunctivitis	10 years	March 7, 1867
Pottawattamie	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	December 4, 1868
Muscatine	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	September 24, 1869
Jaeger	Ohio	Conjunctivitis	10 years	March 24, 1860
Woodbury	Iowa	Conjunctivitis	10 years	September 2, 1860
Wapello	Kansas	Conjunctivitis	11 years	September 16, 1860
				January 2, 1861

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED—CONTINUED.

Number.	NAME.	Age at Admission.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	HOW LONG BLIND AT ADMISSION.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
74	John W. Nevin.....	29	Appanoose	Ohio.....	Neuralgia.....	20 years.....	September 6, 1888
75	Henry W. Orr.....	10	Poweshlek.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 6, 1888
76	Charles S. Oleson.....	6	Linn.....	Iowa.....	Ophthalmia.....	6 years.....	September 3, 1890
77	Voll Nies.....	25	Page.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	25 years.....	January 6, 1891
78	James Patterson.....	14	Wapello.....	New York.....	Ophthalmia.....	.....	September 2, 1886
79	Ivan H. Payne.....	8	Carroll.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	8 years.....	August 31, 1886
80	Robert D. Pool.....	14	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	Granulation.....	6 months.....	October 27, 1886
81	Thomas Pace.....	14	Marion.....	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.....	9 years.....	October 25, 1888
82	Patrick Quilkin.....	34	Wapello.....	Ireland.....	Amaurosis.....	1 year.....	November 9, 1889
83	Harry E. Ramsey.....	16	Carroll.....	Iowa.....	.....	11 years.....	November 28, 1884
84	James Roberts.....	24	Keokuk.....	England.....	Accident.....	8 years.....	September 1, 1886
85	John I. Robinson.....	19	Dakota.....	Wisconsin.....	Congenital.....	19 years.....	December 8, 1888
86	Joey I. Robinson.....	19	Adair.....	Kansas.....	.....	4 years.....	January 2, 1891
87	Harry Samuels.....	8	Lee.....	Iowa.....	.....	8 years.....	September 10, 1883
88	Henry Shroder.....	9	Charles Mix, S. D.	Missouri.....	Accident.....	5 years.....	September 7, 1880
89	Reuben E. Stooton.....	10	Shelby.....	Iowa.....	Brain fever.....	7 years.....	October 14, 1887
90	Henry Shrope.....	16	Cedar.....	Pennsylvania.....	Congenital.....	16 years.....	September 19, 1870
91	Harry E. Salamon.....	9	Black Hawk.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	.....	September 7, 1887
92	Paul Schoenerberger.....	20	Wright.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	.....	September 6, 1887
93	Carpenter Scott.....	14	Boone.....	Iowa.....	Amaurosis.....	12 years.....	December 31, 1889
94	Alva P. Snyder.....	11	Dallas.....	Iowa.....	.....	11 years.....	August 31, 1885
95	Frederick Stark.....	12	Clay.....	Iowa.....	.....	12 years.....	March 12, 1890
96	Rose Bud Snyder.....	9	Dallas.....	Iowa.....	.....	8 years.....	February 14, 1891
97	David G. Reinker.....	17	Black Hawk.....	Illinois.....	Accident.....	2 years.....	April 20, 1891
98	Harry A. Tosh.....	22	Jefferson.....	Ohio.....	Accident.....	19 years.....	October 2, 1884
99	John Thoma.....	13	Allamakee.....	Iowa.....	Scrofula.....	11 years.....	September 17, 1890
100	Georgia Vermilyea.....	15	Benton.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	.....	December 26, 1888
101	Ernest Waterman.....	15	Buena Vista.....	Illinois.....	Congenital.....	15 years.....	October 9, 1882
102	John E. Wyatt.....	7	Sioux.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	September 8, 1884
103	James Williams.....	13	Linn.....	Iowa.....	.....	13 years.....	September 5, 1883
104	Nicholas Webber.....	10	Buchanan.....	Iowa.....	Congenital.....	.....	September 7, 1887
105	Charles H. Wood.....	9	Benton.....	Iowa.....	Accident.....	6 years.....	September 5, 1888
106	Frank Whitaker.....	13	Jefferson.....	Iowa.....	.....	11 years.....	October 26, 1887
107	Anthony Wade.....	12	Marion.....	Iowa.....	Accident.....	4 years.....	September 2, 1885
108	Abraham Willis.....	14	Warren.....	Iowa.....	.....	5 years.....	September 3, 1890
109	Fred W. Woodard.....	15	Polk.....	Minnesota.....	Accident.....	11 years.....	September 6, 1890

1	Lulu Ashmore.	Montgomery	Iowa	Congenital	March	9, 1845
2	Edna Anderson.	Sioux	Wisconsin	Scrofula	June	15, 1841
3	Hilly Allbee.	14 Black Hawk	Iowa	Ulcerated cornea	September	7, 1867
4	Louis M. Adams	24 Butler	Iowa	Congenital	September	4, 1860
5	Nettie J. Anderson	Dallas	Iowa	Whooping cough	September	2, 1860
6	Mary Boyle	14 Clayton	Iowa	Cold	February	17, 1865
7	Minnie Bonesteel	6 Crawford	Iowa	Congenital	January	6, 1862
8	Emelle Braklow	8 Boone	Iowa	Congenital	September	6, 1862
9	Anna Breeman	20 Lee	Iowa	Neuralgia	September	22, 1862
10		17 Emmet	Illinois	Congenital	October	20, 1867
11		13 Clay	Iowa	Accident	March	2, 1869
12		13 Pocahontas	New York	Accident	March	1, 1869
13		17 Des Moines	Connecticut	Atrophy of optic nerve	September	16, 1879
14		18 Marlon	Iowa	Congenital	October	20, 1867
15		11 Johnson	Iowa	Cold	September	17, 1869
16		11 Benton	Nebraska	Congenital	April	4, 1890
17		10 Dickinson	Iowa	Cold	September	1, 1845
18		14 Washington	Iowa	Brain fever	September	3, 1884
19		18 Benton	Iowa	Scrofula	September	3, 1884
20		21 Kossuth	Iowa	Accident	September	4, 1880
21		15 Warren	Iowa	Measles	September	17, 1879
22		16 Adair	Iowa	Measles	October	24, 1890
23		36 Scott	Illinois	Whooping cough	November	12, 1890
24		15 Osceola	Iowa	Scrofula	January	2, 1891
25		9 Woodbury	Iowa	Accident	September	3, 1875
26		14 Clayton	Iowa	Measles	September	2, 1884
27		23 Henry	Ireland	Measles	September	2, 1886
28		14 Benton	Illinois	Measles	March	11, 1889
29		11 Benton	Illinois	Measles	April	16, 1889
30		19 Polk	Iowa	Accident	September	6, 1892
31		10 Page	Missouri	Cataract	August	31, 1885
32		21 Cherokee	New York	Scrofula	January	4, 1848
33		16 Warren	Iowa	Whooping cough	September	10, 1868
34		16 Polk	Wisconsin	Whooping cough	September	6, 1891
35		11 Keokuk	Iowa	Scarlet fever	March	14, 1884
36		12 Jackson	Iowa	Granulation	September	7, 1887
37		21 Allamakee	Iowa	Congenital	April	16, 1890
38		17 Tama	Iowa	Granulation	September	1, 1900
39		16 Black Hawk	Iowa	Cataract	September	1, 1885
40		20 Adair	Iowa	Congenital	September	12, 1878
41		16 Polk	Illinois	Congenital	April	28, 1888
42		11 Hamilton	Iowa	Congenital	November	20, 1887
43		16 Benton	Iowa	Ulcerated cornea	March	8, 1890
44		23 Carroll	Pennsylvania	Ulcerated cornea	September	11, 1888
45		13 Johnson	Iowa	Ulcerated cornea	November	21, 1892
46		11 Lucas	Illinois	Ulcerated cornea	November	21, 1892
47		11 Marion	Iowa	Ulcerated cornea	November	21, 1892
48		Clayton	Iowa	Ulcerated cornea	November	21, 1892

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED—CONTINUED.

Number.	Name.	Age at admission.	County.	Nativity.	Cause of blindness.	How long blind at admission.	Date of admission.
40	Dora Kester.	16	Guthrie	Iowa.	.....	6 years	September 15, 1887
50	Catherine Kneeskern.	13	Winnebago	Iowa.	.....	2 years	August 30, 1890
51	Minnie Litton	13	Madison	Indiana.	Scrofula.	4 years	October 2, 1885
52	California Lewis.	18	Wayne	Missouri	Neuralgia.	2 years	September 12, 1882
53	Sarah I. Lint	17	Linn	Iowa.	Granulation.	10 years	September 10, 1890
54	Florence M. Long	15	Cedar	Kansas	.....	.....	February 2, 1891
		14	Guthrie	Iowa	Iritis	.....	October 24, 1883
		10	Keokuk	Iowa.	.....	1 year	September 1, 1886
		16	Washington	Iowa.	Congenital.	.....	November 10, 1886
		12	Cass	Iowa.	Congenital.	.....	January 9, 1890
		18	Linn	Iowa.	Brain fever.	18 years	April 29, 1880
		14	Calhoun	Iowa.	Cataract.	14 years	September 17, 1893
		10	Keokuk	Iowa.	.....	12 years	September 6, 1877
		15	Minnehaha, E. D.	Wisconsin.	Accident	1 year	June 24, 1884
		7	Polk.	Iowa.	Spinal meningitis.	3 years	September 1, 1885
		20	Montgomery	Iowa.	.....	12 years	January 1, 1890
		14	Dallas	Nebraska.	.....	.....	November 21, 1890
		7	Clinton	Denmark	.....	.....	December 28, 1885
		12	Clayton	Iowa.	Cataract.	4 years	November 13, 1896
		8	Jackson	Iowa	Accident	3 years	September 6, 1888
		12	Scott.	Illinois.	.....	12 years	September 5, 1899
		17	Benton	Missouri	Chorea.	6 years	November 4, 1889
		18	Pocahontas	Illinois.	Small-pox.	8 years	May 12, 1886
		14	Benton.	New York.	.....	10 years	December 8, 1885
		11	Benton.	New York	.....	9 years	December 8, 1885
		17	Cedar.	Iowa.	.....	3 years	September 10, 1879
		11	Louisa	Illinois.	Whooping cough	8 years	October 17, 1877
		10	Louisa	Iowa.	Scrofula.	10 years	November 2, 1883
		30	Henry	Iowa.	Accident	26 years	March 10, 1889
		7	Keokuk	Iowa.	Accident	.....	September 5, 1884
		14	Calhoun	Iowa.	Diphtheria	3 years	September 2, 1890
		15	Adair	Illinois.	.....	11 years	October 27, 1890
		14	Louisa	Iowa.	Congenital.	.....	November 1, 1890
		14	Linn	Iowa.	Scrofula.	14 years	November 2, 1890
		12	Madison.	Iowa.	.....	6 years	March 13, 1890
		16	Buchanan	Iowa.	Scrofula.	2 years	February 3, 1883
		6	Madison.	Iowa.	Cholera infantum.	5 years	April 11, 1882
		6	Montgomery	Iowa.	.....	.....	September 3, 1884
		14	Linn	Iowa	.....	.....	October 4, 1886

13	Perth Amherst	Iowa	Spinal disease	1 year	September 4, 1880
14	Floyd	Iowa	Whooping cough	1 year	September 13, 1880
14	Madison	Iowa			September 13, 1880
14	Madison	Iowa			September 13, 1880
14	Polk	Iowa	Granulation	16 years	October 24, 1885
8	Marion	Iowa	Congenital		February 6, 1890
4	Marion	Iowa	Congenital		February 6, 1890
18	Brown, S. Dakota	Iowa		8 years	September 2, 1890
25	Shelby	Michigan	Accident	16 years	September 4, 1890
10	Delaware	Missouri	Mursted corner	1 year	September 30, 1886
7	Benton	Iowa	Scarlet fever	3 years	January 20, 1890
19	Marhaska	Missouri	Scrofula		November 30, 1886
13	Keokuk	Iowa	Scarlet fever	2 years	January 20, 1882
11	Rutler	Iowa	Congenital	11 years	September 2, 1885
7	Polk	Indiana		7 years	September 5, 1884
10	Linn	Iowa	Scrofula	2 years	January 5, 1876
10	Marion	Illinois	Measles		September 3, 1889
17	Benton	Maine	Measles	1/2 year	September 16, 1889
8	Marion	Illinois	Measles		February 3, 1891
8	Dallas	Iowa		7 years	February 14, 1891
11	Scott	Iowa	Congenital		January 5, 1887

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TREASURER'S REPORT

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand from last report :	
For library and school apparatus.....	\$ 25.70
For employing an expert oculist.....	700.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand from last report :	
For constructing cistern.....	81.40
For outside and inside painting.....	2.62
For Portland cement work..	52.35
For repairs to outside wood-work and plastering.....	325.00
For building cupolas and porches.....	188.27

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand from last report :	
For contingent and general repairs..	379.41
For bedding and furniture.....	.46
For library and school apparatus.....	399.00
For washing machine.....	59.84
For painting.	340.48
Total balance.	\$ 2,614.53

EXPENDITURES.

Of the balance on hand of the appropriations of the Twentieth General Assembly, we have expended as shown by the following statement :

For library and school apparatus, \$25.38, leaving a balance of \$.32
 For employing an expert oculist, nothing expended; on hand, \$700.00.

Of the balance on hand of the appropriations of the Twenty-first General Assembly, we have expended as follows :

For constructing cistern, nothing expended, on hand, \$81.40.
 For outside and inside painting, \$12.35, leaving a balance of \$10.27.
 For Portland cement work, nothing expended; on hand, \$52.35.
 For repairs to outside wood work and plastering, nothing expended; on hand, \$325.
 For building cupolas and porches, \$178.09, leaving a balance of \$10.18.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the special appropriations of the Twenty-second General Assembly, we have received from the State since last report as follows:

For contingent and general repairs.....	\$ 2,000.00
For bedding and furniture.	700.00
For library and school apparatus.	1,000.00
For new front steps and foundation for same.....	500.00

And we have expended the following amounts:

For contingent and general repairs, \$2,264.07, leaving a balance of.....	\$ 115.34
For bedding and furniture, \$685.14, leaving a balance of.....	15.32
For library and school apparatus, \$723.80, leaving a balance of..	675.20
For washing machine, nothing expended, on hand.....	50.84
For painting, \$305.96, leaving a balance of.....	74.50
For new front steps and foundation for same, \$500.00, leaving no balance.	

Of the special appropriations of the Twenty-third General Assembly, we have received from the State the following amounts:

For contingent and repairs and fire proof safe.....	\$ 334.82
For waterworks	1,500.00
For bedding and furniture	420.62

Of the special appropriations of the Twenty-third General Assembly, we have expended as follows:

- For contingent and repairs and fire-proof safe, \$334.82, leaving no balance.
- For waterworks, \$1,499.98, leaving a balance of two cents.
- For bedding and furniture, \$420.62, leaving no balance.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

O. O. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

RECEIPTS.

1889.			
July	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 2,614.53
July	2.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-second General Assembly.....	1,000.00
July	2.	State appropriation for new front steps, Twenty-second General Assembly.	500.00
July	2.	State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-second General Assembly	700.00
November	7.	State appropriation for library and school apparatus, Twenty-second General Assembly.....	500.00
1890.			
April	2.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-second General Assembly.	1,000.00
April	2.	State appropriation for library and school apparatus, Twenty-second General Assembly	500.00
August	7.	State appropriation for waterworks, Twenty-third General Assembly.	1,500.00
November	6.	State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	196.33
1891.			
April	8.	State appropriation for contingent, repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	334.82
April	8.	State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	122.50
June	10.	State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	101.70
Total receipts.....			\$ 9,069.97

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.
O. O. HARRINGTON, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

EXPENDITURES.

1889.			
August	6.	By orders for July...	\$ 1,006.52
September		By orders for August.....	891.95
October		By orders for September..	317.03
December		By orders for November.....	165.13
1890.			
January	7.	By orders for December.....	181.40
February	4.	By orders for January.....	28.45
March	4.	By orders for February.....	1.25
April	3.	By orders for March.....	53.81
June	9.	By orders for May.....	306.10
July	1.	By orders for June.....	42.50
August	7.	By orders for July.....	206.88
September	2.	By orders for August.....	2,035.86
October	9.	By orders for September.....	60.75
November	6.	By orders for October.....	271.37
December	2.	By orders for November.....	48.85
1891.			
January	7.	By orders for December.....	187.83
February	3.	By orders for January.....	71.50
March	3.	By orders for February.....	30.45
April	9.	By orders for March.....	531.13
May	6.	By orders for April.....	67.06
June	11.	By orders for May.....	293.22
July	2.	By orders for June.....	51.00
Total expenditures.			\$ 6,930.23
Balance in treasury			2,119.74
			<u>\$ 9,049.97</u>

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

C. O. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer.*

SPECIAL

DATE.	Warrant and voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Special appropriation, 20th General Assembly, school apparatus.	Special appropriation, 20th General Assembly, ex- pert oculist.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assembly, painting.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assembly, port- land cement work.
1889.						
August	6	1 C. Elles & Son.....	•	•	•	•
August	6	2 Joseph Dicks.....				
August	6	3 Charles Oppelt.....				
August	6	4 Boggs & Connor.....				
August	6	5 W. H. Thompson				
August	6	6 H. Verharen.....				
August	6	7 F. D. Tanney.....				
August	6	8 J. G. Viles.....				
August	6	9 L. H. Freeman.....				
August	6	10 G. T. Rock.....				
August	6	11 P. S. Shockley.....				
August	6	12 Jas. F. Brubaker..				
August	6	13 D. Appleton & Co....				
August	6	14 Republican Printing Company.....	4.75			
August	6	15 N. B. Kneass, jr.....	3.50			
August	6	16 Boggs & Connor.....				
August	6	17 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R'y Co.				
August	6	18 Eddy Bros.....				
September	3	19 P. S. Shockley.....				
September	3	20 Jas. S. Brubaker.....				
September	3	21 J. V. Farrell & Co.....				
September	3	22 Eddy Bros.....				
September	3	23 J. F. Young.....				
September	3	24 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R'y Co.				
September	3	25 A. H. Brown				
September	3	26 H. Verharen.....				
September	3	27 J. G. Viles.....				
September	3	28 L. H. Freeman.....				
September	3	29 G. T. Rock.....				
September	3	30 C. Ellis & Son.....				
September	3	31 Dearborn Foundry Company.....				
September	10	32 Boggs & Conner.....				
September	10	33 Josselyn & Taylor.....				
September	10	34 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R'y Co.				
September	10	35 M. Dowlan.....				
October	2	36 Killen & Co.....				
October	2	37 Marquis Barr.....				
October	2	38 Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company.....				
December	3	39 L. M. Rumsey & Co....				
December	3	40 R. R. Street & Co....	6.58			
December	3	41 H. Wilcox.....				
1890.						
January	8	42 M. M. Morrison.....				
January	8	43 H. H. Burr.....				
January	8	44 H. Verharen.....				
February	4	45 C. Ellis & Son.....				
March	4	46 M. M. Morrison.....				
April	3	47 M. J. Galligan.....				
April	3	48 B. Murphy.....				
June	9	49 Johnson & Remington				
June	9	50 John Baker.....				
June	9	51 Western Valve Company.....				
June	9	52 D. Appleton & Co.....				
June	9	53 G. T. Rock.....				

APPROPRIATIONS.

Special appropriation, 21st General Assembly, (uppo- lies and perches, Special appropriation, 21st	ing machine.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assembly, bed- ding and furniture.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assembly, con- tingent, repairs and safe.	Special appropriation, 23d in, 23d water.	Total.
72.50					150.81
67.50					72.50
8.00					67.50
7.40					8.00
38.00					7.40
5.51					38.00
28.00					5.51
22.00					28.00
36.66					22.00
		78.00			36.66
		61.34			78.00
	174.50				61.34
					174.50
					4.75
					3.50
16.00					16.00
85.40					85.40
			238.85		238.85
		112.50			112.50
		54.14			54.14
			100.97		100.97
			10.25		10.25
			23.25		23.25
			4.65		4.65
					66.00
					48.00
					10.00
					6.00
					15.74
					22.76
19.00					19.00
					14.30
					86.90
					85.44
					261.96
			149.08		149.08
150.00					150.00
					8.05
					21.05
					6.58
					37.50
					100.00
					102.40
					20.00
					28.45
					1.25
					40.80
					13.00
					235.00
					41.55
					10.80
					6.00
					12.75

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

DATE.	Warrant and voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Special appropriation, 20th General Assembly, school apparatus.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assembly, export oculist.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assembly, painting.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assembly.
1890.						
July	1	54 N. B. Kneass	\$	\$	\$	\$
July	1	55 H. Verharen				
August	7	56 H. Verharen				
August	7	57 Ed. Mehan				
August	7	58 B. C. R. & N. Railway Co ..				
August	7	59 James A. Brown				
August	7	60 Eddy Bros				
August	7	61 J. V. Farwell & Co.....				
September	2	62 G. T. Rock				
September	2	63 James B. Clow & Son				
September	2	64 H. H. McElroy & Co				
September	2	65 H. Verharen				
September	2	66 Ed. Mehan				
September	2	67 P. S. Shookley			12 35	
September	2	68 G. T. Rock				
September	2	69 Ed Mehan				
September	2	70 James B. Clow & Son				
September	2	71 H. Verharen				
September	2	72 O. Elles & Son				
October	9	73 M. M. Morrison				
October	9	74 Charles L. Webster & Co....				
October	9	75 H. Verharen				
November	6	76 Killen & Co				
November	6	77 Sheuerman Brothers.....				
November	6	78 H. Verharen				
November	6	79 C. Ellis & Son				
November	6	80 H. Verharen	7.55			
December	2	81 M. M. Morrison				
December	2	82 James B. Clow & Son				
December	2	83 Perkins Institute for the blind				
1891.						
January	7	84 George B. Carpenter				
January	7	85 James B. Clow & Son				
February	3	86 John Baker				
March	3	87 B. Murphy				
March	3	88 Carman & Schmidt				
April	9	89 Otago Chair Co				
April	9	90 James B. Clow & Son				
April	9	91 C. Ellis & Son				
April	9	92 C. E. Wilcox				
May	6	93 J. G. Viles				
May	6	94 George W. Ridge				
May	6	95 M. M. Morrison	3 00			
May	6	96 T. F. Mc'Une				
June	11	97 M. M. Morrison				
June	11	98 Van Husen & Chapman				
June	11	99 W. B. Walt				
June	11	100 D. Appleton & Co.....				
June	11	101 C. Ellis & Son				
June	11	102 J. G. Viles				
June	11	103 James B. Clow & Son				
July		104 J. G. Viles				
Totals			\$25.38		\$12 35	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Current expense account.

RECEIPTS.

1890.			
July	1.	Balance in treasury.	\$ 3,265.40
July	2.	State appropriation, salaries.....	2,500.00
July	2.	State appropriation, current expense..	5,330.00
Sept.	10.	State appropriation, pupils' clothing.....	233.00
October	2.	State appropriation, salaries.....	2,500.00
October	2.	State appropriation, current expense.....	1,440.00
1891.			
January	7.	State appropriation, current expense.....	5,000.00
January	7.	State appropriation, salaries.....	2,500.00
January	7.	State appropriation, pupils' clothing.....	686.00
April	2.	State appropriation, salaries....	2,500.00
April	2.	State appropriation, current expense.....	5,340.00
July	1.	State appropriation, current expense....	4,140.00
July	1.	State appropriation, salaries....	2,500.00
July	1.	State appropriation, pupil's clothing....	288.00
October	8.	State appropriation, current expense.....	2,000.00
October	8.	State appropriation, salaries.....	2,500.00
1891.			
January	7.	State appropriation, current expense.....	6,040.00
January	7.	State appropriation, salaries ..	2,500.00
January	7.	State appropriation, pupils' clothing.....	485.00
April	8.	State appropriation, current expense.....	6,200.00
April	8.	State appropriation, salaries.....	2,500.00
			\$ 62,719.00
For tuition of pupils outside the State			\$ 1,150.00
For clothing of pupils outside the State			117.40
For brooms sold.			140.16
For nets, hammocks, etc., sold....			496.04
For fancy articles sold.....			132.43
From sewing department.....			165.35
For hogs and cattle sold.....			602.94
For postage sold.....			136.00
For sundry sales			174.87
			\$ 3,934.00
Total receipts.....			\$ 66,653.00

C. O. HARRINGTON, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Current expense account.

EXPENDITURES.

1890.			
August	6.	By orders for July	\$ 834.11
September	3.	By orders for August.....	1,503.29
October	2.	By orders for September	3,420.19
November	7.	By orders for October.....	2,078.38
December	3.	By orders for November.....	2,115.83
1890.			
January	8.	By orders for December	4,787.86
February	4.	By orders for January	1,948.50
March	4.	By orders for February.....	1,591.60
April	2.	By orders for March.....	3,431.17
May	6.	By orders for April	1,836.43
June	11.	By orders for May.....	4,049.68
July	1.	By orders for June	1,167.30
August	7.	By orders for July.....	1,086.48
September	2.	By orders for August.	1,078.80
October	8.	By orders for September.. .	3,880.05
November	6.	By orders for October ...	3,068.40
December	2.	By orders for November.....	2,097.83
1891.			
January	7.	By orders for December... ..	5,105.96
February	3.	By orders for January.....	2,916.51
March	3.	By orders for February.. .	1,763.38
April	8.	By orders for March.....	3,884.17
May	6.	By orders for April.....	2,290.54
June	6.	By orders for May.....	4,545.02
July	8.	By orders for June.....	1,465.47
		Total expenditures... ..	\$ 61,906.84
		Balance in treasury... ..	4,658.53
			\$ 66,565.37

C. O. HARRINGTON, Treasurer.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND. CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES.

	Meat, fish and lard.	Breadstuffs.	Fruits and vego- tables.	Coffee and tea.	Sugar and syrup.	Gundry groceries.	Butter.	Cheese and eggs.	Soap.	Medicinal sup- plies.	Dry goods and clothing.	Postage and sta- tionery.
Expenditures for July, 1880	77.51	17.73	115.31	7.50	68.70	6.04	27.00	3.87	6.34	1.15	10.75	10.75
Expenditures for August, 1880	103.83	37.39	48.59	52.25	63.40	31.21	30.34	5.79	12.75	2.30	21.35	21.35
Expenditures for September, 1880	175.15	103.55	138.08		130.50	28.06	64.41	14.61	4.25	2.00	42.14	42.14
Expenditures for October, 1880	206.64	152.80	304.04	41.76	61.38	41.85	204.40	30.13	4.25	2.00	12.83	11.50
Expenditures for November, 1880	203.01	150.30	320.05		78.00	41.14	134.54	24.32	12.30	7.00	13.71	10.00
Expenditures for December, 1880	240.79	147.58	103.77	63.75	90.65	34.51	128.48	23.04	10.40	3.05	757.00	10.50
Expenditures for January, 1880	271.97	130.40	53.75	6.00	61.77	41.71	130.44	23.51	19.55	2.65	18.11	20.15
Expenditures for February, 1880	206.21	146.62	34.65	30.00	67.00	56.40	114.30	16.14	4.10	1.50	11.18	17.70
Expenditures for March, 1880	201.31	150.91	50.05	57.75	46.10	40.00	124.24	25.80	27.53	2.25	10.18	13.85
Expenditures for April, 1880	215.14	152.34	74.46	26.00	66.30	43.28	149.47	27.00	7.26	.70	13.60	40.85
Expenditures for May, 1880	224.04	130.57	134.40	58.00	73.83	43.00	92.36	44.45	4.00	2.20	300.54	31.80
Expenditures for June, 1880	100.02	62.71	91.46	16.50	24.36	34.34	32.19	16.46	4.20	2.10	3.16	28.60
Expenditures for July, 1880	74.73	21.51	01.72	23.85	21.08	6.50	28.55	8.86	15.35	1.32	17.46	6.00
Expenditures for August, 1880	100.05	41.60	67.23	28.00	23.47	12.50	42.44	11.32	7.30	1.00	51.57	27.50
Expenditures for September, 1880	172.49	144.04	256.40	58.00	105.16	35.73	110.16	25.67	21.05	2.00	62.70	14.75
Expenditures for October, 1880	100.20	166.37	816.31	67.50	100.10	41.09	190.67	34.56	45.45	2.15	30.24	12.55
Expenditures for November, 1880	228.50	174.74	72.07	56.00	65.65	27.22	224.26	22.30	13.40	3.05	606.35	21.50
Expenditures for December, 1880	265.24	171.30	41.23	72.00	55.74	60.02	205.35	31.19	12.40	1.70	42.77	32.69
Expenditures for January, 1881	230.63	204.40	206.63	58.15	102.16	42.04	200.00	28.71	12.40	3.00	20.21	16.00
Expenditures for February, 1881	210.44	108.51	65.34	48.16	67.67	30.04	235.66	20.31	4.10	3.00	29.71	22.75
Expenditures for March, 1881	244.11	162.62	65.38	75.29	93.61	25.21	203.90	38.04	19.90	3.15	27.71	16.50
Expenditures for April, 1881	204.70	165.17	124.23	43.68	93.61	28.06	222.00	25.50	19.52	1.15	57.11	24.65
Expenditures for May, 1881	178.63	178.31	133.42	38.64	107.01	19.52	161.65	45.30	11.50	2.05	321.65	5.00
Expenditures for June, 1881	112.32	64.03	171.16	8.40	.80	27.25	81.04	10.03	4.25	..	22.06	..
Total	\$ 4,064 11/16	\$ 2,118 05/8	\$ 3,573 17/8	\$ 407 28/8	\$ 1,626 30/8	\$ 700 23/8	\$ 3,220 35/8	\$ 662 03/8	\$ 234 16/8	\$ 57 07/8	\$ 2,414 53/8	\$ 400 14/8

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Library and di- versions.	Furniture and furnishings.	Hardware and houseware.	Repairs.	Contingencies.	Farm.	Fuel.	Lights.	Salaries and wages.	Trustees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
3.50	11.75	12.22	60.00	32.65	6.86	7.18	7.42	286.50	38.70	97.23	894.11
		17.16	2.00	69.28		470.02	1.20	284.00	38.70	97.23	1,563.29
		15.60	9.20	27.02	61.54	121.56	13.43	1,806.84	142.50	99.58	3,420.19
		11.10	13.71	38.69	67.42	103.31	11.90	618.00	38.70	44.31	2,078.28
		7.89	34.35	41.03	60.04	450.31	23.13	629.00	38.70	136.43	2,115.63
		13.36	16.05	17.19	60.43	320.78	30.38	2,286.50	133.50		4,787.60
		18.27	41.05	70.50	35.30	52.50	9.10	634.00	20.70	86.49	1,948.50
		18.67	23.75	23.37	65.52	36.00	7.40	2,291.50	102.00	77.87	1,591.60
		10.31	24.22	34.96	18.90	133.75	8.17	629.00	20.70	85.15	3,431.17
		8.30	57.00	69.11	19.77	80.38	7.35	2,456.50	217.70		1,836.43
		74.79	33.26	28.93	9.69			490.93	52.20		4,049.66
		47.00	53.53	40.75	9.69	47.16	7.75	337.50	52.20		1,157.30
		14.49	163.60	154.65	3.45	57.66	7.30	226.60	52.20	98.41	1,086.46
	50.30	15.09	96.64	52.06	13.84	559.12	17.89	1,742.65	177.90	237.03	1,078.80
		19.33	11.16	47.33	103.00	510.00	1.56	649.31	52.20	20.85	3,680.05
		28.80	1.85	53.06	22.90	163.66	15.43	639.50	20.70	133.69	3,068.40
		6.80	23.40	62.87	20.48	518.59	15.81	2,339.00	145.00	337.67	2,097.63
		11.10	30.15	54.24	106.47	703.72	15.34	677.00	52.20	85.20	5,105.95
		37.90	57.60	72.95	34.38		1.50	702.00	20.70	76.20	2,916.51
		6.20	10.16	23.18	10.40	4.50	25.25	2,398.00	161.50	205.43	1,763.38
		31.25	3.05	54.67	20.52	118.05	7.79	700.85	52.20	155.48	3,884.17
		23.00	27.50	13.47	58.07	158.05	7.75	2,538.00	190.20	375.68	2,390.54
		23.82	32.90	46.73	22.35	82.78	73.00	401.88	52.20	126.00	4,545.02
3.50		9.37	142.05	27.00	19.63						1,495.47
Totals	3.50	481.80	988.19	1,186.03	870.33	5,547.61	303.83	26,532.26	81,912.00	2,407.70	961,996.84
Balance on hand											4,538.53
Total											966,535.37

C. O. BARRINGTON, Treasurer

C. O. BARRINGTON, Treasurer

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Industrial Home for the Blind.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, August 15, 1891.

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa.

In compliance with the letter of the law, requiring the Board of Trustees of all State institutions to make a report to the Governor on or before August 15th in each odd numbered year, (Chapter 175, Laws of 1882), we beg leave to submit the following as a partial and preliminary report, as, for reason hereinafter given, it is impossible to make a full report at the present time, but now ask leave to file one supplementary hereto before the meeting of the Legislature, which will contain a complete statement of the condition of affairs.

Our commission was created by chapter 53 of the laws of the Twenty-third General Assembly, which provides that the Governor shall appoint a commission of five persons, whose duty, among other things, are to locate and erect suitable buildings for an industrial home for the adult blind.

Agreeably to our appointment we met at Des Moines, Iowa, May 20, 1890, and proceeded to organize by the election of J. M. Stocker as president, and A. R. Ladd as secretary of the commission.

A number of cities and towns in the State were applicants for the institution and, in order to familiarize ourselves with the different places, and thus be enabled to select the one which, in our judgment, should be the most suitable, we, in the month of June, 1890, visited each of them, some fifteen in number, and, after a careful review of the situation, and taking into consideration the requirements of the General Assembly, decided to locate the home at Knoxville, the county seat of Marion county, and at once appointed William Foster, of Des Moines, Iowa, as our architect and proceeded to advertise for bids to erect the building in accordance with the plans by him prepared, at the same time calling for bids for furnishing the necessary apparatus and fixtures for heating the same by steam. On August 21, 1890, we met and opened the various proposals, and as a result awarded the

contract for the erection of the building to F. S. Whiting, of Des Moines, Iowa, for \$26,763; and for steam heating, to Wallace & Co., also of Des Moines, Iowa, for \$2,077.

At the date of this report neither of the contractors have finished their work, but are now rapidly nearing completion, and present indications warrant our belief that they will be entirely through by about October 1st next.

We have paid thus far, to F. S. Whiting, \$14,382.57; for putting in sewerage, \$486.82; for steam heating, \$900; William Foster, architect, \$1,004.09.

The citizens of Knoxville have donated the site for the home, consisting of fifty acres of fine land within a mile of the court house, a good road running thereto, and sidewalks built all of the way.

Proper conveyances of the title have been made to the State, and having been duly recorded are now on file with the Auditor of State.

The council of the city of Knoxville entered into an agreement with us, by the terms of which there has been laid the necessary mains and pipes to connect the buildings with the waterworks of said city. A plentiful supply of water is now furnished, and by the future terms of the agreement the city is to continue to furnish water, free of all charge, for five years.

We now believe that we will have the building completed, furnished and ready for occupancy by November 1st next, at which time we will be better prepared to make a full report.

Again begging leave to make a supplementary report as above suggested, the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

J. W. STOCKER,
A. R. LADD,
J. B. ELLIOTT,
J. P. PATRICK.
LORANA MATTICE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, December 19, 1891.

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

The undersigned, a Board of Commissioners, appointed to locate and build an Industrial Home for the Adult Blind, respectfully report that Section 7 of Chapter 53, of the acts of the Twenty-third General Assembly, provides that as soon as the buildings shall be completed and furnished, that said Board shall notify your Excellency thereof, and declare the Home ready for occupancy.

The buildings are completed, a superintendent, matron and foreman appointed, and the Home is now ready for occupancy.

Respectfully,

J. W. STOCKER,
A. R. LADD,
J. P. PATRICK,
J. B. ELLIOTT,
MISS L. MATTICE,
Commissioners.

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, December 19, 1891.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

Your commission appointed to locate, build and operate an Industrial Home for the Adult Blind for the State of Iowa respectfully submit the following report:

Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Twenty-third General Assembly of the State of Iowa provided for the appointment of a commission to locate and build such an institution and made an appropriation for the same in the sum of \$40,000.

Your Excellency appointed as such commissioners:

J. W. STOCKER, of Logan county.

A. R. LADD, of Wright county.

J. P. PATRICK, of Clayton county.

J. B. ELLIOTT, of Marion county.

MISS L. MATTICE, of Benton county.

Your commission organized on May 20, 1890, and after receiving propositions from various localities, among them being Boone, Boone county, Carroll, Carroll county; Missouri Valley and Logan, Harrison county; Mus-

catine, Muscatine county; Oskaloosa, Mahaska county; Humbolt, Humbolt county; Clarion, Wright county; Mason City, Cerro Gordo county; Charles City, Floyd county; Waverly, Bremer county; Newton, Jasper county; Adel, Dallas county; Des Moines, Polk county, and Knoxville, Marion county.

All of them were visited by the Board, and after carefully investigating water supply, sewerage, railroad facilities, etc., selected that from Knoxville, Marion county, as being the most advantageous offer.

They donated fifty acres of fine land within three-quarters of a mile of the business center of the town. A cash donation of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) and water service free for five years.

The water supply is good and ample in every way. Sewerage is also excellent, a fall of forty feet being obtained in a total length of twelve hundred.

The State is also indemnified by the city of Knoxville against any claim for damages from abutting property owners. The well-known firm of Foster & Liebke were selected as architects, and after visiting various institutions in company with members of the Board, they prepared plans and specifications for the buildings.

Bids were advertised for and contracts let as follows:

F. L. Whiting—main building, barn, workshops, storehouses, etc.	\$ 29,218.37
Wallace & McNamara—steam heating.....	\$ 2,077.00
John Burnside—sewerage.....	486.82

At our meeting on December 17th, we accepted the building from the hands of the contractors, everything being completed as per plans and specifications.

We herewith submit our financial report:

Appropriation	\$ 40,000.00
Cash donations	1,200.00
Total.....	\$ 41,200.00

EXPENDITURES.

F. F. Whiting, contract	\$ 29,218.37
Wallace & McNamara, contract.....	2,077.00
Jno. Burnside, contract	486.82
J. B. Elliott, incidentals.....	34.80
Foster & Liebke, architects	1,587.59
Chicago Carpet Co., carpets	368.01
Marshall Field & Co., dry goods.....	440.28
Bramhall, Dean & Co., ranges.....	223.04
Pitkin & Brooks, crockery.....	297.13
Mattoon Manufacturing Company, furniture.....	206.84
James B. Clow & Son, hose, etc.....	71.75
T. J. Barnes, furniture.....	143.50
Shultz & Hirsh, mattresses	320.60
Capital City Woolen Mills, blankets	232.55
Bub & Kip, furniture	60.05
Getchell & Martin, furniture.....	33.75

Hubbard Spring Co., springs.....	61.60
Woodruff Bros., wagon..	61.25
W. A. Gamble, coal.....	85.50
Hart & Moore, drayage.....	6.75
F. L. Whiting, wardrobes.....	77.85
W. L. Collins, two horses.....	285.00
G. L. Burdick, harness	85.00
Add to this machinery and furniture purchased but not yet received.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$ 38,815.07
Balance on hand.....	\$ 2,884.93

We have appointed, as Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Whiting, of Des Moines, at a joint salary of \$1,500 per annum, and Mr. A. C. Ferrably, of Vinton, as foreman of the work shops, at a salary of \$500 per annum.

Taking the small balance on hand into consideration, it can be readily seen that some provision must be made at an early date for operating the institution.

We understand, from the law creating it, that it is intended as a work shop in addition to a "Home," and that any articles may be manufactured that can be done by the blind, and the proceeds from the sale thereof shall be applied towards the maintenance of the Home.

We have no funds with which to purchase stock or material outside of the small balance named above.

In order that the requirements of the act under which we are working may be fully carried out, we recommend and ask for the following appropriations

For salaries of officers and employes and subsistence, \$15,000; per annum.....	\$ 30,000.00
For purchase of materials used in manufacturing brooms, brushes, etc.....	10,000.00
For additional furniture.....	3,000.00
For grading and laying out grounds, fences, walks, etc.....	4,000.00
For contingent fund, repairs, etc.....	2,000.00
For ice house and cold storage.....	1,000.00
For orchard, small fruits, etc.....	500.00
For electric light plant.....	6,000.00
Total	\$ 56,500.00

We earnestly urge an immediate provision for an electric light plant. There are neither gas nor light plants available, and no provision having been made for an independent light plant, we are compelled to use lamps, which are dangerous around such an institution, to say the least.

In organizing and building this Home we understand its object is to gather together deserving people, whose support is at present a tax upon the community, to teach them useful trades, furnish them material and employment, and pay each what they earn.

If they can do work enough to support themselves the community is relieved of the burden. If not, it costs less to aid those who are doing all they can, than to maintain them in idleness, to say nothing of the moral effect.

It will doubtless prove an inestimable blessing to many homeless and helpless blind, and inspires them with hope that it will, at least, bring to them the means of partial independence.

It should be cherished by the State of Iowa as one of the most beneficent of its institutions.

Respectfully,

J. W. STOCKER,
A. R. LADD,
J. P. PATRICK,
J. B. ELLIOT,
Miss L. MATTICE,
Commissioners.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR

Feeble-Minded Children

AT GLENWOOD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER,
1891.

IOWA INSTITUTION
FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN,
GLENWOOD, IOWA, Aug, 15, 1891. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa:*

SIR—With pleasure I herewith transmit a copy of the eighth biennial report of this institution, for the use of yourself and the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

F. M. POWELL, *Sec'y Board of Trustees.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

HON W. H. HALL, *President*.....Osceola.
F. M. SHRIVER, *Treasurer*.....Glenwood.
ROBERT McGAVREN.....Missouri Valley.

SECRETARY OF BOARD.

F. M. POWELL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

F. M. POWELL, M. D.....Superintendent.

MATRON.

MRS. L. M. POWELL.

ASSISTANT MATRON:

MISS EMMA BROWNE.

CLERK AND STEWARD:

T. Q. RECORDS.

SECRETARY:

MISS MAE VAN DE WATER.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN:

J. M. DONELAN, M. D.

TEACHERS:

MISS MATTIE E. CLIFT.

MISS A. L. MCGREW.

MISS ELLA FRAZEE.

MISS NETTIE F. BAKER.

MISS MAY POWELL.

MRS. EMMA S. FREE.

MISS ETTA INSCORE.

MISS LAURA J. WAYNICK.

MISS GENE SARTELLE.

MISS BELLE IRWIN.

MISS FANNIE LOUNSBURY.

MISS LAURA G. MURPHY.

MR. JOSEPH CORLETTE.

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS.

Boys' Department.....	MR. GEORGE MOGRIDGE.
Girls' Department.....	MISS L. ROBINSON.
Hospital Department.....	MISS MARY E. SLACK.
Kitchen Department.....	MISS SARAH E. CLARK.
Farm and Garden Department.....	MR. JAMES MILLER.
Engineer's Department.....	MR. D. K. DONNELLY.
Horticultural Department.....	MR. J. P. JACKSON.
Foreman in Shoeshop.....	MR. ALFRED DAVIS.
Visitors' Attendant.....	MISS RILLA DREW.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To *His Excellency*, GOVERNOR BOIES, and the General Assembly.

The trustees herewith respectfully submit their eighth annual report, together with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer, for your inspection and consideration.

For the condition of the school and the operations in detail connected with the management of the institution, we request examination of the superintendent's report. To him we are indebted for success in controlling affairs delegated to this board.

It will be seen by the treasurer's report that the financial management is correct and in harmony with the law governing the institution. We refer to this with satisfaction; noticing with interest and encouragement that discretion and judgment have been exercised on the part of those entrusted with the immediate direction and expenditure of funds.

The increase in maintenance fund has encouragingly relieved the administration in disbursing the finances to better advantage in the interest of the household.

The special appropriations have been expended in accordance with the act creating them, with favorable results for the State in securing essential advantages for the inmates.

We invite your attention to the purchase of one hundred acres of land and the erection of a cottage now occupied by boys. The sums for these purposes have made good returns in providing what was urgently needed, in furnishing increased acreage, and a place for adult boys remote from the younger class of children.

The superintendent reported to the board that on the night of December 18, 1890, the boys' frame cottage caught fire and was saved from total destruction by the extra exertions of the attendants, Mr. Anderson, and the farmer, Mr. Miller, and his family. The fire originated in the fire place, igniting the lower joist and running along the studding to the upper story. Fortunately

building had been insured. The damage was estimated at \$235.00. which amount was promptly paid. Repairs have been made at a cost within the amount collected.

We concur with the superintendent in his reference to what has been provided with the several appropriations, and have to say in regard to the laundry, that we at once responded to the call from the superintendent to visit the institution at the time of the cyclone, on June 2, 1890, and found the effects more serious than anticipated; not only in the destruction of the laundry building and machinery, but a damaged boiler house, broken verandas, windows and roofing on the main building impaired.

We learned that two boys had been instantly killed, and also twelve or more injured, who were comfortably cared for, with indications of recovery; all was being done for them that attention could provide. The Executive Council had been notified, and Hon. J. A. Lyons, Auditor of State, was directed to visit the institution and learn the particulars of the storm.

After carefully considering the situation and procuring estimates of the architect, with the advice and counsel of Mr. Lyons, the damages were estimated at \$4,969.00, and a request on the part of the Board made to the Executive Council for that amount of providential fund.

There being some delay, the Superintendent and architect were directed to attend a meeting of the Council, where it was decided to appropriate \$2,000, and the management, advised by the Executive Council, to use the entire amount appropriated for "laundry addition, with machinery and shops," in rebuilding, with enlarged foundation to be completed in the future. Nothing was left but to begin anew, which has been done, leaving a well built one story, with new machinery throughout. We now ask that the legislature appropriate \$15,000 to add two stories to this beginning, one to be used for ironing, mending and sorting; the other for an industrial department for boys, to be fully equipped with appliances for shop work. We believe with the Superintendent, that these additions should be completed at as early a date as possible. The practical necessities of this department urgently demand it.

We are in full sympathy with the Superintendent relating to a building for custodials, realizing that the present arrangement is incomplete, and that future interests of this helpless division require it. The appended report has so fully set out the claims and needs of this that we only repeat what this body stated in the Seventh Biennial Report: "The number admitted during the period, and

the applications on file, indicate the demand on the part of the public for institution care and training, and brings the management to consider better means of classification. The number already in the asylum department, more or less associated with the improvable, should, in our judgment, have rooms in a division provided for their special needs. The Superintendent favors next a cottage hospital for paralytics and epileptics, which merits candid attention. That this particular class of unfortunates should be cared for in rooms adapted to their ailment, is very plain.

The adult boys should be provided with a custodial building at an early date. We have, then, to consider the demands for enlarging the scope of the institution in the way of Asylum buildings for *non-improvable*s, and cottages for adult boys. The interests of the institution require attention in this direction at once. For the reason of the number of epileptics in the ward, and that, as a class, they urgently need to be domiciled alone, we recommend an appropriation of \$24,000.00 for their benefit, which will also relieve the present classification to the advantage of other children, leaving the extension of the Asylum division and the cottage for boys until a finished plan of the grounds and buildings for the future can be procured. The Trustees unanimously desire to emphasize the importance of completed plans to work to. Already much labor has been inappropriately applied for the want of such plans. The institution now being at the point requiring expansion of the divisions referred to, we ask that "\$2,000.00 be given for plan and improvement of grounds." This quotation expresses our present views.

By reference to estimates of buildings of this character in other States, and what has been furnished by our architect, we are convinced that not less than \$50,000.00 will be required to build and equip an appropriate building for Asylum charges.

Hospital buildings referred to in this and other reports continue to invite attention. We advise some provision for epileptics, either in connection with this institution or at some other location. No class of defectives are more deserving of State care with accommodations adapted to their peculiar condition.

In the event of an appropriation for the custodials the management will be greatly relieved in a general classification, including the epileptic family.

The increased fruit yield calls for a fruit house to properly care for this important table supply.

Greater need exists at the present time for barns than at any time previous. Dr. Powell has creditably succeeded in developing a herd of high grade Holstein cows, without an appropriation on the part of the State for this purpose. While the farm is well managed and is a source of profit to the State, it is due this department that assistance be given to provide granaries and shelter for the stock.

The growth of the institution for some time past and the forecast for recognition on the part of those entitled to benefits here, together with a knowledge of the number in the State, being over two thousand, induces the Board to strongly request the Legislature to carefully examine these desired extensions.

The amounts presented by the Superintendent of Improvements correspond with our judgment, a summary of which is herewith submitted:

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

For erecting and completing a building for custodials.....	\$50,000.00
For completing laundry and industrial rooms.....	15,000.00
For barns and granaries	3,500.00
For finishing fourth floor in central building and seating assembly hall	2,000.00
For painting buildings.....	1,500.00
For fruit house	1,500.00
For fences... ..	1,000.00
For improvement of grounds.....	1,000.00
For new boiler and fixtures	2,000.00
For beds and bedding.....	2,400.00
For contingent and repair fund.....	6,000.00
For school supplies and library.....	900.00
For improving cottages and east cottage.....	4,200.00
For bedding, chairs and conveniences in hospital and ward for paralytics.....	500.00
Total	\$90,800.00

Regarding the departments of the institution, we notice that the schools are doing good work, and that the organization under the direction of Dr. Powell is growing stronger and more complete each year. Much credit is due the officers and teachers in managing this part of the work.

The boys' and girls' departments are well looked after and in as good condition as facilities will admit with the want of more room for proper classification.

The hospital department, although small, is earnestly filling its mission in caring for acute cases and twelve to fifteen as helpless paralytics as can exist. No conscientious person can visit this ward without dropping tears of sympathy. In connection with this, we have been present during the epidemics mentioned, and are glad to

state that we have always found the welfare of the afflicted carefully guarded and looked after.

We regularly visit the housekeeper's department, and note with interest the children at meal time. We can see no reason for complaint in this department.

The engineer's department is in better condition than ever before.

The laundry facilities permits increased advantages over previous arrangements and are appreciated by those in charge of this work.

The farm, garden and horticultural departments yearly increase in importance, until now they not only are a source of considerable revenue to the State, but a gratification also to be able to furnish fresh supplies for the tables and provide one of the most desirable means of teaching boys to labor.

Steward and clerical department—We are pleased to bear testimony to the efficient management of this important division in the management of the affairs of the institution. The purchase of supplies and record of transactions are faithfully carried out.

In expending the funds, the Board finds it inconvenient to contract for buildings and material with the plan of payments as arranged by the Legislature. Some of the improvements were imperatively needed, and it was deemed advisable to issue time orders to prevent delay in securing needed facilities.

A retrospective view of the past two years invites encouragement and hope for future prosperity of the institution. That all is complete and satisfactory cannot be expected, but we are impressed with the feeling that much good has been done, that those entrusted with this charge have honestly and zealously worked for the best interests of society in protecting and caring for a class meriting all that a generous public can bestow.

With continued confidence in Dr. Powell and wife, and their assistants, for their faithful service, and with manifestations of public interest and sympathy for those entrusted to our care, we leave their future welfare to a beneficent public to further direct.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HALL.

F. M. SHRIVER.

ROBERT MCGAVREN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—The report herewith submitted for your consideration covers the eighth biennial period in the history of this institution, a part of which, especially, refers to subjects presented in previous reports, but continue to claim attention.

No digression has been attempted in the management of affairs in the institution during the period, as you are aware, but a continued effort to develop and perfect resources with facilities at our disposal. At the beginning of the period there were 432 inmates and buildings to fairly well accommodate them, except arrangements to properly classify them. I consider, then, that what most urgently demands your attention and consideration at the present time, is the need of custodial departments for non-improvables, adult imbeciles and epileptics.

As the growth of the institution develops, the claims of this helpless division become more manifest until now it is an imperative necessity to provide accommodations suitable for them, if it shall be the State's policy to continue to provide for the legitimate demands of these wards.

Our household now numbers more than 450, with numerous applicants for admission to be considered. With this number congregated and distributed as they are here, you have readily observed that classification is imperfect and that, in justice to these several divisions, it is necessary to provide independent apartments for them. That the lower grades, the epileptics and educable classes should be domiciled so nearly together and at times associated in the same rooms, any observing person readily recognizes as an imperfect plan.

In previous reports these facts have been presented and a cottage for epileptics requested, but so far, it has not been considered favorably on the part of the State.

The history of older institutions has demonstrated the necessity of buildings for the custodial class, separate from the educational division. The conditions are now at such a point here, that something of this character must be provided, if the growth of the institution is to continue. I suggest, then, that you consider the advisability of locating a building for custodials in the rear of the main building, sufficiently remote to be somewhat independent, and yet near enough to be conveniently supervised. Buildings of this character have already been constructed in New York, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

In 1887, I referred to this subject as follows:—"What can be done for the asylum charges gathered from the lowest forms of idiocy and imbecility, many of whom are dependent upon others to anticipate and supply their most simple wants? In this division will be found the characterizing features of idiocy, as understood in a specific sense, with shades of disability, numerous as in the school department. In this family we find the profound idiot, who, having eyes, sees not; ears, but hears nothing; neither tastes, smells, manifests sensation, or recognizes articulate sounds, though in possession of all the organs governing the senses, apparently in a healthy condition, but lacking in sensorial power to interpret impressions; a being wrapped in the solitude of unconciousness, though in possession of all the inlets of knowledge, but leading to an undeveloped brain power. Associated with these deficiencies may be found pathological anomalies, the head may be unnaturally large or small, supported by an abnormally large or dwarfed body.

Here are the sthenic forms with undue nervous impulses, the asthenic with a want of normal activity, aggravated cases of epilepsy and the helpless paralytic. Others with partial loss of the senses. The motor functions may be abnormal, causing defective co-ordination, interfering with purposive acts, but tending in the direction of automatic movements. It is with these marked forms that medical and hygienic means are largely required to assist in correcting existing vices. They are taught some of the simpler drills in calisthenic exercises and learn to perform some kind of labor, the rate and extent of development being very slow and limited. It is with this character of inmates that wants must be created, that development may follow.

The influence of directed exercise, work and habit training favorably affects them. They are brighter and happier for it. Although termed "unimprovable," there are but few who will not admit of improvement.

The public in extending her mantle of charity to these, the lowest and most helpless of mankind, is not only aiding and protecting suffering humanity, but relieving the community of an exhausting burden that in many families is overtaking the parents and preventing the care and prosperity of other members of the family.

In the report of the committee on the care and training of feeble-minded at the National Convention of Charities and Correction, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1888, I find the following paragraph: "It is earnestly urged that the best disposal of this large class of the permanently disabled, is to place it in custodial departments of institutions for feeble-minded persons, in buildings somewhat remote, but under the same merciful system that inspires hope and help for the lowest of humanity, but in a broadly classified demonstration that will admit all the employment of the so-called moral idiot, thereby diminishing greatly the burden of the charitable and the tax-payer."

I desire to say further: never before in the history of the institution has the demands of this class been so urgent, so pressing, so imperative. There are on file numerous letters from parents and guardians appealing to the institution in the strongest terms for the admission of this class of children. For these reasons, then, I particularly request your earnest consideration of this subject and suggest that you advise increased provision for them.

By reference to exhibits, you notice that the institution is caring for 113 inmates belonging to the epileptic family, regarding which, it seems to me, the public have a right to demand special legislation, securing protection, care and treatment, with surroundings adapted to their condition; that the management of the institution and those interested in its general welfare should not place and care for them in wards with other children, is no longer doubted, as experience has demonstrated that the effects are not only demoralizing to the other inmates, but also exposing this class to possible injuries that should be avoided by suitable accommodations.

Previous reports have pointed out so fully the claims of the epileptic class that only this brief allusion is made with the hope of renewed consideration and interest in their behalf. The building referred to in preceding reports, to cost \$24,000, is yet, in my opinion, necessary to provide properly for them.

There has been eleven dismissed during the period on account of insanity. It is deemed proper to refer to this, from the fact that this institution and the hospitals for insane have more or less occasion to make transfers, which suggests that it is not always convenient to draw the line between some cases of excitable imbeciles and

those affected with insanity, It is true that there are sheltered here quite a number of epileptics tending to attacks of insanity, that must necessarily in time be transferred to hospitals for insane, unless suitable arrangements for their custody are provided here. It is also true that hospitals for insane make transfers to this institution.

Health and Sanitation—The institution has shared with the general public in the prevailing epidemics and fatality attending them. The mortality in this period has been greater than at any time previous. During the winters of 1890 and 1891, "Lagrippe," or influenza and pneumonia was prevalent in the wards, increasing the death rate, especially in the asylum grades. It became necessary to contend with an epidemic of measles, which occurred in the spring of 1890, from which cause nine deaths were registered. There were over two hundred patients at one time, requiring all the force at our disposal to care for them. The schools were closed and the teachers kindly and attentively assisted with others in caring for the sick.

Soon after recovery from this, a cyclone left its mark by demolishing one of the buildings, killing instantly two boys and injuring a dozen others. The injured have all recovered.

During the spring of 1891, diphtheria invaded the wards causing much trouble, in all twenty-four cases, resulting in five deaths. Customary precautions were observed by isolating the affected patients, placing them in the hospital building and quarantining the department. A thorough disinfecting course was instituted; clothing scalded or burned, and the furniture, floors and walls freshly painted throughout and disinfectants liberally used.

The above causes, together with a large number of epileptics and the asylum charges sheltered here must answer for the increased mortality. I am conscious of vigilance on the part of officers and employes in carrying out sanitary measures at all times, and that they have been constant and attentive in ministering to the afflicted. The sanitary conditions of the buildings and premises are good, except deficient ventilating flues in the boys' cottages.

The rooms arranged for a hospital department and care of paralytics continue to answer a good purpose, although inadequate to meet the demands of so large a household as cared for now, especially noticeable during the recent sickness. A hospital building for contagious diseases should be constructed and used only for epidemics of a contagious character.

Educational Department—There is nothing new to present in work that has been done in this division during the period. Teachers have encouragingly utilized the same methods to develop and strengthen the intellectual activities and physical vigor, using means for securing attracted and voluntary attention. In addition to the methods practiced in the common schools, kindergarten and work lessons have been carried out with perseverance and diligence. What has been said in previous reports of the advantages of manual training connected with the school department continues to rank favorably as a factor in disciplining the mind. It shall be our aim to develop greater resources in the future for systematizing labor training. Reference to exhibits indicating work done by children partially informs you what may be done by associating work lessons with the school. It is proper for me to state here that these tables indicate only the work done under the supervision of teachers and that a large amount of work has been done under the direction of the matron, department managers and others, not tabulated in this report.

Class No. 1 is made up from the best grade of girls possessing a fair degree of intelligence. They have made favorable progress under their teacher, Miss Ella Frazee, not only in text-book instruction, but in calisthenic drills and instrumental music.

Class 2 includes the better grade of boys, who, likewise, have made favorable progress in their studies, some of them being well advanced in the common branches, arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, etc. Miss Baker has very successfully managed these boys, and in addition to school work has a number of pupils in preliminary drawing. Their work reflects credit upon teacher and pupil.

Class 3 is under the direction of Miss Waynick, who has diligently labored for the interest of the girls in this room with favorable results.

Class 4 is composed of medium grade boys requiring the persistent effort of their teacher, Miss May Powell, to secure attention and development. Quite a number of this class will in time become self-supporting.

In class No. 5 are twenty girls belonging to the medium grades, requiring much patience and labor on the part of their teacher to arouse interest enough to accomplish noticeable results. Miss Sartelle has succeeded by her patient industry in doing much good work for this class of girls.

Class 6 is composed of twenty-four active little boys, managed by Miss Inscore, who has faithfully labored for their advancement with encouraging results.

In class No. 7 are congregated both boys and girls of especially peculiar temperaments and dispositions. Miss Clift has had charge of this class, and of all recent arrivals during the past two years. After thoroughly analyzing their grade of ability, they are assigned to other classes for continued instruction. Under her direction creditable results have been accomplished in hand and eye training, with the repousse class, also with the class in fancy needlework and in vocal training.

Class No. 8 cares for twenty-four of the older boys, selected from the medium and lower grades. Work here must largely be accomplished by lessons imparted to each one singly. Mrs. Free has proven herself a very efficient teacher of this class of children.

Class No. 9 is composed of boys possessing more than ordinary peculiarities and requiring much patience to analyze and develop what little ability they may have. Miss A. L. McGrew has had charge of this class during the past two years, and managed their interests with the skill of an experienced teacher. The boys' sewing class, since its organization, has been under her direction, with favorable results.

In Class No. 10 you will find a restless class of little boys, very deficient in intellect. But little improvement can be expected here. Object lessons are used to secure attracted attention. Miss Irwin has diligently worked for the interests of this room.

Miss Fannie Lounsbury has faithfully assisted in Class No. 7 a portion of each day and satisfactorily managed one of the sewing classes.

Miss Murphy has had charge of the asylum training class in Woodrow hall, where she has done much good in interesting and disciplining this restless and unpromising class of children. But little is expected here, as the ability grades so low that it is impossible under any circumstances to secure much advancement.

The band class, under the management of Mr. Corlette, has made creditable progress.

Tuesday and Friday evening entertainments have been kept up with more than ordinary interest during the past year. Special entertainments have been arranged weekly by the teachers for the interest and amusement of the school.

The wagonette mentioned in the seventh report has afforded enjoyable recreation for the children during pleasant weather.

The teachers have manifested commendable interest during the past two years in efforts to more properly qualify themselves for their peculiar work, through the medium of teachers' meetings held weekly.

The school department continues the central and most interesting division in the institution. Parents look to this part of our work with the greatest hope for their unfortunate progeny. The resources and convenience for fruitful results are more favorable than at any time previous. The patrons generally have expressed satisfaction and approval of what is being done. This generous support on the part of the public is cause for grateful acknowledgment.

The following program indicates the character of class exercises:

SCHOOL PROGRAM.

9 to 9:15.	9:15-9:30	9:30-10.	10-10:30.	10:30-11.	11-11:30.	11:30-11:55	11:55-12:20.	NOON INTERMISSION										12:20-1.	1-1:30.	1:30-2.	2-2:30.	2:30-3.	3-3:20.	3:20-4.
1	Reading	Composition & Number	Arithmetic	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
2	Arithmetic	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
3	Chart	Word Method	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
4	Study	Counting and Number	Counting and Number	Counting and Number	Counting and Number	Counting and Number	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
5	Chart	Writing	Word Method	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
6	Calisthenics	Calisthenics and Number	Calisthenics and Number	Calisthenics and Number	Calisthenics and Number	Calisthenics and Number	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
7	Chart and Objects	Chart and Objects	Chart and Objects	Chart and Objects	Chart and Objects	Chart and Objects	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
7	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
8	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
9	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
10	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
11	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
12	Band	Band	Band	Band	Band	Band	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
	Cornets	Cornets	Cornets	Cornets	Cornets	Cornets	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
	Clarinets	Clarinets	Clarinets	Clarinets	Clarinets	Clarinets	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
	Cornet	Cornet	Cornet	Cornet	Cornet	Cornet	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
	Trombone	Trombone	Trombone	Trombone	Trombone	Trombone	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
	Special	Special	Special	Special	Special	Special	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
	Full Band	Full Band	Full Band	Full Band	Full Band	Full Band	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			
	Mr. Corlette	Mr. Corlette	Mr. Corlette	Mr. Corlette	Mr. Corlette	Mr. Corlette	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography	Reading and Spelling	Geography			

Sunday exercises continue the same as mentioned in preceding reports.

Industrial Department—Already reference has been made to the advantages of manual training as an intellectual stimulus, leaving only the economical features to be presented here. The shoe shop has continued to furnish employment for from four to six boys. Limited facilities for utilizing a greater force in this work is the only reason for not exhibiting greater results. The resignation of our foreman during the early part of the period, for a time interfered with the progress in this industry. After some delay, Mr. Davis, the present instructor, took charge of the work and carries it successfully, teaching a number of boys. One of the first boys in the shop has now been caring for himself for two years past, successfully competing for a livelihood. Two others will probably go out within a year as fair workmen. The shop has a credit balance of \$430.50.

From one to three work regularly in the carpenter shop with fair results. Another has proven himself a successful assistant in the engine room with positive prospects of being able to care for himself in the future.

Others have learned to perform kitchen and household work, while a larger force has been profitably employed in the brick yard. The farm, garden and horticultural departments afford the most remunerative avenues for work training.

During the period twenty-two boys have been dismissed as being capable of self-support. The knowledge of their success in working with more fortunate persons in life's battles is gratifying.

A number of girls have made progress in household duties, nine of whom have been dismissed during the period as qualified to earn their own way in life. It is well to remember, however, that the greater per cent will need life-long guardianship.

The avenues for teaching constructive labor are incomplete and should be expanded. For those that possess ability, nothing is more needed than well directed labor training. The results of this character of discipline are most satisfactory. The educational portion of the population require special facilities in this direction.

The hundred acres of land purchased with the appropriation made by the last General Assembly for this purpose, has not only been a source of interest, but profit to the institution. The investment was timely as the purchase could not now be made for the same amount of money. On this land a frame cottage has been erected in which

twenty-four of the oldest boys are comfortably domiciled, taking their meals in the farmer's cottage and utilizing their time in field labor. Your own observations in this department, I believe, are especially satisfactory. The table exhibits of the farm products indicate resources in this direction. It is proper to observe that the farm credits could have been much larger except for the many improvements necessary at farm expenses. Mr. Miller, manager of the farm and garden, continues to look after the interests of this department with credit to himself and advantage to the State.

It is a pleasure to refer to the horticultural division as being one of the most successful and profitable avenues for returns in favor of the institution credits. The fruit supply is annually increasing, already supplying the ordinary demands of our tables.

Each year the brick yard has been a place of activity during the working season. The first year of the period, our steward, Mr. Records, reports 400,000 brick made, the second year of the period, 500,000.

Expenditure of Appropriations—Your familiarity with what has been provided with the several amounts at our disposal suggests that but little need be said on my part under this head. The cottage for boys was erected on the hundred acres of ground purchased last year of Mr. Pitzer and has answered a good purpose in the way of relief in the brick buildings and providing comfortable apartments for twenty-four boys.

The boiler fund provided the necessities for which it was appropriated, except storage for water, which is now under process, with prospects of favorable results. It seemed advisable to test a water filter, which, if successful, would settle the question of pure water. After nearly a year's trial, it was deemed advisable to abandon hope of properly filtering the creek water. The large amount of what is termed "gumbo soil" tended to prevent the proper working of the filter. The plan of digging reservoir wells seems most promising, and arrangements are already made to carry out this plan, procuring the same quality for general supply that has been in use for culinary and drinking purposes.

In the previous report two new boilers were requested. But one was purchased. I now recommend that you ask for another, to safely carry steam for present needs.

The electric light is a success. The contract, after careful consideration and investigation, was awarded to the Thomson-Houston Company for \$4,325. I am convinced that it was good judgment to

secure two dynamos instead of one, and that the purchase of an eighty-horse power Ball engine was not an error. The entire plant works perfectly. Imagine the relief that this character of light brings, where more than four hundred kerosene lamps were in use, and over four hundred helpless children in the buildings relying unconsciously upon those entrusted with their protection.

The \$4,000 to be used for providing additional laundry space, with shops and machinery, has filled its mission well, although not securing in full what at first was contemplated. On the night of June 2, 1890, a cyclone so completely destroyed this old laundry building as to require a new one entirely, and machinery. I have only to add that the working facilities of the present laundry are more complete than heretofore, and leave your honorable body to give a more detailed account of the result and consequences of the storm.

The brick addition to the old building supplied an urgent necessity and removed the dangers connected with an old wooden structure of this kind.

The sum allowed for moving the boys' east cottage was not enough and has not been used.

The amounts allowed for bakery and kitchen, beds and bedding, library and school supplies, cold storage and ice house, orchard and small fruit have all been expended in the direction contemplated, with satisfactory results.

The contingent and repair fund has been inadequate, partially due to the necessity of drawing heavily on this fund to make repairs made necessary on account of the storm, thereby requiring occasionally expenditures from the general fund to make repairs that could not consistently be delayed.

The surveyor and architect are at present making plans of the grounds and buildings, which will be presented in time for the use of the next Legislature.

Nothing, perhaps, has been of more value to the institution than the increase of the current expense fund, which permitted liberal provision in the line of actual necessity and comfort of the inmates.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Already attention has been called to the need of custodial and hospital buildings, and therefore need not be repeated here.

A recent estimate for two additional stories to the laundry and industrial building, with machinery, is estimated at \$15,000.00.

That this should be completed and equipped at an early date, as you are aware, is urgent. It having been found necessary to use all the funds appropriated for the industrial portion of the building to provide for laundry necessities, the institution failed to secure the benefit in the direction anticipated at the time the appropriation was made. It is very desirable that this building should be completed and thoroughly equipped for practical use during the next year.

Only a very few hundred dollars have been appropriated for barns and stables since the organization of the institution. Necessity for the accommodation of stock has increased with the growth of the institution, until there is need of a large dairy barn for cows and I request that you ask for this purpose, \$3,500.00.

For repairing and moving the boys' east cottage, there should be an additional appropriation of \$3,000.00. This will place the building where it properly belongs, and fit it up for permanent use in the future. For a new boiler and steam fittings, \$2,000.00 will be required. For completing the attic floor of central building, furniture for same and seats for chapel, \$2,000.00 will be enough. For fencing recreation grounds and roadways, \$1,000.00 is needed. For repairs in the way of painting the buildings throughout, \$1,500.00; for library fund, \$200.00; for beds and bedding, \$2,400.00; for contingent and repair fund, \$6,000.00.

The several amounts appropriated by the last general assembly have relieved the institution of many embarrassments in the way of providing facilities for better management and care of the wards and also providing room for additional numbers. You will observe that there were 432 inmates enrolled at the beginning of the period and at the close, 457, making an actual increase of 25 cared for. It is well to note that the great advantage secured during the period is not that a greater number has been cared for, but the more favorable surroundings and conveniences have been provided for the household at large. The institution has always cared for a greater number than the facilities indicated. This has been done from the fact that the pressure has been so urgent that it seemed unavoidable. The demands for admission continue more urgent than formerly, there being now 84 applicants waiting to be admitted, with indications of not less than 200 more for the next period. I repeat what has been referred to in previous reports that there are many applicants who have passed beyond the age of eighteen, and therefore, according to law, cannot be admitted. It is true and has been substantially recognized in quite a number of

States that feeble-minded persons are children all their lives and require the same care and protection during their existence. At such time as the State may consider it proper, I cannot but advise that the law should be changed so as to include feeble-minded persons of all ages.

Changes in the staff of officers and teachers.—During the first year of the period, Mrs. Cushman, a successful and energetic teacher, resigned to take charge of affairs connected with her own interests.

During the second year of the period, Miss A. L. McGrew was compelled, on account of ill health, to leave her work. Miss McGrew has devoted many years of her life to this character of work, and will be remembered as a very thorough and efficient teacher.

At the close of the first school year in this period, Miss Wood and Mrs. Landes suggested that they had other interests requiring their attention and could not accept a position as teacher for the ensuing year. I am pleased to bear testimony to their faithful and efficient services.

We have to chronicle the death of one teacher and one department manager during the past year, these being the first deaths that have occurred among employes since the organization of the institution. Miss Fancher came to us as a kindergarten teacher, full of life and energy, and entered upon her work with very promising results. She was taken suddenly sick with pneumonia and lived but a few days. Mr. Harry McCadden, who had charge of the horticultural department since its organization, was also stricken with pneumonia and died after a brief illness. Mr. McCadden was very devoted to his department and had successfully developed our orchards.

Acknowledgments—We tender our sincere thanks in behalf of recipients, to the many friends who from time to time have remembered the children in a substantial manner. The donations received during the holiday season and at other times are tokens of kindness that are greatly appreciated.

Special acknowledgments are due to the publishers of the Malvern Leader, Des Moines Plain Talk, Deaf Mute Hawkeye, Oskaloosa Herald, Manchester Democrat and Davenport Sunday Democrat, for their weekly editions during the period.

To the matron, Mrs. Powell, and her assistant, Miss Browne, much credit is due for their untiring zeal in the care and development of these blighted people.

To department managers and others who have labored faithfully in the discharge of their duties, I am under obligations.

Mr. T. Q. Records, our steward and book-keeper, continues to discharge his duties with ability, fidelity and interest to the institution. Much credit is due him for his assistance and labor in the management of this part of the affairs of the institution.

The valuable services of Dr. J. M. Donclan, assistant physician, during the past period have been appreciated. He has rendered untiring attention during our recent epidemics and at all times when necessary.

To you, gentlemen of the board, I am indebted for your counsel, sympathy and co-operation in carrying out the affairs of the institution. Your thoughtful attentions and expressions have especially encouraged me in carrying the responsibilities incumbent upon the management of an institution. Respectfully submitted,

F. M. POWELL, *Superintendent.*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number enrolled at the beginning of the period.....	55	33	88
Number admitted first year of the period.....	97	38	135
Number admitted second year of the period.....	123	71	194
Number admitted for the period.....	209	109	318
Cared for during the period.....	289	188	477
Number admitted since organization.....	289	188	477
Number enrolled at close of the period.....	209	109	318
Average daily attendance of 1889 and 1890.....			435.6
Average daily attendance of 1890 and 1891.....			443
Average daily attendance for the period.....			439.5
Discharged during the period.....	108	50	158
Applications first year of the period....			107
Applications second year of the period.			114
Applications for the period.....			221
Applications since organization.....			1,182
Applicants over age for the period.....	1	3	4
Applicants now waiting for admission.....			24
Number now in school department.....			245
Number now in asylum department.....			209

CAUSES FOR DISMISSAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died first year of the period.....	18	7	25
Died second year of the period....	13	10	23
Died during the period.....	31	17	48
Believed to be able to care for themselves.....			31
Parents non-residents.....			2
Sent to home for Soldiers' Orphans.....			1
On account of insanity.			11
Not feeble-minded.....			1
Cared for at home			12
Total.....			167

SPECIAL DEFECTS OF NUMBER NOW PRESENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blind.....	23	10	33
Vision imperfect.....	23	10	33
Do not talk....	23	10	33
Talk imperfectly.....	23	10	33
Paralytic.....	23	10	33
Chorea.....	23	10	33
Epileptic.....	23	10	33
Microcephals..	23	10	33
Hydrocephals.....	23	10	33
Deformity of body..	23	10	33

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE PERIOD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pneumonia ..	5	2	7
Pneumonia with measles.....	8	8	9
Pyemia ..	2	0	2
Epilepsy ..	7	2	9
Jaundice.....	1	0	1
Enteritis.....	1	2	3
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	7	5	12
Diphtheria.....			5
Total			48

DISTRIBUTION FOR JUNE, 1891.

In school.....	176
At work.....	51
Sick.....	10
In asylum department.....	200
At home temporarily.....	11
Total	457

COUNTIES.	No. enrolled.	COUNTIES.	No. enrolled.
Adair.....	6	Johnson.....	6
Adams.....	4	Jones.....	3
Allamakee.....	6	Keokuk.....	3
Appanoose.....	4	Kossuth.....	12
Audubon.....	1	Lee.....	10
Benton.....	11	Linn.....	12
Black Hawk.....	4	Louisa.....	12
Boone.....	3	Lucas.....	4
Bremer.....	4	Lyon.....	4
Buchanan.....	1	Madison.....	3
Buena Vista.....	2	Mahaska.....	3
Butler.....	2	Marion.....	1
Calhoun.....	3	Marshall.....	1
Carroll.....	3	Mills.....	1
Cass.....	9	Mitchell.....	3
Cedar.....	3	Monona.....	6
Cerro Gordo.....	5	Monroe.....	1
Cherokee.....	4	Montgomery.....	8
Chickasaw.....	2	Muscatine.....	10
Clarke.....	1	O'Brien.....	1
Clayton.....	3	Osceola.....	1
Clinton.....	12	Page.....	5
Crawford.....	2	Palo Alto.....	1
Dallas.....	10	Plymouth.....	4
Davis.....	1	Pocahontas.....	2
Decatur.....	4	Polk.....	17
Delaware.....	4	Pottawattamie.....	15
Des Moines.....	9	Poweshiek.....	3
Dickinson.....	2	Ringgold.....	1
Dubuque.....	16	Scott.....	7
Emmett.....	1	Shelby.....	4
Fayette.....	4	Sioux.....	2
Floyd.....	1	Story.....	2
Fremont.....	5	Tama.....	3
Greene.....	3	Taylor.....	1
Grundy.....	2	Union.....	9
Guthrie.....	10	Van Buren.....	7
Hamilton.....	1	Wapello.....	6
Hancock.....	1	Warren.....	6
Hardin.....	3	Washington.....	2
Harrison.....	12	Wayne.....	3
Henry.....	6	Webster.....	4
Humboldt.....	4	Winnebago.....	3
Ida.....	2	Winneshiek.....	4
Iowa.....	4	Woodbury.....	7
Jackson.....	2	Wright.....	3
Jasper.....	8		
Jefferson.....	1	Total.....	157

WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 1 IN 1889 AND 1890.

Sheets.....	218
Kitchen aprons.....	19
Towels.....	183
Bibs.....	272
Napkins.....	129
Clothes bags.....	5
Pillow cases.....	116
Waists.....	10
Work aprons.....	11
Night dresses.....	2
Straps.....	38
Chemise.....	1
Roller towels.....	11
Christmas robes...	18
Table cloths.....	6
Dolls dressed.....	8
Sack aprons.....	2
Aprons... . .	32
Combination suits.....	5
Skirts.....	3
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Total number articles made.....	1,094
Button holes.....	165

WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 2 IN 1889 AND 1890.

Sheets.....	56
Pillow cases.....	30
Towels.....	65
Bibs.....	88
Napkins.....	109
Kitchen aprons.....	12
Straps.....	8
Roller towels.....	8
Night dress.....	1
Waist.....	1
Aprons.....	3
Combination suit.....	1
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Total number articles made	391
Button holes.....	16

WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 3 IN 1889 AND 1890.

Towels.....	25
Straps.....	37
Bibs.....	26
Napkins	6
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Total number of articles made.....	94

WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 4 IN 1889 AND 1890.

Sheets.....	14
Bibs.....	32
Straps.....	319
Towels.....	68
Napkins	164
Pillow cases.....	21
Roller towels.....	6
Kitchen aprons.....	8
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Total number of articles made.....	632
Button holes.....	8

WORK DONE BY SEWING CLASS NO. 5 IN 1889 AND 1890.

Towels.....	312
Bibs.....	42
Sheets	120
Napkins.	180
Pillow cases.....	54
Aprons.....	18
Straps.....	12
Table cloths.....	2
Total number of articles made	740

WORK DONE BY BOYS' SEWING CLASS IN 1889 AND 1890.

Pairs pants.....	120
Sheets.....	29
Straps.....	247
Pillow slips.....	98
Towels.....	126
Napkins	6
Table cloths.....	4
Lambrequin	1
Baseball suits (Christmas).....	9
Japanese costumes (Christmas).....	8
Total number of articles made	719

WORK DONE BY BOYS' SEWING CLASS IN 1890 AND 1891.

Pants ..	59
Pillow slips..	243
Towels.....	144
Straps.....	102
Napkins	21
Work on Christmas costumes.....	....
Total number of articles made.	566

WORK DONE BY FANCY NEEDLE WORK CLASS IN 1889 AND 1890.

Tray cloths.....	3
Basket pin cushions.....	14
Plush chair backs.....	2
Silk chair cushion.....	1
Embroidered aprons.....	3
Dusting cloth bags.....	9
Darning bag.....	1
Scrim aprons.....	2
Honey-comb rag bag	1
Embroidered piece.....	1
Bolts—crocheted trimming.....	5
Work case.....	1
Sachet bags.....	2
Dresser scarfs.....	3
Bottles.....	5
Dollies.....	6
Drawn work tidy.....	1
Total number articles made.....	61

WORK DONE BY REPOUSSE CLASS IN 1889 AND 1890.

Broom cases.....	6
Frames, all copper.....	3
Small heads.....	2
Plush frames, copper corners.....	2
Storks.....	34
Dragon bangle-board.	1
Bangle-boards.....	2
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Total number of articles made.....	50

FARMER'S INVOICE.

Head of work horses.....	6
Head of work mules	3
Head of colts	3
Head of milch cows, Holstein.....	40
Head of two-year-old helpers, Holstein.....	10
Head of one-year-old helpers, Holstein.....	9
Head of two-year-old steers, Holstein.....	6
Head of three-year-old steers, Holstein.....	3
Head of calves, Holstein	8
Holstein bull	1
Head of common cows	4
Head of brood sows.....	40
Head of boars.....	2
Head of registered hogs	25
Head of registered suckling pigs	150
Double wagons.....	4
Single wagons	3
Cultivators	3
Stirring plows	4
Harrows.....	4
Corn planter.....	1
Corn drills.....	2
Listers.....	1
Garden drills	2
Garden cultivators	2
Mowing machines	2
Hay rakes.....	2
Ensilage cutter.....	1
Engine and boiler	1
Hoes	20
Mowing scythes	6
Pitchforks.	10
Acres potatoes.....	40
Acres field corn	35
Acres millet	25
Acres sweet corn	6
Acres mangols.....	3
Acres garden truck	12
Acres ensilage corn.....	12
Acres clover hay	30

FARMERS' REPORT.

Cabbage, heads.....	8,494
Cucumbers, dozen	8,007
Cucumbers, bushels	6
Crab-apples, bushels.	1
Grapes, pounds.....	11,674
Butter, pounds.	198

Rutabagas, bushels.....	40
Veal, pounds.....	312
Pork, pounds.....	530
Beef, pounds.....	62,130
Radishes, dozen.....	12,196
Pie plant, dozen.....	5,675
Tomatoes to canning factory.....	306.09
Posts.....	30
Parsnips, bushels.....	60
Onions, bushels.....	223
Onions, dozen.....	10,645
Potatoes, bushels.....	6,806½
Carrots, bushels.....	2
Raspberries, quarts.....	890
Blackberries, quarts.....	1,123
Sales, hogs.....	\$1,390.19
Sales, cattle.....	\$190.00
Melons.....	144
Feed driving horses, two years.....	\$400.00
Milk, gallons.....	16,210
Corn, sweet, dozen.....	2,600
Tomatoes, bushels.....	287½
Horse radish, bushels.....	5
Turnips, bushels.....	43
Tallow, pounds.....	1,400
Hauling.....	\$728.83
Fair premiums.....	\$52.00
Hides.....	\$292.60
Lettuce, dozen.....	8,080
Asparagus, dozen.....	1,175
Green tomatoes, bushels.....	80
Pasturage.....	\$1.50
Corn sheller, rented.....	\$8.00
Eggs, dozen.....	48
Peas, bushels.....	794
Beets, bushels.....	566
Beans, bushels.....	61
Cherries, quarts.....	502
Strawberries, quarts.....	4,411
Squashes.....	584
Honey, pounds.....	230
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	11
Apples, bushels.....	854½

**MR. JACKSON REPORTS GROWING IN THE HORTICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.**

Apple trees.....	2,128
Pear trees.....	41
Apricot trees.....	9
Grapes.....	3,066
Raspberries.....	2,568
Currants.....	130
Cherry trees.....	21½
Peach trees.....	5
Plum trees.....	54
Blackberries.....	800
Gooseberries.....	120
Strawberries.....	1 acre

BALANCES SPECIAL FUNDS O. H. CLOSE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Temporary hospital for epileptics.....	None.
Boller, steam pump, coal shed, etc.....	\$ 356.29
Electric light plant.....	2,153.48
Addition to laundry.....	None.
Addition to old building.....	None.
Moving and repairing boys' east cottage (all).....	2,000.00
Bakery and kitchen furniture.....	1,012.84
Beds and bedding.....	397.75
School furniture, supplies and library.....	145.05
Cold storage and ice house.....	None.
Orchard and small fruits.....	None.
Land.....	None.
Piggery (all).....	500.00
Contingent and repair.....	None.
Plan of grounds (all).....	500.00
Brick yard.....	161.64
Cash received from clothing accounts and sundry other sources during the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.....	\$ 6,658.36
All of which has been turned over to the treasurer, as shown by receipts.	

YEARLY PER CAPITA EXPENSE.

Not including clothing... ..	8 149.32
Including clothing.....	165.96

CIRCULAR.

This Institution was established by the Sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, in the year 1876, and located at Glenwood, in the building formerly occupied by soldiers' orphans.

The object of this Institution is to provide special means of improvement to that class of children so deficient in mind or afflicted with such marked peculiarities of intellect as to deprive them of the benefits and privileges of other educational institutions and ordinary methods of instruction.

The education imparted to this class includes not only the simple elements of instruction of our common schools, where that is practicable, but embraces a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety and self-reliance, and to develop and enlarge their capacity for useful occupations.

To promote these objects, children will receive such education, and such moral and hygienic treatment, as their peculiar and varied conditions demand.

Mental imbecility depends upon some abnormal or imperfectly developed condition of the physical system, a condition in which the nervous organization is especially defective, preventing the harmonious and natural development of the mental and moral powers.

Idiots and imbeciles, as a rule, are feeble in body as well as in mind. Their gait and voluntary movements are generally awkward and slow, and their special senses inactive and undeveloped, and are wanting in nervous and muscular power. Physical training and development, therefore, are essential, in order that their mental improvement may become permanent, hence the importance and necessity of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises in their treatment.

The very feeble power of attention must be cultivated and increased by the most attractive means. The special senses must be trained and educated, vicious habits are to be corrected, and the idea of obedience and moral obligation must be planted and nourished.

Some, who are only backward, and are undeveloped from being misunderstood, or abused, can be brought out and reclaimed by special means. Many others can be arrested in their downward course, made orderly and obedient, docile and industrious; and all can be improved in their general condition and habits.

In order to secure these blessings to this afflicted class, they must have that special care, treatment and instruction, which cannot be obtained in the family at home, or in private medical practice, or by any of the ordinary methods of education; and it is only in some institution, well arranged and directed for the accomplishment of these special objects, that they can receive such benefits. Each individual case must be studied, and treated as its peculiarities demand.

Every child and youth residing in the State, between the ages of five and eighteen, who by reason of deficient intellect is rendered unable to acquire an education in the common schools, shall be entitled to receive the physical and mental training and care of this Institution at the expense of the State.

The special system of instruction, training and management adhered to in this institution, renders it a desirable residence for all children of this class.

Applications for admission shall be made: "*First*, By the father and mother, or either of these if the other be adjudged insane. *Second*, By the guardian duly appointed. *Third*, In all other cases by the board of supervisors of the county in which the child resides. It shall be the duty of such board of supervisors to make such application for any such child that has no living sane parent or guardian in the State, unless such child is comfortably provided for already."

"The form of application for admission into the Institution shall be such as the trustees prescribe, and each application shall be accompanied by answers to such interrogatories as the trustees shall require propounded."

The Institution is under the management of medical officers, and the inmates receive all ordinary medical and hospital treatment free of charge.

The progress and improvement of our children have been very encouraging, and parents and friends almost invariably express satisfaction with the results in the comparatively short time their children have been under training.

Our Institution is open daily, except Sundays and Saturdays, to visitors and the public, at all reasonable hours, and all are not only

cordially invited to visit our school, but earnestly requested to do so.

Each child admitted shall be provided with at least three changes of clothing, which will be registered when the child is admitted. Such clothing as may be needed subsequently will be furnished by the Superintendent, registered, and a bill of the same rendered.

As a matter of convenience these bills will be sent to the auditor of the county in which the parents reside, so that they can be settled by said parents near home.

The board of supervisors of said county shall determine as to the ability of said parents to pay their bills so rendered, and in case of inability they shall be paid by the county.

Any other information desired will be cheerfully given by the Superintendent.

F. M. POWELL, M. D., *Superintendent*

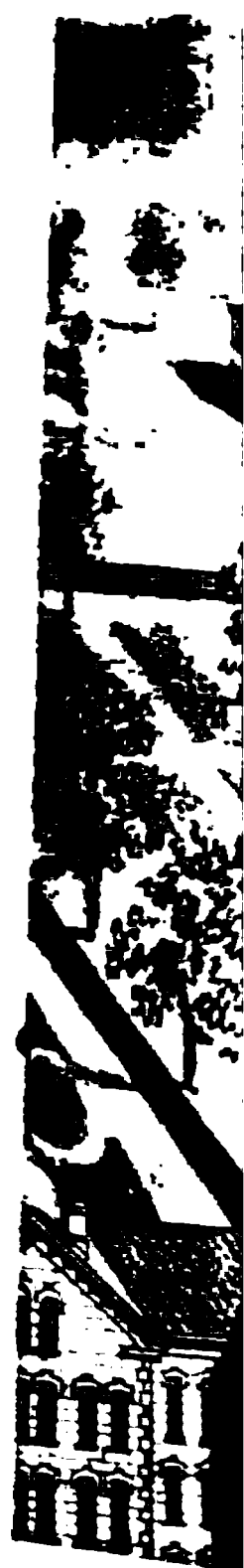
TREASURER'S REPORT.

Biennial Report of the Treasurer of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891.

NAME OF FUND.	Balance from last report.	Cash received from F. M. Powell.	Cash received from State warrants.	Total amount received.	Total amount superintendents orders paid.	Balance on hand.
Support.....	\$ 1,438.53	\$ 6,658.36	\$ 113,838.05	\$ 121,934.94	\$ 120,255.42	\$ 1,679.52
Ordinary.....	2,750.00		35,200.09	37,950.00	34,286.00	3,664.00
Beds and bedding.....			2,004.00	2,004.00	2,004.00	
Land.....			5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Cistern.....	74.66			74.66	74.66	
Orchard.....			219.41	219.41	219.41	
Repair and contingent.....			3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Cellar.....	360.00			360.00	360.00	
Cold storage.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Providential.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Old building addition.....			3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Kitchen furniture.....			1,239.23	1,239.23	987.16	252.07
Grounds.....			200.00	200.00		200.00
Brick yard.....			388.36	388.36	388.36	50.00
School.....			254.95	254.95	254.95	
Boys' cottage.....			1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Boiler and pump.....			5,342.50	5,342.50	5,342.50	
Electric light.....			2,846.52	2,846.52	2,846.52	
Laundry.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Totals.....	\$ 4,623.19	\$ 6,658.36	\$ 180,533.02	\$ 191,814.57	\$ 185,968.98	\$ 5,845.59

Above is shown an account of all moneys received and paid by me during the period ending June 30, 1891, together with balances remaining in my hands at the close of the period.

Respectfully submitted,
F. M. SHRIVER,
Treasurer.



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SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT

MOUNT PLEASANT,

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Mt. PLEASANT, IOWA, July 1, 1891. }

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, their sixteenth biennial report, together with the report of the Superintendent and statistical and other exhibits, showing operations of the period and the present condition of the institution.

J. H. KULP, *Secretary.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

D. A. HURST, M. D., <i>President</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	Oskaloosa.
J. H. KULP, M. D., <i>Secretary</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	Davenport.
G. W. CULLISON,	-	-	-	-	-	Harlan.
G. H. SPAHR,	-	-	-	-	-	Mt. Pleasant.
SAMUEL KLEIN,	-	-	-	-	-	Keokuk.

TREASURER.

C. V. ARNOLD,	-	-	-	-	-	Mt. Pleasant.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

H. A. GILMAN, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Superintendent and Physician.
M. E. WITTE, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	First Assistant Physician.
F. P. PECK, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Second Assistant Physician.
E. F. STROHBEHN, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Third Assistant Physician.
E. N. NELSON,	-	-	-	-	-	Steward.
MRS. F. V. COLE,	-	-	-	-	-	Matron.
DR. E. H. HOUSE,	-	-	-	-	-	Apothecary.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MT. PLEASANT, IOWA, July 1, 1891. }

To the HON. HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

We, the trustees of the hospital for the insane, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, would respectfully herewith submit this, the sixteenth biennial report of the aforesaid hospital, together with the report of Supt. H. A. Gilman, made to us in his official capacity, which is by us fully approved and adopted and made part of this report, and we attach hereto the report of the treasurer, Mr. C. V. Arnold and of the steward of the hospital, Mr. E. N. Nelson, as exhibits showing a minute detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures during the last biennial period.

The twenty-third general assembly made special appropriations for the improvement of the hospital in the sum of thirty-seven thousand, one hundred dollars, for the following specific purposes:

For cold storage building.....	\$ 6,000
For chapel and amusement hall	15,000
For general repairs and contingent fund.....	7,000
For ice house.....	2,000
For slaughter house....	1,500
For steam engine.....	2,600
For improvement of grounds, etc.....	1,000
For greenhouse.....	2,000

Of these proposed improvements, the cold storage building, the chapel and amusement hall and the ice house have been built, and are now ready for use, and the steam engine has been purchased and properly and securely placed, and is now in use. And all these improvements have been made at a cost not to exceed the appropriation made for each.

The purchases and building of the same have been superintended and directed by Dr. Gilman, and it has been excellently well done, and with such care and economy as would satisfy any one that the State has received full value for the money expended. The work

on the other improvements for which special appropriations have been made, has been fairly well begun. We have felt somewhat embarrassed during the prosecution of the work on the improvements made and now making, on account of the provision of the law under which the appropriation was made. It appears the legislature saw fit to direct that not more than one-half should be drawn in the year 1890, and one-half of the remainder not before the 15th day of May 1891, and the last not earlier than October 15, 1891. This limitation would have made it impossible to complete the improvements intended by the appropriations during the biennial period, but for the assistance of the First National Bank and the National State Bank of Mt. Pleasant, which kindly advanced the money necessary to complete the improvements now finished, which they did without any charge for the use of the money so advanced.

The limitation placed upon the drawing of the money may be necessary for the public weal, but it does not seem to us to be necessary to make such unreasonable restriction.

We feel called upon to ask you to recommend to the next general assembly an appropriation for the purposes set forth in the report of Dr. Gilman, which are:

For better fire protection.....	\$10,000.00
For water supply.....	13,000.00
For repairs.....	12,000.00
For painting.....	2,000.00
For flower conservatory.....	2,000.00
For improvements of grounds.....	2,000.00
For repairing sewer.....	2,500.00
For industrial building for men.....	5,000.00
For infirmary buildings.....	25,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$73,500.00</u>

We can make no better argument, if argument is necessary, than that set forth in the report of Dr. Gilman hereto attached, which is fully approved and adopted.

Yet we cannot resume the subject without reminding the people of the State of the great and grave responsibility voluntarily assumed by them in the care of the insane of our State. Self-protection would alone have been a sufficient reason for us to undertake the responsibility of such care, but great as is the instinct of self-protection, yet added to that and bound up with it as the greater mainspring of action in a christian country like ours, is the historic question propounded many centuries ago and answered in

the affirmative by all christian people, "Am I my brother's keeper"?

And when we consider the fearfulness of this most fearful malady, the dread hallucinations it engenders, the awful forebodings it awakens, the high hopes it blasts, the happy Iowa homes it pervades with its impenetrable gloom, and the fact that it lays its blighting hands upon the young and old, the strong and infirm, the rich and the poor, the native as well as those of foreign birth, it must appear to all that it is our duty from our abundance to make sure that everything is done that the powers of man can do to make the burdensome life of every patient in our State less burdensome. Let us hope that the next general assembly of Iowa may carefully investigate the matters herein asked of it, and if such investigation is made, we will feel assured that what we ask will be granted.

We have during the time we have acted as trustees of this institution endeavored to bring to our aid our clearest judgment upon all matters connected with its management, and we feel it is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Gilman is thoroughly competent for the office we have called him to fill, and we are united in saying that all he has done has been for the best interests of the patients. The other physicians and employes have performed their duties nobly and well, and we invite the closest scrutiny into all the affairs of the institution, and all its appointments and in every detail.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. HURST, *President;*

J. H. KULP, *Secretary;*

G. W. CULLISON,

G. H. SPAHR,

S. KLEIN,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the Code I herewith submit to you the sixteenth biennial report of this hospital, showing the operations of the past two years. The wing for females has continued to be very much crowded during the entire biennial period, and we await the relief to be afforded by the completion of the wing for females at Clarinda, with gratification. The total number under care during the biennial period has been fourteen hundred and two:

Six hundred and forty-three patients have been admitted, three hundred and twelve men and three hundred and thirty-one women. Five hundred and eighty-six have been discharged during the biennial period; two hundred and seventy-five men and three hundred and eleven women. Of this number, two hundred and twenty-eight—one hundred and ten men and one hundred and eighteen women—recovered; one hundred and seven—fifty-eight men and forty-nine women—were much improved; ninety-seven—forty-seven men and fifty women—were unimproved; one hundred and fifty-four—sixty men and ninety-four women—died. The number of deaths has been larger than usual, and the death rate was largely increased by the epidemic of influenza or La Grippe, which was very general throughout the hospital during the winter and spring of 1890. The deaths from the disease itself were but few, but cases of pneumonia as a sequel, and the direct effect upon persons suffering from consumption and otherwise enfeebled hastened their demise, while many new cases were admitted suffering from the effects of the disease, from which it was impossible for them to rally. A large number of persons have also been admitted of extreme age (from seventy to ninety years), very much enfeebled, and in some cases

almost moribund. But few recent cases of brain disease are numbered among the deaths, a large proportion being cases of chronic insanity.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

As in the twenty-first and twenty-second general assemblies, so in the twenty-third, the law authorizing the appropriations was so constructed as to prohibit the drawing of certain portions of the amount appropriated for special purposes, until after the close of the biennial period; thus delaying the work and causing much inconvenience and some extra expense.

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

There was a small balance reserved for contingent purposes at the close of the biennial period, out of the appropriations made by the twenty-second general assembly. An itemized statement of this expenditure and all other special appropriations, appears in, and is a portion of, this report. The amount appropriated by the twenty-third general assembly has not been sufficient for the repairs needed, in properly preserving so large an establishment, but as much as possible has been done. Eight wards have been painted, and the sash and frames to all the windows on the south side of the east wing and a portion of the rear center. Walls and ceilings have been replastered and some carpenter work repaired. There is much more work of like character to be done, and but a small balance remains undrawn for contingencies, until further provision is made by the next legislature.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

The construction of this building had been commenced previous to presenting the fifteenth biennial report, and it was pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. This was accomplished within the appropriation. It is connected by a corridor to the west or female wing, so that the patients employed in the ironing, sewing and dressmaking departments can go to and from their work at all seasons of the year, whatever the weather, without exposure.

KITCHEN.

The appropriation for this purpose was sufficient to complete the work and furnish it with a new sixteen-foot range, steam roasters,

steam kettles, hot water heater and tea and coffee urns, and affords facilities for far better service than before.

ICE HOUSE.

The appropriation for this purpose enabled us to complete a substantial brick structure, having stone foundation and base. The walls are hollow with a four inch air space, and the building is lined inside with wood, leaving another air space of four inches. This will afford us room for a year's supply of ice.

COLD STORAGE.

The amount appropriated for a cold storage building was reduced one thousand dollars, which necessitated changing the plans, and six rooms were petitioned off with a tank room for ice, in the building formerly used for boiler house. These rooms will be used for the storage and preservation of butter, eggs, apples and other fruit and perishable supplies, while a cold storage or packing room for beeves, mutton and other fresh meats is being constructed in connection with the slaughter house, thus making the necessary provision for all cold storage within the amount appropriated.

CHAPEL AND AMUSEMENT HALL.

The extension to the rear center was enclosed during the summer and autumn of 1890, so that the work of finishing the chapel and amusement hall could progress during the winter. These rooms are now completed, with a seating capacity sufficient to accommodate all the patients in the hospital, able to attend the services in the chapel and entertainments in the hall. The chapel is finished in white, with oak trimmings, for wood work, with a main audience room and gallery, and seated with pews, also of oak. We saved enough from the construction fund to partially pay for a fine pipe organ, the balance being paid for by the donations from kind friends and by funds from the sale of articles in our show case to visitors, made by the patients, and an organ fund accumulating for years, has finally been used, as has long been anticipated. This instrument was manufactured by Johnson & Son, Westfield, Mass., and is perfect in tone and volume, and will be a source of constant gratification to our people for all time to come. The amusement hall has been completed, with main audience room, so arranged that the seats can be removed for the dancing parties of our patients, which occur weekly, and there is also a gallery seated

with chairs for those who desire to witness the entertainment, but do not participate. We have a spacious stage, with eight complete changes of scenery for dramatic entertainments, concerts, etc.; this room is frescoed and made as bright and cheerful as possible. We have placed here a Knabe concert grand piano, which has a sweet tone, with sufficient volume to fill the hall. The appropriation for these improvements has been sufficient for their completion, and the balance on hand will finish the dressing-rooms and rear stairways. The latter being required in order to prevent accident in case of fire. This provision has made this institution as well equipped in this direction as any hospital in the country.

ENGINE.

The appropriation for a new engine could not be drawn until October, but the firm who secured the contract agreed to place it in position, payment to be made at that time. The Hamilton-Corliss Company of Hamilton, Ohio, were the lowest bidders, and have constructed and put in our engine-room a one hundred and fifty horse power engine of the Corliss pattern, and it performs its work most satisfactorily, and will give the institution all the necessary power for all future purposes, including laundry, machine shop and carpenter shop.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The foundation for this building is laid, the brick work of the first story completed and the joists placed in position. It will be completed within the appropriation according to the plan adopted, and would have been nearly so at this time if the necessary amount could have been drawn from the treasury.

GREENHOUSE.

This appropriation cannot be drawn until October, consequently the work of construction has been delayed. The amount asked was reduced and we shall build only such portion as the appropriation will warrant, hoping that the remainder will be granted by the next general assembly.

IMPROVEMENT OF FENCES AND GROUNDS.

This amount was reduced so that little can be done except to replace airing court fences and extend airing courts for patients in

the rear of the buildings, and this appropriation cannot be drawn until October.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS DESIRABLE DURING THE NEXT BIENNIAL PERIOD.

The attention of your board, and the general assembly of the State, has previously been called to the necessity for further fire protection for this institution, and we cannot feel that we have performed our duty at this time without reiterating the needs in this direction. There should be a line of fire-pipe around the entire building with fire plugs at convenient distances, with hose for attachment and hose carts. The connection could then be made to the pipe from the water-works, and by telephone we could have direct pressure from the pumps located there. The hose inside in each ward has become rotten by age and unfit for use and should be renewed throughout, this being connected with our pumps at the boiler house. There should also be outside fire escapes of iron from each section of the wings and elevators. For these purposes of fire protection, a conservative estimate requires the sum of \$10,000. As has been indicated, our reservoir, which is much too small has been in a leaky condition for several years, and an appropriation was asked of the twenty-third general assembly, but deferred on account of the lack of funds in the treasury. This would cost about \$3,000, and our experience with the drought of 1890, when for weeks we were compelled to haul water in wagons and then suspend general bathing, delay washing of soiled clothing and necessary house-cleaning for the lack of water, has emphasized the demand for a reservoir sufficiently large to store 10,000,000 gallons of water, in close proximity to the boiler-house. This would cost about \$10,000, and would place us beyond the possibility of such a dreaded calamity as having no water in such an establishment for all time to come. It seems that the suggestion of the necessity of ample fire protection and water supply, need only be indicated to be remedied by the necessary appropriation being made. For the necessary repairs of this extensive building for the next two years, there should be appropriated the sum of \$6,000 per annum.

As has been indicated in former reports the repairs needed in such an institution are constant, from the very nature of the patients cared for here. Many are destructive, and unless the necessary daily breakage and destruction is immediately attended to, it causes

a much larger outlay and sometimes attendant danger. It is to be hoped if any reduction is made in the requests herein stated it may not be in connection with this item.

We would also ask for an appropriation of \$2,000 for painting, as the roof of the entire building will need to be painted to protect it from rusting during the next biennial period. All the window frames on the north side of the hospital and one half the south side and in all the rear buildings should be painted to prevent the wood work from decaying. The extreme wards in the west wing should also be thus treated, not only to improve their appearance, but as a hygienic measure. There should be an appropriation of \$1,000 per annum for the improvement of the grounds, thus giving more walks for female patients, and opportunities for out of door exercise in damp weather and in the winter time. There should also be a pavillion for shelter in rainy weather, in order that the patients may not be confined in the wards when unpleasant. The appropriation for conservatory for flowers was insufficient to construct a building according to the plan submitted, it having been cut down by the committee having it in charge. We would request \$2,000 to complete it. This will be a daily source of comfort and recreation to patients from every ward in the hospital and lighten the burden which comes with the beclouded intellect and diseased brain. Especially will this be a bright spot during the dreary days of the winter. The old brick sewer, which is constantly caving in, should be entirely renewed and ought to be carried to a point, if possible, where it will be offensive to no one. We would ask for an appropriation of \$2,500 to be used to accomplish this in the best practical manner.

In that portion of the sewer that has been renewed, where connections have been made with the new wings, the vitrified fifteen inch tile has been put in, and has always given satisfaction. A cess pool has been made near a point where the sewer enters the branch to the creek, which collects all solid matter. In considering the industrial feature of the hospital and putting it into practical operation, it will be necessary to construct a building to be used as workshops for mattress making, broom-making, shoe shop, etc., etc. This could be done nicely by extending an addition south of the carpenter's shop, which could be intersected by the main shaft of our present engine, and any necessary power for any purpose utilized conveniently. To put up such an extension in a permanent manner, and furnish it with proper tools and appliances, would cost

about five thousand dollars. This hospital, with a population of nearly one thousand people, has no building apart from the main structure where persons who may suffer from contagious or infectious diseases, when admitted here, can be cared for without exposing the entire household to such contagion. There should be an infirmary building for both sexes, for this purpose, and they might be constructed so as to accommodate fifty patients, and whenever not required for infected cases, could be used for old and feeble persons, who could thus more conveniently go out of doors without going up and down stairs. Such buildings could be substantially constructed, furnished, heated and lighted, with a separate kitchen for each building, for about \$500 *per capita* or \$12,500 for twenty-five patients, or \$25,000 for fifty. This will of course also increase the capacity of the institution to that extent for caring for patients. Your attention has been called to the cracked condition of the walls and foundation of the second and third sections east of the old building, and I feel that I should not do my duty did I not again urge early repair to avoid future possible disaster.

INCREASED HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

There remain in the State outside the State hospitals, mostly in county poor-houses, nearly or quite one thousand five hundred insane, many of whom have been returned there as chronic cases from the hospitals, in years past, as it has become necessary on account of the over-crowding, and this accumulation is constantly increasing.

The condition of such persons in illy constructed, poorly ventilated places, without any proper appliances for their care, and with little or no medical supervision, and no State inspection, is often uncomfortable in the extreme, as has time and again been rehearsed, and it would seem, now that our State is out of debt, provision for the care of all the insane of Iowa should be made by the State. We are now in that condition that if prompt action is taken, this can be accomplished, without the expense being felt as a burden by the individual tax-payer, and I believe the great heart of the people desire that this should be done without further delay. As indicated in previous reports the most feasible way to accomplish this is, to complete the institution at Clarinda during the next biennial period; then commence the construction of another hospital in northwestern Iowa and push it to completion as rapidly as possible, thus making the necessary provision for the insane of the whole State, and at the same time giving accommodation to that section

and saving to all the counties in that portion of the State large expenditures in transportation to and from the present hospitals on account of the distance. Those of us who are engaged in this work see the necessity of this step as none others can, as the demand is made upon us for the admission of these cases. The overplus that some counties of the State have had has almost forced them to make some other provision for them outside the hospitals, and some have even advocated county care. I can not better controvert the fallacy of this position than by quoting from the report of Dr. H. F. Carriel, the eminent superintendent of the Central Hospital for the insane of Illinois. He says:

This system, if it is worthy of the name, is in practical operation in the State of Wisconsin, and while some claim for it a complete success, others who have given the subject study and intelligent thought, declare county care a failure. There are several reasons why such care cannot be equal to State institutions. In the first place, the buildings are not as good, nor so well located for health and convenience, embracing drainage, water supply, ventilation, accessibility by railroads, etc. Then, such buildings are not large enough to give anything but the most primitive classification, a matter of prime importance in caring for insane persons, both for their comfort and hope for successful treatment; the quiet should be isolated from the noisy, the vulgar separated from the refined, and such persons associated together as will be agreeable to each other and mutually helpful. Then, such institutions cannot be so economically managed as in large buildings, where large numbers are congregated, and where supplies of all kinds can be procured of first hands and at wholesale prices. The necessary appliances for heating, washing, and carrying on all of the domestic arrangements of an establishment, can be more complete in a large asylum, and the laundry work, heating and cooking can be done more economically than in a small establishment. As to the matter of economy in buildings, there is at least one county in this hospital district, putting up a building for its insane that will cost much more per capita than the buildings put up by the State of late years have cost. The State buildings are, and will continue to be better arranged, will have better sanitary arrangements and surroundings, such as ventilation, sewerage, water supply, drainage, etc., than does prevail or ever will be secured in any county buildings. Then again, the organization of the State hospitals or asylums is more in accord with the humane ideas of the day. A board of trustees, nominated by the governor and confirmed by the senate, composed of men of high character, without a pecuniary interest in the erection of buildings or in furnishing supplies, is given control and management.

A medical superintendent, specially fitted for his position by education and practical experience, with such medical assistants as may be necessary; a steward and matron should be added to complete the list of officers. Such an organization has the approval of those who have had the most experience in the work, and, therefore, ought to be the best qualified to judge of the requirements needed for the best results. Such an arrangement of work and

division of labor would of necessity be wanting and impracticable in the ordinary county asylum.

It is not denied that, when a county is so populous, and her insane so numerous, as to require a large building, but what it would be possible to obtain the desired classification and organization under county control; but there is not more than one county in this State that has these numbers, and their management of their county asylum in the past, does not give hope of complete success in this system of county care if extended.

In the conduct of State hospitals or asylums there is as much superiority as in the buildings and organizations. They have a medical head, who lives in the hospital; a corps of trained attendants, to minister to the wants of those under their charge; attention to uniform heating and ventilation of the wards; good food, well cooked and well served; diversions, dramatic entertainments, schools, employments in out door work, or in the sewing or ironing rooms, or in some fancy work on the wards—in short, all those things that come under the head of the moral treatment of the insane. Some have taken the ground or made the assertion that no physician was needed in an asylum for the chronic insane; but some chronic cases need as much medical attention as the recent, to meet all the requirements of the case, though all hope of cure may have departed. Insanity is a bodily disease, and needs the same medical oversight as diseases of other organs of the body.

No one not a physician would feel competent to treat a case of cancer or of heart disease, though such cases are incurable; why should they be competent to manage, and guide and treat a diseased brain?

The Board of Charities of New York, and the State Medical Society for years labored to this end, and finally succeeded in 1890, in securing the passage of a law, making it obligatory that all the insane should be removed from the county houses and placed in the State hospitals, and provision has been made for all of the insane in the State in that manner.

The fourteenth annual report of the board of charities, says:

While it is probably true that a small portion of the chronic insane may be cared for in connection with the county houses, the mass require a supervision and oversight which cannot be extended to them in association with the paupers. Hence the erection of buildings adapted to the condition and needs of this class becomes a public necessity. When these buildings are erected in connection with the county poorhouses, and are, as is usual in such cases, under the same supervision, the standard for the care of the insane varies according to the individual views of the officers in charge, instead of being based upon, and adapted to the real needs of this class. If the keeper be a person of kind and humane sympathies, he spares no effort to provide a suitable diet, proper attendants, and every needed facility for the comfort and welfare of the insane. The kindly interest shown by him to this class extends also to the paupers in the poorhouse, and as a result the standard of care for them is raised beyond their actual requirements. The whole establishment in consequence becomes expensive and burdensome, and soon excites criticism and distrust in the community,

on the part of those taxed for its support. On the contrary, if the keeper, as is not infrequently the case, be governed by motives of economy only, the standard of diet and care for the insane is lowered to that fixed for the poorhouse inmates, and is therefore inadequate to its purposes. The insane, as a consequence, soon become impoverished, violent, filthy and disturbed, and the efforts at economy, in the end, lead to increased and expensive burdens, moreover in the frequent change of keepers, occurring in counties thus providing for their chronic insane, great abuses imperceptibly creep into the management, which result is irreparable injury to the insane, and becomes a matter of deep regret and mortification to its citizens. For these reasons, the board in authorizing counties to retain their chronic insane, has invariably advised the erection of separate buildings and placing the insane, whenever practicable, under management apart from the poorhouses. In counties where the number of insane under care reaches 100, the employment of a resident physician is required by the rules of this board.

From a careful and extended examination of the subject in all of its varied aspects, the board early reached the conclusion that the proper care of the chronic pauper insane, could be better and more economically secured in institutions controlled and managed by the State than in institutions under the control and management of counties. The grounds upon which this conclusion is based have, from time to time, been set forth to the legislature, and may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. In the erection of buildings for the chronic insane by the State, a much larger number may be provided for in one institution than in the case of a single county; fewer administrative apartments proportionally are required, and a lower per capita expenditure for shelter may therefore be attained.

2. The supervision of a large number of chronic insane under one management by the State, is less expensive than when such insane are diffused in numerous county institutions.

3. The supplies, clothing, etc., for the chronic insane in State institutions may be purchased in large quantities, and wholesale prices be thus secured; whereas, in county institutions the needs in this direction are so limited that retail prices must necessarily be paid for these articles.

4. The standard of care for the chronic insane in State institutions is based upon their real needs, and it is fixed and staple; in county institutions it is regulated in accordance with the views of the officer who, for the time being, may be in charge, and it is therefore liable to frequent changes and interruptions.

5. In the State institutions the chronic insane may be classified so as properly to meet their varied conditions, and thus promote cleanliness and good order, and secure the enforcement of wholesome rules and regulations. In the county institutions little or no classification can be effected, and the intercourse of the noisy and disturbed, with the quiet and well behaved engenders violence, confusion and disorder.

6. The chronic insane in the State institutions are under the oversight and care of medical officers, selected because of their familiarity with the disease, and the highest ratio of improvements and recoveries is likely to be secured; in the county institutions the medical attendant generally visits the

insane only on stated intervals and large curative results cannot therefore be anticipated.

7. In the State institutions the chronic insane are safely sheltered and secured against bodily harm and society is protected from their intrusions. In the county institutions the shelter is often insecure and the community is at all times liable to be disturbed by their inroads.

8. In providing for the chronic insane, the State relieves the counties of the most troublesome and expensive class of dependents, and thereby enables the proper county officers to devote their time and attention to dealing more effectually and economically with the other varied classes of public burdens.

It should be added that some of the advantages here referred to, in regard to the care of chronic insane in State institutions, may be secured in the more populous counties, where the number of such insane is sufficient to warrant the erection of separate buildings for them. In less populous counties, however, with small numbers of chronic insane, the attempt properly to provide for them under local management must, for the reasons here stated, be expensive.

The Association of Superintendents of the United States and Canada, a body of men who have charge of all the hospitals for the insane in this country and whose large and varied experience ought to emphasize the weight of their opinion, have time and again placed themselves on record as favoring State care and supervision of *all* the insane. At their annual meeting in 1890 they adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the members of this association have witnessed with great satisfaction the enactment in New York State of a law providing State care for all the dependent insane, and are deeply impressed with the merits of the State, as against the county system of care,

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this association that the principle that the insane are the wards of the State should receive universal recognition, and that efforts should be made by its members looking to the adoption of a like humane policy in other parts of the country.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

Occupation for inmates of a hospital for the insane is as important as it is for any other class. This matter has been quite fully discussed in former reports, and so far as possible with our appliances, we have adopted and practiced a system of occupation for a large per cent of patients. This has, however, among the men, been largely by engaging them in agricultural pursuits, and the winter season necessarily limits their operations. For this reason diversified occupation has been advocated and is certainly practicable within proper limitations. Brooms, brushes, mattresses, boots,

shoes and harnesses can be made and repaired; blacksmithing and repairing of tin ware can be done and making of mats and rugs, etc. In many cases, however, there arises in the mind of the patient, and naturally, too, the question, why should I work without compensation, and the true and proper argument which may be used, to induce him to occupy himself, because it is for his benefit, falls upon unwilling ears. It has often occurred to me that if some system of compensation could be arranged for, small though it be for the individual, it would be an inducement, and the proceeds sent to the families, where there may be such, or used for personal comforts to the individual, if without anyone dependent, or saved for future needs. With an arrangement for shops, such as has been indicated, some such system might be inaugurated.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Nearly all cases admitted to the hospital are more or less enfeebled physically and depleted by exhaustion from brain disease. Supporting treatment is indicated in most cases, the general health being improved thereby and the nervous system toned up to a normal condition. For these purposes tonics should be employed, to support and build up the debilitated and wasted energies of the individual. Quinine or Cinchona, as may seem best, gentian, nuxvomica or strychnine, columbo and syrup of hypophosphites, cod liver oil, and in cases of extreme exhaustion, to tide over the danger line in moderation, the malt liquors and alcoholic stimulants. Phosphorus in small doses is indicated in cases of acute dementia, and in some cases of melancholia; citrate and pyrophosphate of iron and the muriated tincture, are demanded in case there is an anaemic condition or any impoverishment of the blood. While animal broths and beef essence are sometimes acceptable to the patient, there is nothing that can be so safely depended upon for nourishment in these cases as milk, and it must be given freely, and sometimes an egg may be added. In cases of cerebral congestion it is important to envelope the head in applications of ice, either by the use of the ice-cap or bag or if a nurse can be with the patient constantly, direct applications to the head, and this must be persisted in as long as there remains rise of temperature or indications of inflammation. In all these cases it is important to secure protracted rest and economy of the vital forces, which can best be accomplished by placing the patient in bed at once upon his arrival at the hospital. In each case, of course, it is important that the secretions be natural as soon as possible, as they are usually interfered with.

In a large majority of recent cases there is marked insomania, and the first indication is, to secure refreshing sleep. Many times this may be done without the aid of drugs by giving a warm bath just before retiring, and if there is an anæmic condition, as is frequently the case, a glass of milk, or if much exhausted, milk punch. If, however, more active medication in the way of hypnotics is required, in maniacal cases the most prompt agent is the hydrate of chloral in from twenty to thirty grain doses. Sulfonal in twenty grain doses is sometimes preferable, and acts more happily in its after effects. It, however, must be administered an hour or two before its effect as a hypnotic will be noticeable. In cases of melancholia some form of opium is more frequently indicated, either the deodorized tincture or a solution of morphia. Hyoscyamin, cannabis indica and a long list of remedies may be drawn from where opiates seem to be contra-indicated, or where there is some idiosyncrasy present. The importance of early securing sleep by some such aid cannot be too strongly emphasized. And it has seemed as important sometimes to act wisely in the withdrawal of the drug at as early a time as it is safe to do so. It seems to me that there is always danger in protracting the use of any of these aids to nature, beyond a necessary limit. In cases of cerebral hemorrhage, or an inflammatory condition of the brain the use of fluid extract of ergot or ergotine is invaluable, promptly securing contraction of the vessels in a large per cent of cases, and thus relieving the patient when in a most critical condition. The extract of gelsemium is a valuable remedy in cases of violent maniacal attacks to control and relieve the excitement resulting from the cerebral irritation. The bromides of potassium and sodium are indicated in many cases and are invaluable remedies, also the iodide of potassium. For epileptic patients there is no better formula than that of Brown-Sequard to modify the severity of the attacks and lessen their frequency. The list of drugs used to assist nature in the restoration of health of the diseased brain and nervous system could be extended almost indefinitely, but space forbids. In many cases no drugs are required, and the moral treatment with hygienic measures and regularity of life is all that is needed; the various diversions and occupations working wonderful improvement when properly guarded.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS AND NURSES.

Attention has been called to this important matter from time to time in our reports, and while efforts are constantly being made by the several hospitals to instruct and educate attendants as far as

possible, there should be some more systematic plan for this purpose. Every hospital superintendent is painfully aware of the difficulty of securing proper persons as companions and nurses for the insane, and it is perhaps a matter which causes more anxiety than all others in connection with the management of a hospital. Compelled as we are to select from the young men and women of the country and town, those who have had no experience, it requires constant training and weeding out the inefficient and unworthy. It has been proposed to construct a hospital in connection with the medical department of the State University, under the control of the State, where the indigent sick and subjects for the clinic may be cared for, and in connection with this to have a training school for nurses and attendants, who shall have a thorough training and course of study for a definite period. From the graduates of this training school we may be able to select such persons as are best adapted by nature and education for the vocation so important and sacred as to call for the best possible efforts of those who undertake it as a profession. The lectures on anatomy, physiology, hygiene and chemistry, can be supplemented by those of the chair of mental diseases and practical nursing at the bedside, so as to fortify the individual for practical service in our wards, and bring to our service only such as are worthy of such a trust. It is to be hoped this important matter may receive prompt action, and also that we may be able to command for such service proper remuneration to retain worthy persons for a long term of service.

AMUSEMENTS.

The programmes for our literary society, dramatic exercises, magic lantern lectures and dances have been arranged with regularity during the past two years, and all of these entertainments have been zealously managed with much labor by Drs. Witte, Peck, Straub and Ludwig, assisted by the attendants and other employes. The cornet band has been kept organized and it is now certainly furnishing better music regularly twice a week for the gratification of our patients than ever before. The orchestra for our inside entertainments has also been kept up. The customary observance of all the holidays has afforded much pleasure to our people, and are bright spots of anticipation and retrospection covering periods of weeks. Especially are the Christmas holidays a source of joy, when each individual through the kindness of relatives, or where there are no friends, supplied by the benevolence of philanthropic individuals, who, following the Master's example, by their mementoes

or the means to supply them, in reality visit the sick. The dance on Tuesday evening of each week continues as popular as any entertainment we have, and a large number participate. All of these amusements will now be multiplied and very materially improved by having a commodious and convenient place for assembly. The chapel exercises are always attended by a large number of interested spectators, and with the enlarged capacity of our chapel building many more can enjoy the services, which will be aided by the tones of the beautiful pipe-organ which we now have. The pastors of the several churches of the city have taken turns monthly in filling our desk as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic, Christian, Baptist and Congregationalist, and all have comforted and entertained their hearers and helped to lift depressed and desponding souls to the Heavenly atmosphere of Him who offers to us our best gifts. We are indebted to many kind friends for assistance in preparing and executing musical programmes, which have been greatly appreciated by our household.

The usual number of religious papers on the Sabbath and secular papers during the week, have been distributed and are eagerly grasped and read.

FINANCES.

The same amount per capita, drawn from the State treasury for current expenses, during this biennial period, has been fourteen dollars, as we indicated in previous reports would be the case, after the number of patients reached eight hundred. Thus, for about forty-six cents a day, we are providing board, clothing, bedding, fuel, lights, medical treatment, and salaries and wages of all the officers and employes.

The amount appropriated for the cold storage building, necessitated a change in the plans, but we have secured good facilities for this purpose, which will be a great help, in our domestic economy for all future time. The amounts for the chapel and amusement hall, ice house and engine, have been sufficient for the purpose. We have used the funds appropriated for repairs, for that purpose, except a small balance, which we are retaining for contingencies, which may arise before the next legislature assembles. The amounts for slaughter house will be sufficient to complete it, and we shall construct as much of a conservatory for flowers as the appropriation will admit of. The collections shown in the steward's and treasurer's exhibits are mostly from the sale of hides, tallow, old iron, rags, etc.

FARM.

In 1889 the crops were abundant, but in 1890 we suffered with others in this vicinity, from the effects of the drought. This made sad inroads upon our otherwise fertile fields, which gave promise of abundant harvest. Below is a table showing the amount of farm products harvested each year and supplied to our household.

ARTICLES.	1889.	1890.
Asparagus, dozen	40,884	6,665
Apples, bushels		22
Beans, Lima, bushels	3.5	2.5
Beans, string, bushels	87.5	130
Beans, shelled, bushels	5	
Beets, green, bushels	105	198
Beeves, slaughtered and sold, pounds	9,240	7,375
Blackberries, quarts	3,964	1,120
Cabbage, heads	9,146	7,737
Cauliflower, heads	105	239
Celery, bunches	2,465	900
Carrots, bushels	86.5	86
Cucumbers, dozen	1,015	1,942
Corn, bushels	2,089	2,329
Corn, sweet, dozen	727	435
Cornstocks, shocks	1,000	1,320
Calves, pounds		1,230
Eggplant	467	756
Grapes, pounds	5,200	1,962
Hay, tons	334	312
Hogs, slaughtered and sold, pounds	36,626	30,298
Horseradish, roots	2,106	235
Lettuce, heads	8,200	33,600
Lard, pounds	7,371	7,297
Milk, quarts	262,412	313,500
Oats, bushels	890.5	500
Onions, bushels	205	60
Parsley, bunches	600	204
Potatoes, bushels	511	274
Parsnips, bushels	285	265
Peas, bushels	55	61
Peppers, dozen	62	400
Raspberries, quarts	3,970	2,515
Rhubarb, dozen	656	580
Straw, tons	50	20
Strawberries, quarts	2,072	4,275
Salsify, bushels	165	15
Spinach, bushels	71	91
Squash	6,831	2,550
Sage, pounds	153	168
Turnips, bushels	348	45
Tomatoes, bushels	597	279

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The investigations in this department have been continued by Dr. Peck, who has been assisted by Dr. J. M. Parker, Jr., during the last winter and spring. Dr. W. H. Ludewig assisted greatly in the photographing of microscopical specimens, some of which appear in this report, after having been lithographed.

We present four cases, giving history of cases before admission, while in the hospital and autopsy after death, with microscopical examinations following, illustrated as above indicated.

MELANCHOLIA.

CASE No. 5,502.

Admitted June 25, 1884. Age thirty-five. Male. Farm laborer. Born in Sweden. Residence unknown. So far as known this is the first attack. The first symptoms were manifested about two weeks ago, in constant dread of being killed and great nervousness. The disease is increasing with no rational intervals. He is constantly afraid of being shot and hanged. He has hidden under beds; has climbed trees and lain in grass in dread of this. He has shown no disposition to injure others, but has talked as if he contemplated suicide. He wants to go naked. Not intemperate. There is nothing known of this man except for the last two or three months, and he has been in durance several times during that time on account of his insane actions.

July 10, 1884. This man was admitted in a state of profound melancholia. He was very despondent and fearful, restless and ill at ease, ever apprehensive of some harm about to befall him. His ideas were very confused and his actions disorderly. He tore off all his clothing, was sleepless and had a very poor appetite. After a few days he became quieter, ate and slept better, tolerated his clothing and expressed himself as feeling better, but he is still very much confused and inactive in mind.

August 21, 1884. This man, though still dejected and confused has made decided improvement mentally. He is not so actively disturbed and miserable as at the time of his coming here. He is now on No. 2 and has good care of his clothing and person. His bodily health did not improve very much, and some two weeks ago he suffered a severe attack of dysentery, and for a time was in a typhoid condition, but he rallied and recovered from the disease. He is now able to be up and about, but he is yet weak and anaemic.

September 30, 1884. This man is steadily gaining in flesh and strength, but is still depressed mentally. He complains constantly of a feeling of oppression in epigastric region. He goes out to work.

November 30, 1884. Patient is well nourished and strong, but his mind is yet depressed and inactive.

January 10, 1885. Patient looks comfortable but his melancholia is still very marked. He feels oppressed and gloomy at all times, but he is quiet and orderly and has good care of his person. He works steadily.

March 15, 1885. There has been no change. He has been on No. 1 for a long time.

April 30, 1885. Patient is in a stationary condition.

June 3, 1885. No change; patient's bodily health is good. He sits about in his room.

September 30, 1885. Patient has not changed in any respect, and he still complains of a feeling of misery and oppression in the epigastric region. Is moderately depressed at all times. He is neat and careful about his person and in good bodily health.

May 29, 1886. Continues in a stationary condition. He is orderly and well behaved, and not troublesome in any way. He is wanting in energy and ambition. His bodily health is good.

March 1, 1887. He is always very quiet and orderly. Sits about idly and seems quite well satisfied. His bodily health is good.

April 15, 1888. He continues in the same condition as described above. He is inclined to be hypochondriacal and rarely does anything useful. He is strong and vigorous.

March 21, 1889. No change of any kind can be recorded. He is dull and inactive and moderately depressed. He is always very orderly and well behaved. His bodily health is good.

September 14, 1889. Continues in above described condition.

December 12, 1889. He is quiet and orderly always and has but little to say to anyone. He is in good physical condition but continues to be inactive.

May 4, 1890. No change of any kind. He is in good bodily health.

August 21, 1890. He has been in poor bodily health lately. Has been losing in flesh and strength. Both eyes are turned to the right. Says he cannot move them outwards. He is dull and inclined to be melancholic.

September 7, 1890. This patient has steadily failed since the date of the last record, and it is evident he is suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis. There are also marked symptoms of organic disease of the brain at its base and probably tubercular in nature, involving the centers from the root of the motor oculi of the right eye and the abducens of the left, since both eyes are fixedly drawn to the right and upward. The last few days also the respiratory center of the fourth ventricle has been involved in the degeneration, since there has been marked dyspnoea depending on defective enervation. The tubercular lung disease is not sufficient to account for the embarrassed respiration besides there being disorder

of the stomach sufficiently so to indicate serious mischief at the origin of the pneumogastric nerve. He failed rapidly and died today at 7:30 p. m.

AUTOPSY.

The autopsy was held forty-five hours after death. There is found to be passive congestion and thickening of the pia mater. No other microscopical evidences of disease of the membranes surrounding the brain. A tumor about one half inch in diameter horizontally and one inch vertically is found in the floor of the fourth ventricle at union of pons varolii with the medulla. This tumor is firm in consistence, and by direct pressure it can be easily felt through the whole substance of pons and medulla *i. e.*, it can be felt from the opposite or posterior side. Other portions of the encephalon seem to be normal.

Lungs. Both lungs are markedly tubercular with strong pleuritic adhesions throughout.

Spleen. The spleen is one-third larger than normal. Shape and consistence normal.

Heart. Walls of heart and valves are normal; pericardial fluid in excess.

Portions of the different regions of brain, lung and spleen retained for microscopical examination.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Cross-sections of the pons varolii reveal a glio-sarcoma. This tumor is round and measures three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It is to the left of the raphie (median line), extending nearly to the surface of the pons, separated from the floor of the fourth ventricle by a thin layer of gray matter. The tumor is so plainly outlined, the sections can be studied macroscopically.

Fig. I. represents a cross-section of the pons showing distinctly the glio-sarcoma mentioned above. It will be observed that this section is magnified about two diameters. An amplification of three hundred diameters reveals in the *lemniscus* or *fillet tract* (tract connecting the olivary body with the optic thalamus and corpora quadrigemina) a hemorrhagic point. This is observed in Fig. I only as a small black point. A small quantity of blood is found to have escaped from the vessel, and has displaced the adjacent tissue, causing some enlargement of the peri-vascular space. Continuing the examina-

FIG. I

Section of the pons Varolii showing a glio-sarcomatous growth extending into the medulla.

FIG. II.

A. Hemorrhagic area as found in optic thalamus. B. Perivascular space.
C. Cross section of blood vessel. (3/4 objective.)

tion with the one-fifth objective near the margin of the section, sub-miliary tubercles are distinctly seen. These can not be seen in cut as the tissue is magnified but two diameters. To see these tubercles plainly requires an amplification of about three hundred diameters. The blood vessels are well filled, but not nearly to the degree that is found in cases of mania, illustrated by Fig. III. of the fifteenth biennial report. Sections of the brain of this case and of the three cases of melancholia to follow show no extravasation of the corpuscles, as in acute delirious mania, nor the engorgement of the vessels as found in acute mania. The vessels may be well filled with blood in melancholia, but not to such a degree but that the surfaces of the corpuscles may be seen, while in mania the vessels are so filled to repletion that, especially in those whose calibres exceed but little the diameter of the blood corpuscles, the edges only are seen, their surfaces being closely approximated by pressure as in rouleaux formed by attraction. The glio-sarcoma takes a deeper stain than the adjacent tissue. Sections were stained with carmine, haematoxylin, and some were double stained. In one of these sections we find a group of spindle cells near the floor of the fourth ventricle. Rosette crystals are seen under polarized light and selenite plate. These are adjacent to the tumor. Examination with one-fifth objective shows fatty degenerations at these points.

Optic thalamus. Fig. II shows a hemorrhagic area as found in cross-section of optic thalamus. The blood clot has dropped from this in sectioning. This area is three millimeters long and one millimeter wide, and is near the margin of the internal capsule.

It was impossible to retain the coagulum entire while making the section, but some red corpuscles may still be seen adhering to the margin of the vacated area.

Cervical cord. In the microscopical examination of the cervical region of the cord, there is nothing found worthy of record.

Occipital lobe. Many cholesterin crystals are found in the sections from this region. Some fields present as many as twenty or more. Some are irregular in contour and quite large. The most of them being of the usual size and contour.

Parietal lobe. Examination of the sections from these lobes reveals nothing of interest.

Lungs. Sections of the lungs reveal very extensive tubercular deposits, cellular thickening of the alveolar walls, and accumulation (cellular) within the alveolar spaces.

MELANCHOLIA.

HISTORY BEFORE ADMISSION.—CASE No. 6873.

Admitted April 3, 1888. Age forty-two. Widower. Barber. This is the first attack; first symptoms were manifested about three months ago by neglect of his business and person. Disease is increasing and constant. Mind seems blank but he seems desirous of hiding from something. Took some sedative medicine. Recent death of wife is assigned as cause.

HISTORY AFTER ADMISSION.

April 23, 1888. This man was admitted in a state of great mental confusion and inactivity, and he is careless in his habits and about his clothing. He does not speak in answer to questions and does not seem to suffer any discomfort. He has not made any progress whatever and is quite stupid. His bodily health is good.

May 31, 1888. He has been in a stationary condition of mental inactivity and indifference and does not speak of his own accord. He is inclined to be careless and slovenly in his habits, but aside from this is not disorderly. Bodily health is good.

August 2, 1888. He is brighter and somewhat more active in mind and occasionally converses with others. He is in good spirits much of the time. His bodily health is good and he is well behaved.

September 8, 1888. Not any material change has occurred since date of last entry. He is in excellent bodily health; rather pleasant and cheerful in disposition and goes out to work.

October 11, 1888. He continues about as recorded a month since.

March 27, 1889. No change in his condition. He is very dull and inactive mentally and indifferent. He does very little work and rarely converses with any one. He is careless and slovenly about his clothing and person. Bodily health is good.

April 24, 1889. He continued in much the same condition as described above. He is dull and stupid; answers ordinary questions but does not volunteer any information. A few days ago he was seen to have an apoplectic attack, from which he recovered in half an hour. Yesterday he had another which was followed by coma, and he died to-day without previously regaining consciousness.

AUTOPSY.

Autopsy held thirty-six hours after death. Much congestion of pia, considerable extravasation of vessels of pia over left temporal

FIG. III.



Section of temporal region of brain, showing engorgement of blood vessel
(A) and exudation of corpuscles (B) into the adjacent tissue.
(1-5 objective.)

lobe. Meningo-encephalitis very noticeable. The pia was very adherent over entire surface. Lateral ventricles filled with fluid. Brain tissue seems to be softer than normal. Heart walls very friable, suspect fatty degeneration. Other organs normal. Lower portion of mesentery hypertrophied and congested (chronic). Pulmonary vein contains an ante-mortem clot. Portions of all regions of brain wall of left ventricle of heart and lower portion of mesentery retained for microscopical examination.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Parietal lobe. In the examination of these sections we find compound granular corpuscles (corpuscles of gluge), indicating softening of the brain. These granular corpuscles are the same as those seen in Fig. V. In this case but few are found in any one field, five being the greatest number seen. Lymph space dilation is found to be very common. The lymph spaces are universally dilated, and to such an extent their calibre is from four to five times that of the contained blood vessel. Near the middle of one of the convolutions (ascending) and on a level with the bottom of sulcus separating the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions we find a microscopical hemorrhage as seen in Fig. III. The vessel is surrounded by a few compound granular corpuscles, and there is a space (not shown in the cut) twice the calibre of vessel that had been occupied by the clot. The adjacent tissue presents evidences of *pressure* from the hemorrhage. There is universal proliferation of the nuclei of the neuroglia.

Examination of the sections from the other lobes shows proliferation of nuclei and dilation of the perivascular spaces.

Medulla. Examination of these sections show that there is no proliferation as found in the sections of the cerebrum, but we find here about the same degree of perivascular dilation.

Cervical cord. Microscopical examination of the transverse sections of the cord reveals, what appears to be a separation of one of the anterior horns of gray matter by a tract of white matter, see Fig. IV. The microscope, however, shows that the gray matter is replaced by connective tissue, establishing a malformation of the gray matter. We have here the third stage of myelitis. The compound granular corpuscles have disappeared as well as any oil globules that may have been present during the preceding stages, and the connective tissue trabeculæ are thickened.* This area contains

*Bramwell.

no blood vessels, and the nerve elements are replaced by the connective tissue growth. The anterior and posterior horns of gray matter are markedly atrophied, and the central canal is obliterated. The connective tissue fibres (replacing the gray matter) are found to be obliquely arranged, between the remaining filaments of gray matter, connecting the anterior horns with the gray commissure. This arrangement presents a beautiful wavy appearance as viewed through a one-fifth objective. The area of connective tissue extends anteriorly and involves the greater portion of the column of Turck on same side. The cross pyramidal tracts are also found to be involved, but the myelitis is less advanced here; we find the blood vessels to be engorged and a few compound granular corpuscles are seen. The anterior and posterior horns of gray matter are markedly atrophied, and the central canal is obliterated. The vascular supply is very meagre, but few vessels are found and these are contracted and tortuous.

The anterior median fissure is deflected from the connective tissue area, so that instead of extending vertically toward the gray commissure from the surface of the cord, it extends obliquely toward the cornua of the opposite side. The perivascular spaces are greatly dilated.

The connective tissue area takes the same degree of stain as the white columns of the cord.

Heart. Microscopical examination of the walls of the heart present the usual evidences of fatty degeneration.

MELANCHOLIA.

CASE No. 7138.

Admitted December 12, 1888. Age forty-one. Single. Laborer. German. First attack began June 16, 1885; would not work at the quarry any longer; said he owned the world; got a gun and made the men stand aside; talks about what little money he has saved in the bank. Attempted to injure others. Masturbation assigned as cause.

HISTORY AFTER ADMISSION.

December 30, 1881. He has been in an entirely stationary condition since his admission; he is very quiet and retiring and does not speak of his own accord, and will only answer questions in monosyllables; he has been orderly and well behaved; he is probably under the influence of delusions as he avoids the other patients

and much of the time is in a room by himself; his bodily condition is good and he eats and sleeps well.

February 21, 1889. There has been no change of any kind in his condition; he seems comfortable and contented and makes no complaints; he has been orderly and well behaved and occasionally can be induced to engage in some useful occupation.

April 20, 1889. Nothing new can be recorded in his case and he remains in a stationary condition.

June 11, 1889. He now goes out to work quite often; his bodily health is good and he is comfortable in every way; his mind is much impaired and weakened.

September 10, 1890. This patient has not changed greatly; he is perhaps paler and is somewhat jaundiced but not markedly so; mentally he is very sluggish and stupid, taking no apparent notice of anything going on about him; he sits quietly on a settee on No. 5, without speaking, and does not reply to inquiries, though he understands apparently what is said to him.

October 10, 1890. This patient has failed very markedly in flesh and strength the past few days and is seriously ill; on physical exploration we find complete dullness over right thorax up to within a few inches of the clavicular border; some embarrassment of breathing is observed but there is no prexia; his appetite and nutrition is very poor, and he is rapidly losing in flesh; he has been confined to bed; he is neat and clean about his person, but mentally he is as sluggish as before; he is taking tonic and supporting treatment.

October 15, 1890. The patient has been slowly but steadily failing, and lately his stomach has been very irritable so as to be unable to retain nourishment. He has become extremely weak and helpless, and it is very evident that his death is very near at hand.

October 18, 1890. Patient has become extremely weak and exhausted, and in spite of close attention, supporting treatment and careful nursing, he died at 3:20 P. M.

AUTOPSY.

The autopsy was held twenty hours after death. Body somewhat emaciated, well developed, no deformities or abnormalities save marked atrophy of the left temporal muscle.

Head. On opening skull bone was found of normal thickness and density; meninges presented nothing pathological. Some cerebral atrophy was recognized by hypernormal quantity of

arachnoidal fluid, occupying ventricles as well as the sub-arachnoidal spaces. Veins were moderately distended, but arteries empty. Pia mater was pale and anaemic. On examination the cortical surface of the cerebrum was found to contain a large patch of degeneration, involving the region of the left Sylvian fissure. This degeneration extended throughout the floor of the fissure of Sylvius, included Broca's convolution, partly involved the ascending frontal convolution, and the first and second temporal convolution entirely.

The degeneration implicated the entire thickness of the cortex and extended to some depth into the medullary substance. It was yellowish in color and contrasted sharply with the adjacent cortex. It was much softer and more friable than normal brain tissue. Exploration of the left middle cerebral artery revealed an embolism, completely filling and obstructing the lumen of the vessel, and located at the division of the artery, into the middle and posterior branches, which had degenerated into mere fibrinous threads. No other pathological conditions were macroscopically observed in other parts of the brain.

Thorax. Some old fibrinous adhesions were found in pleurae, mostly on right side. Lungs somewhat congested on right side.

Heart appeared normal.

Abdomen. On opening the abdominal cavity a large distention of the liver was found, occupying the outer and upper region of the greater convexity, pushing the diaphragm high up into the right pleural cavity, and also displacing the liver downwards. An incision revealed a large abscess, with very thin external walls and containing four or five pints of pus and detritus of broken down hepatic tissue. A second smaller abscess was found in the concavity of the greater lobe, alongside and external to the gall bladder. This contained some twelve ounces of fluid pus and detritus. No other abnormalities were noted.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Brain. Examination of the sections from the temporal lobe reveals an area of advanced breaking down-softening of the brain structure, (see Figs. V and VI) leaving a reticulation of connective tissue, to the substance of which may be seen clinging granular matter, some fields showing the compound granular corpuscles (corpuscles of Gluge) by the hundred. It is very rare to find the great number of typical granular corpuscles that are presented in

FIG. V.



Section of the temporal region of brain showing A. Comparatively normal tissue. B. Advanced stage of softening; the protoplasm of the neuroglia elements being transformed into granular corpuscles. Corpuscles of Gluge.

FIG. VI.

Section from the same region (temporal) showing hemorrhagic deposits (A) and area of softening (B).

these sections. In the vicinity of this area of degeneration there are a number of miliary hemorrhagic deposits. (See Fig. VI.) Near the surface of the convolution we find many blood corpuscles quite evenly distributed throughout the tissue. In addition to the corpuscles of Gluge above mentioned, we find in the same area detritus; some fat globules, and find that the brain cells have entirely disappeared, leaving an irregular network of connective tissue.

Optic Commissure. We find here an engorgment of the vessels and in some instances dilation of the perivascular spaces, not marked however.

Pons Varolii. In the examination of these sections we find a large area of degeneration, centrally located, there being more complete loss of tissue than in the cerebrum but less detritus present, owing to its absorption probably. There is marked hypertrophy of the axis cylinders. Hemorrhagic foci are also seen.

Medulla. As far as we are able to observe the medulla seems to be in a normal condition.

Cervical cord. In the examination of the cervical region of the spinal cord, we find the central canal to be very much contracted and the anterior fissure abnormally long, and, at about the junction of its posterior and middle thirds, it is turned upon itself. The posterior fissure is divided and short. The perivascular spaces are found to be dilated and contain white blood corpuscles. Through the direct tracts the horizontally cut axis cylinders are undoubtedly hypertrophied.

Liver. The macroscopical pathology of the liver being described in connection with the autopsy report, there is nothing of much interest to be added, more than to mention the thick wall of the connective tissue displacing the hepatic cells and forming the wall of the abscess. This suppuration of the liver is probably secondary to that of the brain, the channel of infection being that of the hepatic artery; the virulent material having passed through the lungs without developing pulmonary abscesses.

MELANCHOLIA.

CASE 4772.

Admitted May 5, 1882. Age twenty-three years. Single. Has been in this country only two months; born in Pomerania, Prussia; was a shepherd in Germany; a soldier three months; there is no history of any previous attack; the military record of this man is about his person, in which it appears that he served ten weeks in

the Prussian army, and was under arrest for neglect of duty; it is added that his conduct was bad, he being "lazy and careless," from which record it is the opinion of the commission that his present condition had its inception about that time. He is now suffering apparently from acute melancholia, in which he seems entirely apathetic and devoid of ambition to support himself. Aside from the above military record, the condition at present suffered from would be regarded by the commissioners as nostalgia; the testimony seems to be that he was in good health and strength up to a very short time ago. He has had no treatment of any kind, and he has wandered about in a listless aimless manner.

HISTORY AFTER ADMISSION.

May 23, 1882. This young man was admitted when in a state of moderate depression, but not more perhaps than might be attributed to natural backwardness, augmented by the circumstances of being placed among strangers, with whom he is unable to speak; his demeanor and conduct are quiet and he is well behaved giving no trouble to anyone; he sits around reading or walks the hall most of the time; to questions addressed to him he gives an intelligent answer; says he eats and sleeps well and feels quite comfortable here; his attendant says that he at times breaks out into a laugh and seems quite amused at something, though at what is not evident; at first he said he had a longing for his native country, but latterly he said nothing concerning this.

June 30, 1883. Shortly after the date of the last record a greater degree of mental confusion and mental disorder developed. He became reticent, morose and obstinate, and quite careless of his dress and appearance, would stand about in one attitude, perhaps for hours, with his head bowed down; he paid no attention to what was going on; by fall he had become careless and filthy, so that it was impossible for him to remain on his first ward No. 4; he was taken to No. 7, where during last fall and the past winter he sat around in a state of utter confusion and mental lethargy; he was just able to answer with a labored "yes" or "no" to the very simplest of questions, and for a time was not able to do that, but seemed quite incapable of comprehending any thing; last January he ran down very much in physical health; he vomited everything he ate, also had diarrhoea; he is extremely emaciated and enfeebled, being barely able to walk; under treatment his health improved and with it his mental condition, so much so that by April he was able to go

out to his old ward No. 4, where he did fairly well though still quite obscured and dull in mind. He manifested a great desire to see his relatives, and by urging him he has been a little more careful in his habits. These, however, leave very much to be desired.

July 3, 1883. He was discharged by order of the commissioners.

October 4, 1883. This young man was returned to the hospital to-day. His condition is one of dementia, and the confusion and inactivity of mind is much more pronounced than when he left. His bodily health is the same.

July 1, 1884. This young man has changed in no particular since. His mind is very dull and sluggish, and he can be seen sitting or standing about for hours without moving. He does not speak only in answer to direct questions. He is careless. His bodily health is good.

December 28, 1885. There has been no change or variation whatever in this patient's mental state during the past eighteen months. He is uniformly and very extensively demented. He can usually be seen sitting quietly on some seat, indifferent and inattentive to what is going on about him. He was so obscured that he could answer simple questions only with great difficulty and much hesitation. He was careless and filthy and required attention and care at the hands of his attendants, to be kept in a presentable condition. At times he shows some moodiness and irritability. Physically he has grown thin and weak lately, and the greater part of the current month he has been confined to bed with a fever of a malarial character. Had a number of chills and sweating and high temperature following, with a remission in all the symptoms. At present he is better and able to sit up, but he is weak and cachectic. Physical exploration gives indications of tubercular infiltration of the lungs. Does not cough yet or only rarely. Is on No. 6.

June 21, 1886. Phthisis has steadily progressed, and the last three months he has been confined to bed. Both lungs were deeply involved in the tubercular process, but the right lung is the more extensively diseased. Strength and flesh has become greatly reduced under sweats and hectic fever, which could only partially be controlled. For some time he has been on No. 12 and has had every care. He died to-day.

AUTOPSY.

There are but few notes that can be made on this autopsy. No macroscopical lesions were found in brain. Portions of the several

regions were retained for microscopical examination. Lungs were found to be markedly tubercular, and portions of both pieces were retained.

Spleen larger than normal; congested and pigmented.

Liver far from being normal in appearance; small abscesses were observed. Retained for microscopical examination. There was found to be more than the normal quantity of fat about the heart and kidneys. Apex of heart retained for microscopical examination.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Parietal lobe. Microscopical examinations of the sections of the parietal lobe of the brain reveals a very marked diminution from the usual number of nerve cells, and many of the axis cylinders are atrophied. There is also dilatation of the perivascular spaces and occasionally the contained vessel is found to be tortuous. A few white corpuscles are found in the perivascular spaces, most of the vessels are contracted and many of them contain but few corpuscles. In one region we find some granular corpuscles and fat globules, but the most marked lesions being absence of nerve cells, and the general anæmic condition of the cerebrum.

Pons varolii. The sections of the pons varolii present many dilated perivascular spaces, from which the blood vessels have fallen out. This condition is well marked throughout the entire series of sections made from this specimen. We find hypertrophy of the axis cylinders, especially near the floor of the fourth ventricle inside of the curve (*genu facialis*) made by fibres forming deep origin of the facial nerve.

Medulla. We find here dilated perivascular spaces, and an atrophy of most of the axis cylinders found in the tracts of the arciform fibers of both sides.

Cervical cord. Cross-sections of the cervical enlargement of the cord presents a malformation of the gray matter, both anterior and posterior horns. The white substance extends from the posterior columns forward, dividing the gray matter latterly. There are few normal nerve cells within the anterior and right posterior horns. The left posterior horn is devoid of all ganglion cells. The central canal is occluded, nearly obliterated by connective tissue elements. The blood vessels are much diminished in calibre, and surrounded by an extravasation of corpuscles.

Longitudinal sections of the same cord show the division of the gray by the white matter. This section was taken from tissue

Cross section of cervical region of cord showing at (A). Anterior horn of gray matter. (B) White matter dividing the gray. (C) Central canal occluded. E. Same as B before sectioning.



Longitudinal section of the same. A. Divided gray matter. B. White matter. C. White matter dividing the gray (A).

A. High E. side of the section

adjacent to and just below the horizontal sections described above. The cross-section showing the malformation of the gray matter is shown in Fig. VII. and the longitudinal section in Fig. VIII. As we approach the dorsal region of the cord we observe an anatomical change. The cornua to the unaided eye appear nearly normal in contour, but the gray commissure is very narrow, and is found to be composed of wavy connective tissue fibers, and is free from axis cylinders (sclerosed). The left posterior cornua is devoid of multipolar cells, and the few found in the right posterior cornua are atrophied and vacuolated; but few are found in the anterior horns, and these are atrophied with the exception of three or four that appear normal. The central canal in this region is filled with small round cells. The malformation of the cord described above is congenital. It is known that these malformations may occur without producing symptoms during life, and are only discovered by microscopical examination.

Heart. Microscopical examination of the walls of the heart reveals no lesions.

Spleen. On microscopical examination of the pulp of the spleen we find a large number of lymph cells, containing pigment granules. The granules vary in size; the smaller being the size of red corpuscles of the blood, the larger of the corpuscles of Gluge. They present a dark brown appearance. The arteries and veins have thickened walls and are peripherally infiltrated with pigment. Pigment is also found in the connective tissue forming the trabeculæ.

Liver. We find multiple abscesses of the liver, all small, and on microscopical examination there is seen marked atrophy of the hepatic cells, and a new formation of connective tissues around the intralobular veins.

STATISTICS.

Dr. Witte has continued to have charge of the statistics of the hospital, and by a good deal of labor presents the tables appended to this report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To my medical staff and other subordinate officers, I desire to return my sincere thanks for much exacting service.

Dr. M. E. Witte remains as first assistant physician, and Dr. Peck as second assistant physician; Mr. E. N. Nelson as steward, and Mrs. F. V. Cole as matron; Dr. P. F. Straub, after a continuous

service of over five years as third assistant physician, tendered his resignation in September last to pursue his studies abroad, and is now at the university at Berlin; Dr. W. H. Ludewig filled the vacancy thus occasioned until May, when he engaged in private practice in a neighboring State and Dr. E. F. Strohbehn has since filled the position; Miss Flora Chalfant and Miss Cornelia Miller respectively continue to fill the positions of clerk and stenographer satisfactorily, and Dr. Edward House has competently filled the position of apothecary made vacant by the resignation of Dr. L. W. Harding, who left to continue his studies at the State University, and after graduation engaged in private practice.

At the date of our last report Miss Meno Trope, supervisoress of the female wards, had been absent for several months, having taken a vacation, hoping a protracted rest would improve her failing health, but she has been unable to return to duty. For more than twenty years she labored most faithfully in the care of the insane, and it can be said of her, that no one could more conscientiously discharge their duty, and she is deserving of the most cordial commendation for her protracted and faithful service. Miss B. Whelan most industriously fills the position thus made vacant. Capt. W. K. Dillion, the competent supervisor of the male wards, resigned to pursue the study of law, and his place is filled by Mr. S. H. Anderson, who is watchful and energetic. To many other faithful employes and attendants I desire to extend my heartfelt thanks for much valuable, though trying service. It is a work demanding consecration, such as is required in few places, and while not much of the plaudits of the public will accrue to the individual, accepting such service, yet it is better than the honor of kings to be permitted to thus, each in our place, serve humanity, where the suffering and mental torture is often most intense. A bright reward awaits the conscientious service thus performed.

The following newspapers have been sent to the hospital by the publishers gratuitously, and have been much appreciated by all. I desire to thank the gentlemen who have been so generous in the past, and trust the favors may be continued:

Daily Register, Des Moines, Iowa; Daily Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa; Daily Leader, Des Moines, Iowa; Daily Evening Gazette, Burlington, Iowa; Semi-weekly Eagle, Vinton, Iowa; Republican, Montezuma, Iowa; The Journal, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Free Press, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Independent, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Advertiser, Creston, Iowa; Observer, DeWitt, Iowa; The Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa; The Weekly Gazette, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; The

Weekly Times, St. Cloud, Minnesota; The Deaf Mute Hawkeye, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sunday Democrat Gazette, Davenport, Iowa; Times, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Journal, Muscatine, Iowa; Wapsie Index, West Liberty, Iowa; The Post (German), Keokuk, Iowa; Gate City (Weekly), Keokuk, Iowa; Index and Review, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Iowa State Press, Iowa City, Iowa; German-American, Waterloo, Iowa; Sentinel, Sauk Rapids, Minnesota; Standard, Chicago, Illinois; The Democrat (German), Davenport, Iowa; Herald, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Electric Light, Marshalltown, Iowa; National Democrat (German), Dubuque, Iowa; The McGregor News, McGregor, Iowa; The Independent, Marysville, Iowa.

H. N. Crane, of Mt. Pleasant, has continued to contribute much valuable reading matter in the form of papers and magazines for distribution in the wards.

To the Young Men's Christian Association of Muscatine we are indebted for a generous supply of papers.

Mr. J. T. Woods is also entitled to our thanks for magazines.

To the following individuals and firms we are indebted for liberal contributions to aid us in our annual christmas celebration, and donations to our organ fund: Charles Wedertz, Leonard & Ellis, D. E. Wood & Co., D. A. Stuart & Co., Fuller & Fuller, Marshall Field & Co., Bernard Bros. & Mercer, C. T. Raynolds & Co., F. Worcester, Mrs. J. A. Green, Willett & Pashley, Western Electric Co., Fieldhouse & Dutcher, Wm. Blom, Thayer & Jackson, H. R. Worthington, Geo. H. Spahr, Jenkins Bros., H. T. Bird, Charles Snider, Sheuerman Bros., B. T. Ross & Bro., Haussmann, McComb & Dunn, J. A. Fay & Co., J. L. Mott Iron Works; Bramhall, Dean & Co., Wirts & Scholle, a friend from Ohio, C. W. Webster, E. R. Squibb, M. D.; J. R. Ritter Conserve Co., Leedham & Baugh, Thos. Kane & Co., J. M. Parker, Sr.; Orr & Lockett, James Frame, Des Moines Soap Works, W. R. Green, Dearborn Foundry Co., Milwaukee Cement Co., John Blaul & Sons, Bicklin, Winzer & Co., Fleischman & Co., Mrs. H. G. Sedgewick, C. M. Clark, Burley & Co., H. N. Crane, O. F. Griffeth, H. O. Whitney, John Wallbank; Acres, Blackmar & Co., C. J. Smith, L. F. Willard, Bert Crane, A. Booth, J. C. Bowman & Co., C. Mathes, John M. Day, C. D. Frank, John Whitten, H. M. Cornwell, Mrs. M. A. Hatch, Mrs. J. M. Day, Henry Ruwe, Sarah J. Reel, W. L. Brown, Charles Miller, Wm. Tearney, H. L. Bousquet, Crane Co., Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Wm. Baragwanath & Son, Clement Bane & Co., John Mohr & Son, Quincy White Lime Co., L.

Ketcham & Bros., A. J. Fish & Co., P. T. Twinting, G. W. S. Allen & Co., W. F. McClary, Curwen Stoddard & Bros., Pilger Grocer Co.

We have been greatly aided in our musical entertainments by, and are under obligations to, Mrs. Alice M. Warhurst, Mrs. Anna Gimble Throop, Mrs. Minnie Cole Conway, and the Misses Belle Chalfant, Clara McFarland, Nellie Higley, Ida Powell, Ina Woodworth, Maud Risser, Belle Hodgdon and Messrs. Louis and Maurice Klein. By the contributions and assistance of these kind friends we have been enabled to extend the limit of our holiday observances, and increase the number of our entertainments, and add greatly to their interest. Could each one witness the pleasure afforded by their generosity they would feel amply repaid.

I would be ungrateful did I not express my sincere thanks to you, gentlemen, for the cordial support you have ever given me, in the administration of the affairs of the institution. With the protecting hand and infinite love of Him who has blest us in the past and who knows the sufferings of every one with nerves unstrung and mind distorted by disease, who finds a resting place here, guiding the future of this great trust, may its usefulness be constantly increased.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. GILMAN, *Superintendent.*

July 1, 1891.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the period.....	326	433	759
Admitted in the period.....	312	331	643
Total present in the period.....	638	764	1,402
Discharged—Recovered.....	110	118	228
Improved.....	58	49	107
Not improved.....	47	50	97
Died.....	60	94	154
Discharged in the period.....	275	311	586
Remaining at the end of the period.....	363	453	816
Average present during the period....	344.97	448.02	792.99

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	4,551	3,450	8,001
Discharged—Recovered.....	1,374	1,047	2,421
Improved.....	839	578	1,417
Not improved.....	1,098	736	1,834
Died.....	866	635	1,501
Not insane.....	11	1	12
Total number discharged.....	4,188	2,997	7,185

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE PERIOD.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	1	.....	1	9	7	16
15 to 20.....	13	19	32	15	19	34
20 to 25.....	40	36	76	43	48	91
25 to 30.....	46	46	92	48	44	92
30 to 35.....	44	54	98	43	58	101
35 to 40.....	35	47	82	22	42	65
40 to 45.....	26	30	56	23	26	49
45 to 50.....	28	18	46	20	21	41
50 to 60.....	31	50	81	24	32	57
60 to 70.....	28	23	51	20	17	37
70 to 80.....	15	7	22	12	5	17
80 and over.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	1	1	2	31	10	41
Total.....	312	331	643	312	331	643

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	41	23	64	174	97	271
15 to 20.....	279	228	507	353	306	659
20 to 25.....	702	477	1,179	651	521	1,172
25 to 30.....	663	556	1,230	614	572	1,186
30 to 35.....	560	553	1,142	503	514	1,017
35 to 40.....	565	416	981	422	382	754
40 to 45.....	417	340	757	294	251	545
45 to 50.....	358	264	622	248	215	463
50 to 60.....	471	372	843	328	229	557
60 to 70.....	260	131	391	183	79	262
70 to 80.....	96	46	142	68	26	94
80 and over.....	18	3	21	7	.....	7
Unknown.....	72	41	113	666	307	1,002
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	12
Total.....	4,551	3,450	8,001	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE PERIOD.		FROM THE BEGINNING.	
	Males.	Females.	Females.	Total.
Maine.....	1	1	2	3
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	2
Vermont.....	1	4	4	5
Massachusetts.....	1	4	5	6
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	2
Connecticut.....	1	1	1	2
New York.....	11	10	21	31
New Jersey.....	1	1	1	2
Pennsylvania.....	20	20	40	60
Delaware.....	1	1	2	3
Maryland.....	3	3	6	9
Virginia.....	3	6	9	12
West Virginia.....	2	2	4	6
North Carolina.....	1	1	1	2
South Carolina.....	1	1	1	2
Georgia.....	1	1	1	2
Alabama.....	1	1	1	2
Mississippi.....	1	1	2	3
Louisiana.....	1	1	1	2
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	2
Ohio.....	34	35	69	1,187
Indiana.....	12	27	39	51
Illinois.....	12	21	33	45
Kentucky.....	8	4	12	16
Tennessee.....	1	1	2	3
Missouri.....	6	9	17	23
Michigan.....	1	1	2	3
Wisconsin.....	6	2	8	10
Iowa.....	23	111	204	1,413
Minnesota.....	1	1	1	2
Nebraska.....	1	1	1	2
Kansas.....	1	1	1	2
Texas.....	1	1	1	2
California.....	1	1	1	2
Washington.....	1	1	1	2
New Mexico.....	1	1	1	2
Utah.....	1	1	1	2
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	2
Canada.....	1	2	2	3
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	1	2
New Brunswick.....	1	1	1	2
Great Britain.....	30	21	51	76
Germany.....	31	21	52	76
Austria.....	2	1	3	3
Netherlands.....	1	1	1	2
Denmark.....	1	4	5	6
Norway.....	2	4	6	8
Sweden.....	10	12	22	30
France.....	1	1	2	3
Portugal.....	1	1	1	2
Switzerland.....	2	1	2	3
Italy.....	1	1	1	2
Bohemia.....	1	2	2	3
New South Wales.....	1	1	1	2
Russia.....	1	1	1	2
Unknown.....	6	6	6	18
Total.....	312	311	623	8,001

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at large.....	42	12	54	519	170	689
Adair county.....		6	6	31	24	55
Adams county.....		5	5	27	29	56
Allamakee county.....				12	20	32
Appanoose county.....	11	8	19	92	57	149
Audubon county.....		4	4	14	18	32
Benton county.....				17	16	33
Black Hawk county.....				14	13	27
Boone county.....	3	5	8	22	28	50
Buchanan county.....				7	5	12
Buena Vista county.....				1		1
Butler county.....				4	5	9
Bremer county.....				10	11	21
Calhoun county.....				1		1
Carroll county.....				7	2	9
Cass county.....		5	5	34	25	59
Cedar county.....	5	3	8	67	74	141
Cerro Gordo county.....				5		5
Cherokee county.....				2	1	3
Chiokasaw county.....				8	7	15
Clarke county.....		3	3	40	22	62
Clay county.....				3	1	4
Clayton county.....				27	17	44
Clinton county.....				49	14	63
Crawford county.....				10	5	15
Dallas county.....	1	7	8	47	34	81
Davis county.....	9	10	19	85	58	143
Decatur county.....		8	8	57	47	104
Delaware county.....				14	7	21
Des Moines county.....	17	14	31	180	147	327
Dickinson county.....				2	1	3
Dubuque county.....				47	53	100
Emmet county.....				2	1	3
Fayette county.....				16	14	30
Floyd county.....				6	5	11
Franklin county.....				2	4	6
Fremont county.....		4	4	28	38	64
Greene county.....				8	12	21
Grundy county.....					2	2
Guthrie county.....		4	4	33	28	59
Hamilton county.....				1	6	7
Hardin county.....				7	9	16
Harrison county.....		7	7	42	40	82
Henry county.....	10	8	18	128	108	244
Howard county.....				1	6	7
Humboldt county.....				2		2
Iowa county.....	3	9	12	66	60	126
Jackson county.....				21	19	40
Jasper county.....	14	7	21	115	70	185
Jefferson county.....	10	11	21	114	101	215
Johnson county.....	14	9	23	137	77	214
Jones county.....				13	25	38
Keokuk county.....	9	7	16	104	94	198
Kossuth county.....					1	1
Lee county.....	21	8	29	215	171	386
Linn county.....				20	20	40
Louisa county.....	9	3	12	68	52	122
Lucas county.....		4	4	40	40	80
Lyon county.....					1	1

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

RESIDENCE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madison county.....	.....	5	5	62	38	100
Mahaska county.....	8	10	18	109	79	188
Marion county.....	8	8	16	120	65	185
Marshall county.....	17	6	23	66	36	102
Mills county.....	.....	1	1	57	28	85
Mitchell county.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Monona county.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Monroe county.....	8	8	16	66	41	107
Montgomery county.....	.....	5	5	42	31	73
Muscatine county.....	7	5	12	85	74	159
O'Brien county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Page county.....	.....	5	5	74	55	129
Palo Alto county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Pocahontas county.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Polk county.....	8	25	33	174	172	346
Pottawattamie county.....	.....	13	13	92	120	212
Poweshiek county.....	10	4	14	70	49	119
Ringgold county.....	.....	2	2	17	24	41
Scott county.....	26	14	40	168	161	329
Shelby county.....	.....	4	4	20	21	41
Story county.....	7	4	11	20	16	36
Tama county.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Taylor county.....	.....	5	5	35	30	65
Union county.....	.....	4	4	42	31	73
Van Buren county.....	9	6	15	93	88	181
Wapello county.....	11	7	18	126	101	227
Warren county.....	6	3	9	70	36	106
Washington county.....	9	8	17	105	68	173
Wayne county.....	.....	8	8	37	46	83
Webster county.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
Winnebago county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Winneshiek county.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12	32
Woodbury county.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Worth county.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Wright county.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
From elsewhere.....	.....	.....	.....	73	52	125
Total	312	331	643	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agents.....	2	1	3	20	2	21
Apothecaries.....	1		1	8		8
Architects.....				1		1
Artists.....				3		3
Bakers.....	1		1	9		9
Bankers.....				2		2
Barbers.....	1		1	22		22
Basket-makers.....				2		2
Blacksmiths.....	1		1	45		45
Boiler-makers.....				3		3
Book-binders.....				1		1
Book-keepers.....	2		2	6		6
Brakemen.....	1		1	1		1
Brewers.....				5		5
Brick-makers.....	1		1	5		5
Bridge-builders.....				2		2
Broom-makers.....				2		2
Butchers.....				10		10
Cabinet-makers.....	1		1	13		13
Carpenters.....	3		3	104		104
Cashiers.....				1		1
Chair-makers.....				3		3
Cigar-makers.....				5		5
Clerks.....	3		3	71		71
Colliers.....	5		5	9		9
Confectioners.....	1		1	3		3
Conductors.....				1		1
Contractors.....				2		2
Cooks.....	3		3	9		9
Coopers.....				8		8
Dairymen.....				1		1
Dentists.....				4		4
Domestic duties.....		317	317		3,111	3,111
Draymen.....				1		1
Editors.....				3		3
Engineers.....	3		3	18		18
Engravers.....				1		1
Express messengers.....				1		1
Farmers.....	116		116	2,020		2,020
Florists.....				1		1
Gardeners.....				14		14
Grain dealers.....				1		1
Grocers.....				7		7
Gunsmiths.....				2		2
Harness-makers.....				17		17
Hat-braiders.....					2	2
Hotel-keepers.....	2		2	14		14
Hunters.....				2		2
Iron-moulders.....	1		1	4		4
Jewelers.....				3		3
Laborers.....	98		98	1,045		1,045
Laundresses.....		1	1		2	2
Lawyers.....	2		2	21		21
Machinists.....				22		22
Marble-cutters.....				2		2
Masons.....	1		1	30		30
Mechanics.....				3		3
Merchants.....	9		9	70		70

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Millers.....	2		2	13		13
Millwrights.....				5		5
Milliners.....					12	12
Miners.....	2		2	32		32
Musicians.....				5	1	6
No occupation.....	18		18	282	192	554
Not ascertained.....				47	19	66
Nurserymen.....				1		1
Painters.....	6		6	19		19
Peddlers.....				10		10
Photographers.....	1		1	5		5
Physicians.....	6		6	28	1	29
Plasterers.....	2		2	20		20
Policemen.....				1		1
Pork packers.....				1		1
Potters.....				3		3
Preachers.....	1		1	24		24
Printers.....	2	1	3	21	1	22
Real estate dealers.....				3		3
River pilots.....				1		1
Sailors.....				7		7
Saloon keepers.....	2		2	13		13
Seamstresses.....		2	2		18	18
Salesmen.....	1		1	14		14
Servants.....					30	30
Shoemakers.....				35		35
Showmen.....				2		2
Silversmiths.....				1		1
Soldiers.....	1		1	5		5
Spinners.....				1		1
Speculators.....				4		4
Stage drivers.....				2		2
Steam and gas fitters.....				1		1
Stock dealers.....				5		5
Students.....	2		2	33	3	36
Surveyors.....				2		2
Tailors.....	2		2	26		26
Teachers.....	2	9	11	30	55	85
Teamsters.....				12		12
Telegraphers.....	1		1	6		6
Tinners.....	1		1	11		11
Traders.....				13		13
Wagon makers.....	2		2	8		8
Watch makers.....				1		1
Weavers.....				5	1	6
Wheelwrights.....				1		1
Total.....	312	331	643	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE VIII.
CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	176	93	269	2,350	1,085	3,444
Married.	105	192	297	1,949	2,010	3,959
Widowed	21	37	58	164	208	462
Divorced	3	8	11	38	45	83
Unknown.	7	1	8	41	12	53
Total	312	331	643	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE IX.
HOW COMMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By commissioners of insanity.....	307	331	638	3,640	2,705	6,345
By judges of district court.....	2	.....	2	23	.....	23
By judges of circuit court.....	.....	.....	.....	65	46	111
By clerk of circuit court .....	.....	.....	.....	36	28	62
By judges of county court.....	.....	.....	.....	490	462	952
By friends .....	.....	.....	.....	174	180	353
By governor's order.	3	.....	3	64	.....	64
From elsewhere....	.....	.....	.....	50	42	101
Total.....	312	331	643	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE X.
HOW SUPPORTED, OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By State alone. ...	33	11	44	500	138	638
By counties.	279	320	599	3,814	3,101	6,915
By friends .....	.....	.....	.....	179	160	338
By other States .....	.....	.....	.....	56	42	100
Total	312	331	643	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE XI.
SUPPOSED OR ASSUMED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion.....	.....	3	3	.....	9	9
Anxiety, worry.....	5	10	15	5	10	15
Apoplexy.....	1	2	3	6	5	11
Blindness.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Bodily injuries.....	5	.....	5	39	7	46
Business anxiety.	8	1	9	92	8	100
Change of life.....	.....	15	15	.....	105	105
Christian Science.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Concussion.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Constitutional.....	.....	.....	.....	70	50	120
Disappointed affection.....	1	6	7	30	51	81
Disappointments.....	1	.....	1	22	21	43
Disease of brain.....	6	1	7	19	3	22
Disordered menstruation.....	.....	15	15	...	154	154
Domestic trouble.....	4	15	19	92	171	263
Epilepsy.....	12	11	23	303	134	437
Excessive study.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17
Exposure to cold.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Fright.....	4	.....	4	18	33	51
General ill health.....	10	20	30	267	374	641
Grief, loss of friends, etc.....	4	10	14	36	128	164
Hemiplegia.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
Heredity.....	5	16	21	158	180	338
Hysteria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Ill treatment. ....	.....	3	3	4	25	29
Injuries to head.	8	4	12	166	15	181
Intemperance.....	29	.....	29	424	34	458
Jealousy.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Lactation protracted.....	.....	2	2	.....	12	12
La Grippe.....	3	15	18	3	15	18
Military service.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30
Loss of property.....	.....	.....	.....	39	9	48
Loss of sleep.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Masturbation.....	28	1	29	417	10	427
Measles.....	.....	1	1	2	4	6
Meningeal disease.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
No satisfactory cause assigned.....	132	102	234	1,627	1,090	2,717
Nostalgia.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	10	1	11
Novel reading.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Opium habit.....	2	1	3	6	2	8
Original defect.....	1	.....	1	46	25	71
Over exertion.....	5	6	11	119	54	173
Paralysis.....	.....	2	2	9	6	15
Pecuniary anxiety.....	4	.....	4	44	7	51
Political excitement.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Poverty, hardships.....	.....	4	4	20	45	65
Puerperal condition.....	.....	21	21	.....	359	359
Religious excitement.....	9	9	18	120	87	207
Scarlet fever.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Scrofula.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Senility.....	2	1	3	33	13	46
Spermatorrhœa.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spiritualism.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Sunstroke.....	12	6	18	117	16	133
Surgical operation.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis.....	5	.....	5	48	8	56
Typhoid fever.....	2	3	5	32	20	52
Use of tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Uterine disease.....	.....	22	22	.....	105	105
Vaccination.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Venereal excesses.....	2	.....	2	16	1	17
War excitement.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	312	331	643	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania acute	650	1,327	1,977	348	979	1,327
Mania chronic.....	804	800	1,604	348	310	658
Melancholia acute.....	41	8	49	277	121	398
Melancholia chronic.....	66	5	71	10	1	11
Dementia acute.....	10	1	11			
Dementia chronic.....						
General paresis						
Not insane.....						
Total	812	231	643	4,551	2,450	8,001

TABLE XIII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptic	16	12	28	872	162	1,034
Apoplectic.....	2	1	3	14	7	21
Paralytic.....	1	4	5	50	19	69
Suicidal.....	22	54	76	202	246	448
Homicidal	30	16	46	161	52	213
Heredity	46	85	131	640	502	1,142
Chorea.....	1	1	2	2	4	6
None	174	158	332	2,120	2,270	4,390
Not insane.....	1	1	2	10	1	11
Total	312	231	543	4,551	2,450	8,001

TABLE XIV.

NUMBER OF THE ATTACK IN THOSE ADMITTED.

NUMBER.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	238	244	482	3,280	2,467	5,747
Second	82	56	88	468	466	934
Third	7	8	15	105	105	210
Fourth	1	1	2	30	22	52
Fifth	1	1	2	7	11	18
Sixth				3	3	6
Seventh				4	1	5
Several	15	18	33	226	202	428
Unknown	17	8	20	418	172	590
Not insane.	1		1	10	1	11
Total	312	331	643	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE XV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

DURATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one month	73	58	131	802	518	1,320
One to three months	44	52	96	716	606	1,322
Three to six months	22	30	52	422	400	822
Six to nine months	18	24	42	289	279	568
Nine to twelve months	6	9	15	94	97	191
Twelve to eighteen months	18	30	48	288	237	525
Eighteen months to two years	3	5	8	35	79	164
Two to three years	17	35	52	253	228	481
Three to four years	17	13	30	178	133	311
Four to five years	8	7	15	130	100	230
Five to ten years	18	29	47	269	246	515
Ten to fifteen years	19	13	32	137	87	224
Fifteen to twenty years	6	9	15	68	45	113
Twenty to twenty-five years	3	5	8	29	22	51
Twenty-five to thirty years	5	2	7	16	9	25
Over thirty years	1		1	16	10	26
Unknown	33	10	43	749	353	1,102
Not insane	1		1	10	1	11
Total	312	331	643	4,551	3,450	8,001

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER.			PER CENT RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT EACH AGE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under fifteen.....	16	12	28	9.19	12.37	10.33
Fifteen to twenty.....	165	133	298	46.74	43.46	45.22
Twenty to twenty-five.....	255	213	468	39.25	40.88	39.93
Twenty-five to thirty.....	216	196	411	35.18	34.09	34.65
Thirty to thirty five.....	162	146	308	32.02	28.40	30.29
Thirty-five to forty.....	124	100	224	29.39	30.12	29.71
Forty to forty-five.....	95	71	166	32.32	28.29	30.46
Forty-five to fifty.....	75	49	124	30.24	22.79	26.79
Fifty to sixty.....	104	53	157	31.71	23.14	28.19
Sixty to seventy.....	39	18	57	21.31	22.79	21.76
Seventy to eighty.....	9	4	13	13.23	15.38	13.83
Unknown.....	114	53	167	16.53	17.26	16.67
Total.....	1,374	1,047	2,421			

TABLE XVII.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT RECOVERED AFTER EACH PERIOD OF DURATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.....	443	255	698	55.23	49.22	52.38
One to three months.....	332	299	631	46.37	49.34	47.73
Three to six months.....	189	165	354	44.79	41.25	43.09
Six to nine months.....	104	92	196	36.00	32.97	34.51
Nine to twelve months.....	28	34	62	29.79	35.05	32.46
Twelve to eighteen months.....	59	54	113	20.49	22.79	21.52
Eighteen to twenty-four months.....	8	12	20	9.41	15.19	12.19
Two to three years.....	18	30	48	7.16	13.16	9.99
Three to four years.....	15	9	24	8.42	6.76	7.71
Four to five years.....	8	6	14	6.15	6.10	6.02
Five to ten years.....	12	14	26	4.45	5.28	5.05
Over ten years.....	6	3	9	2.25	1.73	2.05
Unknown.....	152	74	226	20.29	20.97	20.51
Total.....	1,374	1,047	2,421			

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

TABLE XIX.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

DURATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month	1	...	1	7	2	9
One to two months	6	...	6	45	4	49
Two to three months	5	2	7	66	35	101
Three to six months	17	15	32	257	176	433
Six to nine months	19	20	39	251	229	480
Nine to twelve months	9	19	28	177	146	323
Twelve to eighteen months	20	14	34	184	174	358
Eighteen to twenty-four months	7	5	12	53	75	128
Two to three years	5	13	18	60	69	129
Three to four years	1	9	10	23	35	58
Four to five years	2	2	5	7	10	17
Over five years	6	12	18	27	26	53
Unknown	10	3	13	147	67	214
Total	100	118	218	1,374	1,047	2,421

TABLE XX.**FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.**

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

CAUSES.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT RECOVERED OF EACH CLASS ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
La Grippe.....	1	6	7	33.33	40.00	38.88
Abortion.....	.....	2	2	.....	22.22	22.22
General ill health.....	89	150	239	33.33	40.11	35.72
Heredity.....	67	68	135	42.41	37.77	39.98
Disordered menstruation.....	.....	58	58	.....	37.66	37.66
Religious excitement.....	60	39	99	50.00	44.92	47.82
Business anxiety.....	34	4	38	36.98	50.00	38.00
Grief, etc.....	11	38	49	30.55	29.69	30.00
Masturbation.....	101	2	103	24.22	20.00	24.12
Novel reading.....	.....	1	1	.....	100.00	100.00
Domestic trouble.....	33	45	78	35.87	26.31	29.65
Puerperal condition.....	.....	155	155	.....	43.18	43.18
Military service.....	17	.....	17	56.67	.....	56.67
Pecuniary anxiety.....	17	4	21	38.64	57.14	41.18
Disappointed affection.....	12	13	25	40.00	26.49	30.86
Spermatorrhoea.....	1	.....	1	100.00	.....	100.00
Over exertion.....	51	16	77	51.26	29.63	44.51
War excitement.....	4	.....	4	100.00	.....	100.00
Loss of sleep.....	1	.....	1	33.33	.....	33.33
Excessive study.....	5	1	6	35.71	33.33	35.30
Intemperance.....	171	15	186	40.35	44.12	40.69
Loss of property.....	11	2	13	28.20	22.22	27.09
Typhoid fever.....	12	6	18	37.50	30.00	34.61
Opium habit.....	2	1	3	33.33	50.00	37.50
Meningitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	50.00	50.00
Senility.....	2	1	3	6.06	7.69	6.47
Hysteria.....	.....	3	3	.....	60.60	60.60
Epilepsy.....	7	4	11	2.31	3.00	2.52
Injury to head.....	44	3	47	26.51	20.00	25.96
Vaccination.....	1	.....	1	50.00	.....	33.33
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1	.....	1	100.00	.....	100.00
Constitutional.....	43	24	67	61.43	48.00	55.83
Uterine disease.....	.....	35	35	.....	33.33	33.33
Spiritualism.....	3	1	4	42.86	14.18	28.57
Fright.....	8	11	19	44.44	33.33	37.25
Disappointment.....	7	11	18	31.81	52.39	41.89
Change of life.....	.....	28	28	.....	26.66	26.66
Ill treatment.....	1	8	9	25.00	32.00	31.03
Original defect.....	5	1	6	10.87	4.00	8.45
Political excitement.....	2	.....	2	50.00	.....	50.00
Exposure to cold.....	3	1	4	50.00	33.33	44.44
Sunstroke.....	40	3	43	34.19	18.75	32.33
Syphilis.....	9	2	11	18.75	25.00	19.64
Bodily injuries.....	11	5	16	28.20	71.43	34.79
Lactation protracted.....	.....	1	1	.....	8.33	8.33
Paralysis.....	.....	1	1	.....	16.66	16.66
Measles.....	1	1	2	50.00	25.00	33.33
Poverty, hardships.....	7	8	15	35.00	17.77	23.08
Blindness.....	1	.....	1	33.33	.....	25.00
Nostalgia.....	1	4	5	33.33	66.66	55.55
Jealousy.....	1	.....	1	33.33	.....	16.66
Concussion.....	1	.....	1	25.00	.....	25.00
Disease of brain.....	6	.....	6	31.57	.....	27.27
Venereal excesses.....	8	1	9	50.00	100.00	52.94
No satisfactory cause assigned.....	451	263	714	27.72	24.04	26.29
Total.....	1,374	1,047	2,421	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXIII.—CONTINUED.
DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute laryngitis. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
General ill health. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Scarletina. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Typhomalarial fever. ....	.....	1	1	4	5	9
Pulmonary hemorrhage. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cystic hemorrhage. ....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Bright's disease. ....	.....	1	1	3	4	7
Killed by cars.	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Unknown. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Injury to head.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Anæmia (Pernicious)	1	1	2	1	1	2
La Grippe. ....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Septicæmia.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Senile gangrene.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Foreign body in throat.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cerebromyelitis. ....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Total.	60	94	154	806	635	1,501

TABLE XXIV.
AGES AT DEATH.

AGES.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.	1	.....	1	8	4	12
15 to 20. ....	.....	1	1	28	28	56
20 to 25. ....	.....	6	6	69	50	119
25 to 30.	4	10	14	107	74	181
30 to 35.	3	13	16	88	97	185
35 to 40.	4	13	17	110	78	188
40 to 45.	9	9	18	82	66	148
45 to 50.	5	5	10	86	48	134
50 to 60.	11	20	31	124	100	224
60 to 70.	12	12	24	85	46	131
70 to 80.	10	3	13	51	22	73
80 to 90.	1	1	2	10	4	14
Unknown. ....	.....	1	1	29	13	42
Total.	60	94	154	806	635	1,501

TABLE XXV.

RATIO OF DEATH.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all deaths on all admitted.....	19.03	18.41	18.76
Of deaths within the period of those under treatment.....	9.40	12.30	10.98

TABLE XXVI.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE PERIOD.

AGE.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	5	1	6
15 to 20.....	24	23	47
20 to 25.....	45	33	78
25 to 30.....	60	33	93
30 to 35.....	56	27	83
35 to 40.....	38	38	76
40 to 45.....	31	41	72
45 to 50.....	46	33	79
50 to 60.....	27	25	52
60 to 70.....	10	12	22
70 to 80.....	5	1	6
80 to 90.....	7	2	9
Unknown.....			
Total.....	363	453	816

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE PERIOD—DURATION OF DISEASE.

DURATION.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.....	14	21	35	2	4	6
One to two months.....	14	8	22	4	2	6
Two to three months... ..	7	13	20	3	6	9
Three to six months.	18	13	31	8	7	15
Six to nine months.....	20	15	35	9	11	20
Nine to twelve months.....	17	24	41	8	7	15
Twelve to eighteen months.....	35	41	76	12	17	29
Eighteen to twenty-four months.....	41	31	72	22	20	42
Two to three years.....	62	78	140	31	42	73
Three to five years.....	52	91	143	54	81	135
Five to ten years.....	65	86	151	68	103	171
Ten to fifteen years.....	14	18	32	42	62	104
Fifteen to twenty years.....	3	11	14	18	19	37
Twenty to twenty-five years.....		2	2	5	17	22
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	1	1	2	4	13	17
Thirty to forty years.....				2	5	7
Over forty years.....				2		2
Unknown.....				68	36	104
Total.....	363	453	816	363	453	816

TABLE XXIX.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND TIMES EACH HAS BEEN ADMITTED.

NUMBER.	PERSONS.		ADMISSION.
Number admitted once	6,128	making	6,128
Number admitted twice	645	making	1,370
Number admitted three times	96	making	288
Number admitted four times	30	making	120
Number admitted five times	9	making	45
Number admitted six times	1	making	6
Number admitted seven times	1	making	7
Number admitted eight times	2	making	16
Number admitted nine times	1	making	9
Number admitted twelve times	1	making	12
Total	6,954		8,001

TABLE XXX.

DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS,

1889 AND 1890.		1890 AND 1891.	
July, 1889	754.26	July, 1890	787.10
August, 1889	779.70	August, 1890	797.68
September, 1889	790.20	September, 1890	796.20
October, 1889	793.84	October, 1890	796.77
November, 1889	797.34	November, 1890	807.27
December, 1889	800.25	December, 1890	808.50
January, 1890	803.40	January, 1891	810.65
February, 1890	763.21	February, 1891	806.75
March, 1890	774.35	March, 1891	798.84
April, 1890	783.07	April, 1891	799.00
May, 1890	776.74	May, 1891	806.50
June, 1890	783.27	June, 1891	817.00
Daily average for the period 792.99.			

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

Steward's Exhibit of Current Expense Fund, from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

July • 1.	Balance	\$ 86.92
July 10.	From Auditor of State.....	31,654.00
Sept. 30.	Collections.....	1,028.07
Oct. 15.	From Auditor of State.....	32,844.00
Dec. 31.	Collections.....	865.31
1890.		
Jan. 15.	From Auditor of State.....	33,530.00
March 31.	Collections.....	941.37
April 15.	From Auditor of State.....	32,928.00
June 30.	Collections.....	1,306.65
Total		\$ 125,274.22

EXPENDITURES.

Meats and fish.....	\$ 19,507.31
Breadstuffs	4,297.13
Fruits and vegetables.....	3,150.72
Coffee and tea.....	2,447.85
Sugar and syrup.....	2,908.42
Sundry groceries.....	4,251.49
Butter.....	8,191.20
Cheese and eggs	1,052.53
Soap	835.65
Mortuary expenses.....	132.00
Medicinal supplies	4,156.92
Dry goods and clothing.....	8,509.38
Postage and stationery.....	1,049.74
Library and diversions.....	861.19
Furniture and furnishing..	1,003.01
Hardware and queensware	5,177.45
Repairs	2,305.70
Contingencies	3,270.73
Visiting committee.....	421.69
Farm.....	4,800.30
Fuel.....	11,010.23
Lights	1,785.97
Salaries and wages.....	41,486.32
	<hr/>
	\$ 122,500.14
Balance.....	1,785.18
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 125,274.22

Steward's Exhibit Current Expense fund from July 1st, 1890, to July 1st, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

1890.	
July 1.	Balance\$ 1,765.18
July 15.	Amount from auditor of State. 32,844.00
Sept. 30.	Collections 1,020.63
Oct. 15.	Amount from auditor of State 32,376.00
Dec. 30.	Collections 890.02
1891.	
Jan. 15.	Amount from auditor of State..... 33,866.00
March 31.	Collections 823.36
April 15.	Amount from auditor of State 33,894.00
June 30.	Collections 1,523.33
Total\$ 140,002.52	

EXPENDITURES.

Meat and fish	\$ 13,220.66
Breadstuffs	6,231.28
Fruits and vegetables	4,614.44
Coffee and tea	2,010.53
Sugar and syrup	2,765.08
Sundry groceries.....	5,756.88
Butter	6,597.13
Cheese and eggs	1,182.01
Soap	826.43
Mortuary expenses.....	340.90
Medicinal supplies	2,821.96
Dry goods and clothing.....	11,076.34
Postage and stationery	1,508.31
Library and diversions	1,123.66
Furniture and furnishing	1,559.07
Hardware and queensware.....	5,490.10
Repairs	3,955.54
Contingencies	3,417.29
Visiting committee	504.64
Farm	4,635.21
Fuel	8,879.25
Lights	3,228.54
Salaries and wages.. ..	47,407.36
.....\$ 139,161.60	
Balance	840.92
Total .....6 140,002.52	

STEWARD'S EXHIBIT.

Special Appropriation of the 23d General Assembly.

REPAIR FUND.

1889.		
July	1.	Balance on hand.....\$ 1,416.91
July	4.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State..... 750.00
1890.		
April	26.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State..... 2,000.00
July	11.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State..... 500.00
Oct.	13.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State..... 1,000.00
1891.		
May	19.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State..... 1,200.00
		\$ 7,966.91

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$ 5,371.10
Paints.....	834.17
Lumber.....	601.50
Cement and sand.....	297.28
Hardware.....	602.77
Plaster	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,966.91
June 30. Amount appropriation undrawn from the State treasury made by the 23rd General Assembly.....	\$ 1,200.00

KITCHEN FUND.

1889.		
July	11.	Amount from auditor of State\$ 5,000.00
		\$ 5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$ 1,480.61
Sand	115.92
Tile and cement	967.26
Lime.....	101.00
Hardware	1,331.66
Freight	92.84
Tea and coffee boilers	900.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,000.00

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING FOR FEMALES.

1889.		
July	11.	Amount from Auditor of State.....\$ 8,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$	2,922.61
Sand, brick and cement		2,133.16
Stone		735.98
Hardware		378.94
Sewer pipe.....		80.08
Lime and hair.....		66.08
Lumber		1 005.75
Glass and paints		122.40
Roofing		555.00
	\$	8,000.00
	\$	8,000.00

COLD STORAGE FUND.

1890.		
April 26.	Amount from Auditor of State	\$ 4,000.00
1891.		
May 19.	Amount from Auditor of State	1,000.00
		\$ 5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor	\$	2,499.15
Stone and brick.....		511.36
Lumber		1,151.10
Lime, cement and sand.....		281.03
Hardware		240.65
Paint		92.35
Balance		224.26
	\$	5,000.00
June 30.	Amount appropriation undrawn from the State Treasury made by the 23d General Assembly	\$ 1,000.00

ICE HOUSE FUND.

1890.		
April 26.	Amount from Auditor of State.....	\$ 2,000.00
		\$ 2,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$	1,092.85
Brick.....		405.00
Sand and Stone.....		393.25
Lumber.....		108.90
	\$	2,000.00

CHAPEL AND AMUSEMENT HALL FUND.

1890.		
April 26.	From Auditor of State.....	\$ 5,000.00
Oct. 12.	From Auditor of State.....	3,000.00
May 19.	From Auditor of State.....	7,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$ 5,767.20
Sand	182.70
Hardware	389.72
Stone	568.23
Lime and cement.....	182.19
Lumber	2,254.27
Furniture	480.00
Brick.	547.57
Gas fixtures	70.30
Iron beams.....	271.72
Paints and glass.....	336.89
Frescoing	83.60
Roofing	345.00
Reflectors	68.40
Scenery.....	538.34
Organ.....	1,000.00
Lathing and staples	288.67
Balance	1,622.20
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,000.00 \$ 15,000.00

The following appropriations made by the Twenty-third General Assembly remain in the State treasury, undrawn, viz:

Slaughter house.....	\$ 1,500.00
Steam engine.....	2,000.00
Improvement of grounds and fences.....	1,000.00
Greenhouse.	2,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 7,100.00

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

C. V. ARNOLD, *Treasurer, in account with the current expense fund for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.*

DEBTOR.

1889.			
July	1.	To balance on hand.....	\$ 86.92
July	15.	To amount received from State.....	31,654.00
Sept.	30.	To amount received from Steward.....	1,028.07
Oct.	15.	To amount received from State.....	32,844.00
Dec.	31.	To amount received from Steward.....	865.31
1890.			
Jan.	16.	To amount received from State.....	33,530.00
March	31.	To amount received from Steward.....	941.37
April	11.	To amount received from State.....	32,928.00
June	30.	To amount received from Steward.....	1,396.65
July	11.	To amount received from State..	32,844.00
Sept.	30.	To amount received from Steward.....	1,020.63
Oct.	13.	To amount received from State.....	33,376.00
Dec.	31.	To amount received from Steward.	890.02
1891.			
Jan.	16.	To amount received from State.....	33,866.00
March	31.	To amount received from Steward	823.36
April	10.	To amount received from State.....	33,894.00
June	30.	To amount received from Steward	1,523.33
			\$ 273,511.66

CREDIT.

1889.			
By vouchers paid for July, as per statement.....		\$	19,169.30
By vouchers paid for August, as per statement.....			7,028.48
By vouchers paid for September, as per statement.....			5,505.01
By vouchers paid for October, as per statement.....			21,039.07
By vouchers paid for November, as per statement.....			7,237.47
By vouchers paid for December, as per statement.....			6,312.99
1890.			
By vouchers paid for January, as per statement.....			24,538.64
By vouchers paid for February, as per statement.....			4,381.79
By vouchers paid for March, as per statement.....			5,243.54
By vouchers paid for April, as per statement.....			23,208.04
By vouchers paid for May, as per statement.....			4,877.76
By vouchers paid for June, as per statement.....			4,967.05
By vouchers paid for July, as per statement.....			17,885.38
By vouchers paid for August, as per statement			9,373.66
By vouchers paid for September, as per statement...			7,355.10
By vouchers paid for October, as per statement.....			19,609.37
By vouchers paid for November, as per statement.....			7,803.43
By vouchers paid for December, as per statement.....			6,216.76

1891.		
By vouchers paid for January, as per statement...	\$	22,656.24
By vouchers paid for February, as per statement.....		8,648.47
By vouchers paid for March, as per statement.....		4,731.17
By vouchers paid for April, as per statement		23,347.06
By vouchers paid for May, as per statement.....		6,474.13
By vouchers paid for June, as per statement.....		5,060.81
By balance on hand.....		840.92
	\$	<u>273,511.66</u>

C. V. ARNOLD, *Treasurer, in account with the Special Appropriation Funds for the biennial period ending June 30, 1890.*

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

DR.

1889.		
July 1.	To balance on hand.....	\$ 1,416.91
July 4.	To amount received from State.....	750.00
1890.		
April 26.	To amount received from State.....	3,000.00
July 11.	To amount received from State.....	500.00
Oct. 13.	To amount received from State.....	1,000.00
1891.		
May 19.	To amount received from State.....	1,300.00
		<u>\$ 7,966.91</u>

CR.

1889.		
Oct. 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending Sept. 30	\$ 803.65
1890.		
Jan. 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889	1,279.54
April 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending March 31, 1890..	83.72
July 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30, 1890....	2,239.72
Oct. 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1890....	1,483.87
1891.		
Jan. 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1891	477.55
April 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending March 31, 1891 ..	619.62
July 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30, 1891....	979.04
		<u>\$ 7,966.91</u>
June 30.	Amount remaining undrawn in State treasury.....	\$ 1,200.00

KITCHEN FUND.

DR.

1889.		
July 1.	To amount received from State.....	\$ 5,000.00

CR.

1890.		
Jan. 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889	\$ 1,428.64
April 1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending March 31, 1890..	3,571.36
		<u>\$ 5,000.00</u>

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING FUND.

Dr.

1889.
July 4. To amount received from State.....\$ 8,000.00

Cr.

1889.
Oct. 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending Sept. 30..... \$ 6,271.06
1890.
Jan. 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1889 1,507.05
April 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending March 31, 1890.. 221.89
\$ 8,000.00

C. V. ARNOLD, *Treasurer, in account with the special appropriation funds for the biennial period ending June 30, 1891.*

CHAPEL AND AMUSEMENT FUND.

Dr.

1890.
April 26. To amount received from State\$ 5,000.00
Oct. 13. To amount received from State..... 3,000.00
1891.
May 19. To amount received from State.... 7,000.00
\$ 15,000.00

Cr.

1890.
Oct. 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending Sept. 30\$ 2,864.40
1891.
Jan. 1. By vcuchers paid for quarter ending Dec. 31..... 3,550.68
April 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending March 31.. 2,529.47
July 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30 4,424.05
Balance on hand 1,622.20
\$ 15,000.00

COLD STORAGE FUND.

Dr.

1890.
April 26. To amount received from State\$ 4,000.00
1891.
May 19. To amount received from State..... 1,000.00
\$ 5,000.00
June 30. Amount remaining undrawn in State treasury. \$ 1,000.00

Cr.

1890.
July 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30..... 74.31
Oct. 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending Sept. 30. 3,815.66
1891.
Jan. 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending Dec. 31..... 30.03
July 1. By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30 775.64
Balance on hand. 224.36
\$ 5,000.00

ICE HOUSE FUND.

DR.

1890.

April ... To amount received from State.....\$ 2,000.00

CR.

1890.

July	1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30	892.50
Oct.	1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending Sept. 30	1,040.45
Oct.	31.	By vouchers paid for month	67.05
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,000.00

DR.

June 30. Amount remaining in State treasury funds as follows, of appropriations made by the Twenty-third General Assembly, viz:

Slaughter-house fund	\$ 1,500.00
Steam engine fund.....	2,600.00
Improvements of grounds and fences.....	1,000.00
Greenhouse.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 7,100.00

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Steward, Matron, and Treasurer

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT INDEPENDENCE.

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, August 8, 1891. }

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of the State of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, their tenth biennial report, together with the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Gershom H. Hill, and of the Steward, Charles L. Thomas, and of the Treasurer, George W. Bemis, for the same period.

I am with respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. ROSEMOND,

Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN L. WHITLEY, M. D., PRESIDENT,	-	-	-	-	Osage.
WILLIAM E. ROSEMOND, SECRETARY,	-	-	-	-	Independence.
R. A. DUNKELBERG, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Denver.
CHARLES W. FILMORE,	-	-	-	-	Peterson.
ALMON G. CASE,	-	-	-	-	Charles City.

TREASURER.

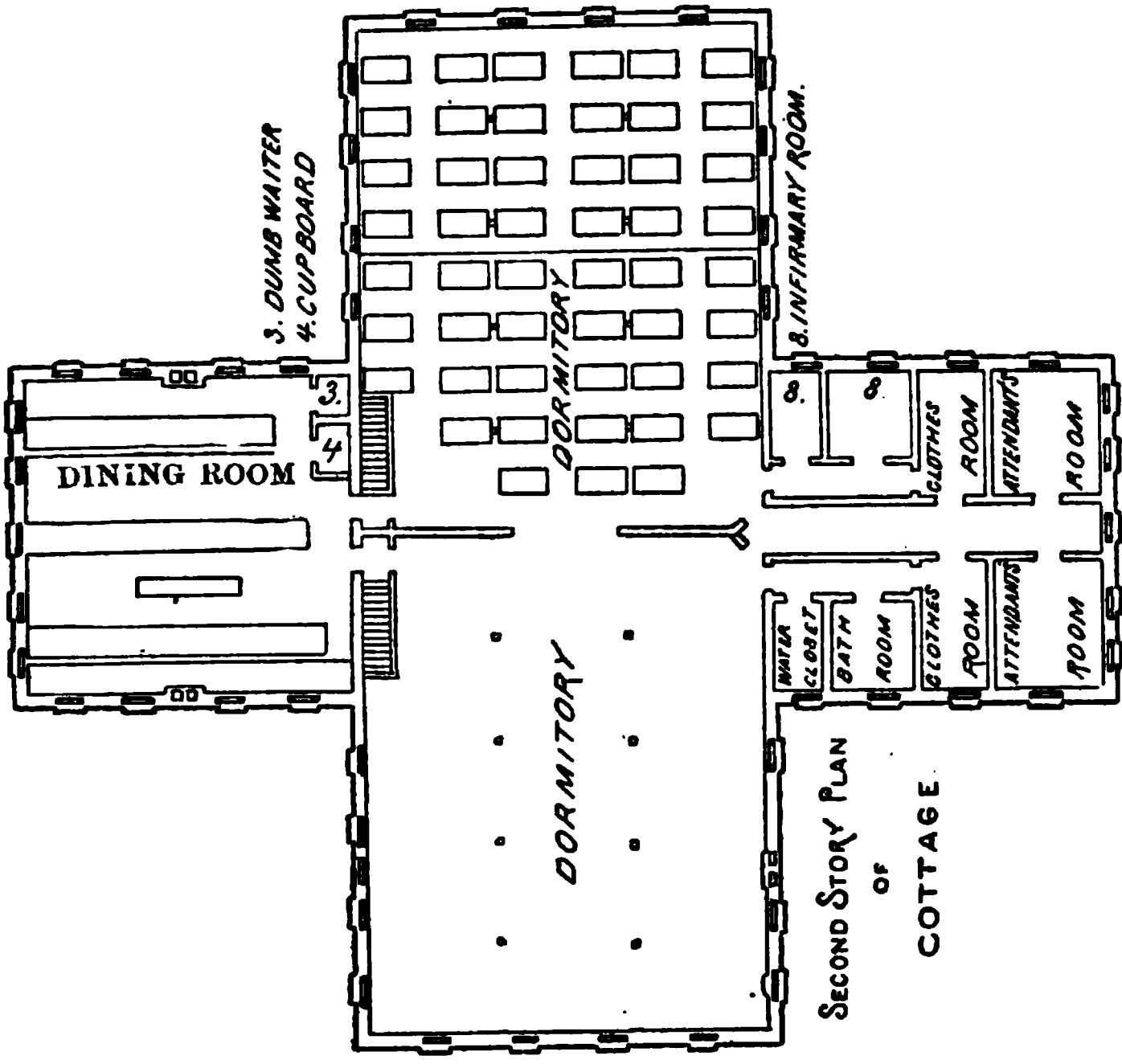
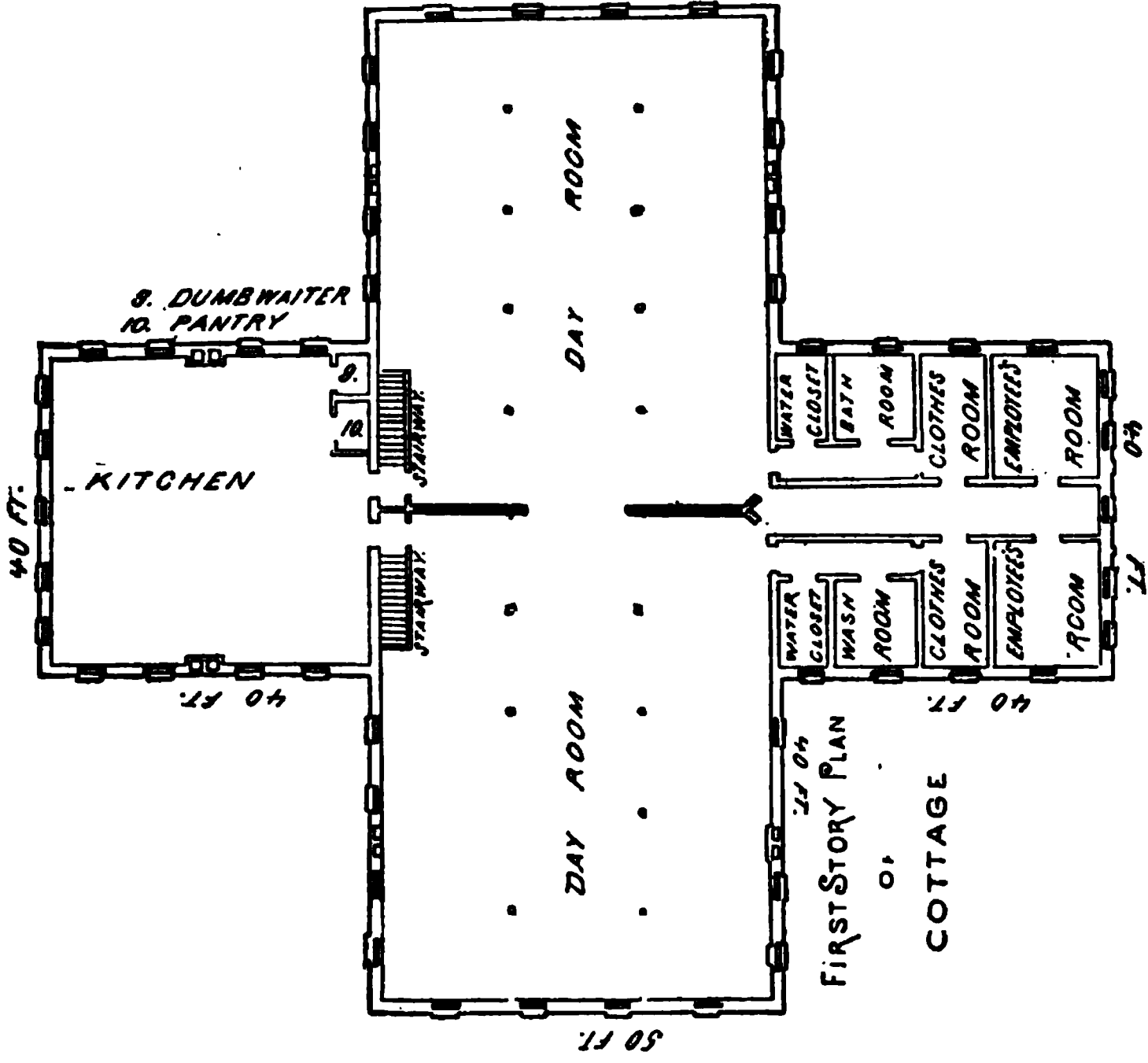
GEORGE W. BEMIS,	-	-	-	-	-	Independence.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

GERSHOM H. HILL, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Superintendent.
M. NELSON VOLDENG, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	First Assistant Physician.
JOHN C. DOOLITTLE, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Second Assistant Physician.
H. WILL BURNARD, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	Third Assistant Physician.
CHARLES L. THOMAS,	-	-	-	-	Steward.
LUCY M. GRAY,	-	-	-	-	Matron.



- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 RECEPTION ROOM. | 14 ATTENDANT'S ROOM. |
| 2 STEWARD'S OFFICE. | 15 STORE ROOM. |
| 3 SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. | 16 IRONING ROOM. |
| 4 MEDICAL OFFICE. | 17 DRY ROOM. |
| 5 DISPENSARY. | 18 BOILER ROOM. |
| 6 ARST PHYSICIAN'S ROOM. | 19 GAS HOUSE. |
| 7 OFFICER'S KITCHEN. | 20 SMOKE STACK. |
| 8 STEWARD'S ROOM. | 21 GASOMETER. |
| 9 TAILOR SHOP. | 22 GREEN HOUSE. |
| 10 SEWING ROOM. | 23 COAL HOUSE. |
| 11 BATH ROOMS. | 24 FRESH AIR TOWER. |
| 12 DINING ROOMS. | 25 COLD STORAGE. |
| 13 WATER CLOSETS | 27 WELL. |



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TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To HON. HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—The trustees of the hospital for the insane at Independence herewith present their report of the condition of the hospital for the period ending June 30, 1891.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., of Clinton, was a member of this board for eight years, and was re-elected by the last general assembly to serve another term, but resigned on account of the pressing duties of his profession. He was the first superintendent of this hospital, and filled that office most acceptably for more than eight years.

On account of his acquaintance with the institution from its infancy, and a thorough knowledge of its methods of operation he was peculiarly qualified to discharge the duties of a trustee. During the last two years of his membership he served as our secretary.

Your appointment of Hon. Almon G. Case, of Charles City, to fill the vacancy, was a very fortunate one for the institution. Having been one of the building commissioners for years, he was quite familiar with the history of the hospital.

Hon. Lewis H. Smith, who was a member of the board of trustees for twelve years retired by expiration of his term of office, and was succeeded by Charles W. Fillmore, of Peterson.

Dr. Gershom H. Hill, who has been superintendent for ten years, continues to fill the office with usefulness and very great satisfaction.

One year ago Dr. E. B. Thompson resigned, and Dr. M. Nelson Voldeng was promoted to the position of first assistant physician; Dr. John C. Doolittle is second, and Dr. H. Will Burnard third assistant physician.

William C. Hamilton, after serving six months in this biennial period as steward, resigned, and Charles L. Thomas was elected to the office, which he continues to fill.

Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, the Matron, has entered upon her fifteenth year of continuous service, with the esteem of all concerned.

We believe that under the skillful management of Dr. Hill, the superintendent, with the earnest co-operation of his corps of able assistants, this hospital will, in a great measure, fulfill the purpose for which it was created, and continue to prove a great blessing to such of our unfortunate fellow-citizens as may be committed to it for care and treatment. We indorse all the superintendent says concerning the efficiency of the officers and employes.

The population of the hospital has been of late and continues to be larger than ever before, and yet we are glad to say that the patients at the present time are remarkably healthy and comfortable. The food is well cooked and ample in variety; special diet for the sick is prepared for each case with the greatest care; the laundry work, though immense in quantity, is done thoroughly, and with a finish equal to the best; the bed-rooms and halls are kept scrupulously clean at all times; the wards are made as cheerful and home-like as possible; the patients live out of doors as much as the weather will permit, and are given all the freedom their condition will warrant; amusements of various kinds abound, and, in our opinion, the inmates of this institution are securing from day to day as much comfort and contentment as it is possible to bestow with such facilities as we now command.

We are pleased to note that there have been but few escapes, and but infrequent complaints made by the patients during the last two years.

Without wishing to flatter, we would say that with the management of this institution by Dr. Hill we are well pleased; believing that as year after year is added to his already extended experience he will more ably perform the arduous duties put upon him, and we feel it is but just to say that he has at all times carried on the affairs of the hospital to our entire satisfaction; he is ever diligent and watchful, working in the interest of his patients and the state.

The care of the farm has been good under the present steward. Besides raising enough hogs to supply the hospital family with pork and lard, he has sold \$3,000 worth during the period, and has on hand a carload nearly ready for the market, together with over two hundred growing pigs.

Considering the fact that large herds of swine are fattened each year by feeding but very little corn, we regard this policy as good and economical.

For particulars concerning the population, the workings of the hospital, the appropriations expended and desired, the current expenses, the crops raised and the condition of all accounts, we refer you to the statements of the superintendent, steward and treasurer.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. WHITLEY,

WILLIAM E. ROSEMOND,

R. A. DUNKELBERG,

CHARLES W. FILLMORE,

ALMON G. CASE,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity to law, I submit for your consideration this the tenth biennial report of the hospital.

At the beginning of the period there were three hundred and ninety-six male patients, and three hundred and seventy female patients, making a total of seven hundred and sixty-six.

There were admitted during the period three hundred and twenty-eight men, and two hundred and eighty-nine women, a total of six hundred and seventeen patients. By adding the number at the outset to the number received, we get the whole number treated during the biennial period, which was thirteen hundred and eighty-three.

The average number of patients in the hospital was eight hundred for the first year, and eight hundred and twenty for the second year of the period.

There were forty-four vacancies here two years ago, but the increase in population was fifty-nine the first, and eight the second year of the period; this disparity is due to the fact that the wards have been more than full during the past year. When we have room to grow, the natural increase in the number of patients is at the rate of about one hundred for each biennial period.

When the commissioners of insanity of the various counties ask permission to send recent and promising cases, or insane persons who are unmanageable at home to the hospital, we always grant their request.

If, however, the commissioners know that the hospital is full, and that chronic cases are from time to time discharged by the trustees of the institution, they consign some similar cases back to the care of relatives, or send them to the poor house.

For this reason fifty-one more patients were admitted the first year than the second year of the period.

The capacity of the hospital is eight hundred. At the end of June there were eight hundred and thirty-three patients.

During the time for which this report is made there were discharged five hundred and fifty patients, of whom two hundred and eleven recovered, one hundred and sixty-one were improved, twenty-nine were unimproved and one hundred and forty-nine died.

The whole number of persons who have been treated in this hospital since it was opened on the first day of May, 1873, is four thousand and sixty-four, but on account of the readmission of seven hundred and six of these persons one or more times, the hospital records state that five thousand and fourteen cases have been received into the hospital up to the end of this period.

The prevailing age of patients at the time of admission is between twenty and thirty, but as this state grows older, and as the confidence of the public in the hospital increases, the number of patients who are over seventy years of age becomes greater.

During the last five biennial periods the number of persons over seventy who have been admitted run thus: ten, fourteen, sixteen, twenty-four, twenty-seven.

The insanity in most all of these cases is due to senile decay; they are not easily cared for at home, and seldom live many months after reaching the hospital.

PROGNOSIS IN INSANITY.

Many believe that insanity chiefly due to heredity cannot be cured.

Of course this tendency cannot be eradicated; such pre-disposition is a permanent factor. Cases of hereditary insanity may recover, but they are in danger of repeated attacks, and finally become permanently insane.

Persons who lose their reason before fifteen years of age, and before the brain is fully developed, are not likely to be restored. On the other hand, persons becoming deranged for the first time after sixty years of age do not often make a complete recovery.

Those who naturally have vigorous bodies and well balanced minds are more likely to be cured than invalids or imbeciles. Recovery is more likely to follow the first than the second attack; each time the prospect becomes poorer.

Furthermore, the question of recovery depends upon the length of time the mind has been affected.

Alienists arbitrarily declare that cases of less than one year's duration are acute, and that cases of more than one year's standing are chronic.

The latter seldom make a complete recovery. In determining the prognosis the form of insanity should be kept in mind. Cases of melancholia or simple mania, are most promising; while those of monomania, general paresis, epileptic insanity and dementia are not likely to recover. The prospect of cure also depends somewhat on the judicious management of the case, and not a little upon a fair prospect for usefulness, comfort and happiness in one's future life.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

The proportion of patients who were born in Iowa is increasing from year to year, and already the number is larger than from any other state. The table in this report gives the following figures: Iowa, seven hundred and eighty-one; New York, five hundred and thirty-eight; Pennsylvania, three hundred and thirty-four; Ohio, three hundred and thirty-nine; Illinois, three hundred and four; Wisconsin, one hundred and eighty; Massachusetts, one hundred and one.

The countries which furnish the most foreign born patients are: Germany, six hundred and ninety-five; Ireland, three hundred and seventy-two; Scandinavia, three hundred and thirty; England, one hundred and seventy-one, and Canada, one hundred and fifty-six.

During the last biennial period we have for the first time recorded the nativity of the parents of our patients.

In three hundred and thirteen cases both parents were foreign born, in twenty-three cases one parent was born in the United States, in two hundred and fourteen cases both parents were born in the United States, and in sixty-seven cases the nativity was not learned.

FEEBLE-MINDED PATIENTS.

During the last two years three persons have been sent directly to this hospital from the Institution for the Feeble-Minded, at Glenwood. Application for the admission of as many more persons who have been inmates in that institution, but have been sent home, was made by the commissioners of insanity. They were refused admission on account of the crowded condition of the hospital. In my opinion, Iowa should be supplied with a large farm containing custodial buildings for the feeble minded persons who outgrow the

institutions where the young are sent for development and industrial training.

The hospitals for the insane have no room for such cases; they are becoming numerous, and can best be cared for in quarters provided expressly for them.

STATE PATIENTS.

The Code of Iowa declares "that patients in the hospital having "no legal settlement in the state, or whose legal settlement can "not be ascertained, shall be supported at the expense of the state."

The number of patients of this kind is increasing from year to year. In January, 1875, three men charged to the state were transferred from the Mt. Pleasant hospital to this institution. One of these has been discharged, one died here and one still remains.

In July, 1878, eighteen more men charged to the state were brought from Mt. Pleasant to Independence. Of these men, one was discharged, one is still here, seven died, and the other half of the number, after a residence here of more than ten years, were sent to the new hospital, at Clarinda. From time to time such patients are sent from the various counties to each of the hospitals. They are usually men. When the hospital at Clarinda was opened in December, 1888, and this one had been in operation over fifteen years, we had accumulated almost one hundred state patients. Of these, forty-seven were sent to Clarinda. At the present time there are nearly one hundred such patients each at Mt. Pleasant and Clarinda, besides sixty-five in this hospital. Thirteen per cent of the whole population in these three hospitals are state patients.

According to law the trustees of the hospital can order the county authorities to remove "incurable and harmless patients" when the institution becomes crowded, but there is no way of getting rid of these state patients unless they recover or are taken away by relatives.

The superintendent is governed in charging the board of patients to counties or to the state at large by the declaration made by the commissioners of insanity in the "Warrant of Admission."

It may be of interest to give brief histories of a few cases to show why they are charged to the state instead of the counties from which they are sent.

No. 4767, man; born in Illinois; thirty-four years old; has good common school education; a Wesleyan Methodist; his father is a minister and moved from place to place every few years; the patient

has been occupied most of the time since his majority in working by the month for farmers.

At twenty-one years of age he was sent to the hospital for the insane at Elgin, Illinois, where he remained seven months. Four years later, after his father had removed to Wisconsin, he was again adjudged insane and placed in the hospital at Madison, where he was treated twelve months.

Then he went with his sisters to Colorado; three of the nine months he lived in this new state he was confined in a hospital at Denver.

When he returned to his father's home he was taken to the hospital at Madison the second time. Upon his discharge in the spring of 1889, he went to live with a brother and among other relatives in Minnesota. Early in 1890 he came to work for a cousin in Winnebago county, Iowa. The same season he also worked for farmers in Hancock and Kossuth counties.

About Christmas time he was discovered wandering upon the prairies, and was sent to this hospital by the commissioners of insanity of Kossuth county, who declared that his legal settlement is unknown. The young man is probably permanently insane; his relatives will not remove him from the hospital, and they maintain that his home is as much in this state as in any other. He is likely to live a great many years, but is unfit to take care of himself.

What shall we do with him? His intervals of sanity have probably been sufficiently lucid to enable him to gain a residence in Minnesota, and at last in Iowa.

No. 4,723, female; born in Iowa; age twenty; wife of a merchant; no children. Admitted to the hospital last year, and recovered after a few months treatment.

This case illustrates a number of state patients, in that she had spent most of her life in Iowa, but left the state when she was married, but was brought to the home of her parents when she showed signs of mental derangement. She soon became too disorderly to be cared for by relatives, so was adjudged insane and sent to this hospital, although her residence was in a distant state. The palliating circumstance in this case was the fact that her husband was able to, and did, pay her board.

When persons get sick or insane it is not unusual for them to return to their old homes; if, however, they are sent to the hospital for the insane, their board is charged to the state at large if they have no legal settlement in any county in the state of Iowa.

No. 4,495, born in Moravia; aged forty-six; married; clergyman; admitted to the hospital in a restless and confused condition in October, 1889.

He had been in this country but three months, and in this state but four weeks. He was unsound, and unfit to continue his vocation when he left his native land, his wife and his seven children.

He came to a cousin in Iowa, who did not expect him, and is a man of scanty means. The patient could not return to Europe alone, and was hardly fit to make the journey then, even in the care of an attendant. After being treated nearly a year, he improved in health and habits, but not in mental condition.

It was believed that he was incurable, so at much expense to the state, and with no little trouble in obtaining transportation in New York City he was returned to his distant home. Not a few foreigners are sent to the hospital for the insane soon after their arrival in this country, as state patients.

COST OF BOARD.

For the care and treatment of patients in this hospital during the last biennial period, the cost was \$14 per month for five quarters, and \$12 per month for three quarters, making an average of \$13.25 per month, or at the rate of 44 cents per day.

This is a very moderate expense when all that is furnished, and all that is done to promote the comfort and recovery of patients is taken into consideration.

MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS.

The patients in this hospital are supported in four ways. The board of a *few* is paid at the hospital in advance; of *others*, the price is paid by the relatives or guardians at the end of each quarter, or after the patient has been discharged from the hospital, to the county treasurer; the cost of treating *most* of the patients in the hospital is paid out of the county treasury into the state treasury; however, there are *many* state patients in the hospital whose expenses are paid directly from the state treasury. The current expenses of the hospital are met by requisitions upon the state treasury, which are made quarterly.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

I believe it is the duty of the board of trustees of this hospital to again urge upon the legislature the rightfulness and the necessity

of making provision for all the insane who can not best be cared for in their own homes, in state hospitals.

Those who make the care of the insane a study should not encourage the erection of county asylums, nor should the trustees make use of the law which enables them to relieve the crowded condition of the hospital by compelling county authorities to remove chronic cases, if they can possibly avoid it.

In Illinois, New York and many other states where the experiment of keeping the insane in county institutions has been thoroughly tried, the conclusion is reached that the method is altogether unsatisfactory and must be abandoned.

The people of this state do not know to what extent insane persons are kept in county poor-houses, nor how deplorable their condition is, because the law does not provide for the visitation of county establishments by persons qualified to determine what and how much should be done to promote the comfort and happiness of the insane.

Some persons in every community, who do not happen to have any relatives who are insane and have not had opportunity to investigate this question from a humane standpoint, jump at the conclusion that if the insane require permanent care at the expense of the county, and if competent judges are of the opinion that the unsoundness cannot be cured, then the expense of treatment should be reduced to a minimum, that food and shelter are all their condition requires.

Some county supervisors, and some who share in forming the policy of state affairs believe that the cheapest management is the best.

In public business they practice poor economy. They do not appreciate all the factors which enter into the problem of proper care for dependent persons. It should be understood and remembered that insane persons are not paupers, and never can be properly cared for as such.

They require trained and well paid attendants; their physical and mental condition should be watched by an experienced physician; they must be classified according to habits, in buildings adapted to their peculiar needs; without skillful and constant care demented persons lapse into a state of degradation and misery.

We would earnestly recommend that the wing for females of the hospital at Clarinda be finished and occupied as soon as possible; second that a cottage for the accommodation of one hundred insane women be erected on the grounds of this institution next year; and

third, that an appropriation be made, and that commissioners be appointed by the twenty-fourth general assembly, to locate, adopt plans, and proceed to erect a hospital for the insane for the accommodation of northwestern Iowa.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

It is generally understood that chronic epilepsy is incurable; nevertheless, this disease demands treatment. Small fortunes are sometimes expended in paying traveling doctors their fees, and in payment for medicines which are advertised in the newspapers as a sure cure for "falling sickness."

I would recommend the establishment of such an institution in Iowa as soon as practicable. Some states already have them, and physicians in other states are advocating this method of caring for epileptics.

Such a hospital should consist in a system of cottages, not alone for epileptics who are insane, but for children who need special care as well as treatment; they should be separated from other children in their homes and at school. Such an institution should also provide for adults, who, on account of their infirmity and spasmodic attacks, are unfit to be in business, or to frequent the thoroughfares, or to mingle freely in society.

By such an arrangement a perfect classification could be made. The most approved surgical operations could be afforded, pay patients could have special apartments, stable and capable epileptics could be placed together, and isolated from others who have become almost totally demented, and to a great extent helpless.

Thus the institution for the feeble-minded and the hospitals for the insane could be relieved of a large number with advantage to these establishments as well as to the epileptics themselves.

WATER SUPPLY.

An ample water supply is of prime importance to a hospital. If the number of patients is large the quantity of water required is great, consequently a scarcity of this all important cleansing liquid at any time or all time not only causes embarrassment in the work, but imperils the health of the institution. The sanitary condition of the hospital is also dependent upon the quality of the water.

The city of Independence delivers in the tanks at the top of our administration building an abundance of excellent water. We are spared all the trouble and expense of filtering and distributing it.

The water is always tasteless, colorless, odorless and otherwise pure (no lead pipe is used anywhere about the establishment), it is cool as well water when drawn from any of the cold water faucets, so is at hand for drinking as well as other purposes.

This water received from the city is also used at the barns, the stock yard and the slaughter house. To a limited extent it is used to sprinkle the lawns.

Probably no institution has better protection against fire.

The price is seven cents for each one thousand gallons with no charge for what is required to extinguish fires.

APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED.

The twenty-third general assembly made appropriations to this hospital as follows:

For repairs and contingent fund.....	\$ 6,000.00
For a coal house.	3,000.00
For a passenger elevator.....	6,500.00
For conservatory.....	2,000.00
For improvement of grounds.....	2,000.00
For tile to drain farm land.....	500.00

The repair and contingent fund is used from time to time to make repairs which are unusual and involve a considerable outlay.

It is also important to have at command such a fund to meet unforeseen expenses.

During the last two years this money was used in paying for the labor of transferring bodies from the old cemetery, near the buildings, to a new location one mile away on land recently added to the hospital farm.

This change was necessitated by the improvement of the grounds in accordance with permanent plans.

This fund was also used in repairing the engine; in renewing pavements in the kitchens and some of the bath rooms; in painting tin roofs and gutters, also the window frames, sashes and guards; in varnishing and coloring some of the walls and ceilings; in relaying a few hard pine floors in the wards; in renewing some of the radiators; in replacing the old slaughter-house, which was accidentally burned, with a temporary structure; in refitting the cold storage building, and in the purchase of a railroad water tank to enable us to distribute from drive well points with a large windmill already on hand, water to the barns, garden and lawns.

The appropriation was so made that only half of it could be used in 1890, and the last one-fourth can not be used until after October

15, 1891, consequently most of the improvements can not be finished until after the end of the period for which this report is made.

The stone foundation of the new coal house is in, the brick walls will soon be erected, and it is hoped that the corrugated iron roof will be put on so that we may be able to fill the building with a supply of coal for winter in September.

In the planning and the construction of this hospital no provision was anywhere made for a passenger elevator, so a tower of brick and dressed limestone is now being erected in an outside angle of the building between the offices and the amusement hall.

These walls are nearly up, and the machinery has been bought of the Hale Elevator Co.

It is expected that this improvement will be ready for use soon, and that it will prove a great convenience in carrying female patients to the fourth and fifth story wards.

The outside of this elevator tower will also have attached to it iron stairs from the top to the ground to be used as a fire escape.

Plans are being perfected for the conservatory for flowers; it will be located in front and to the south of the wing of the hospital occupied by female patients.

This house has long been needed for the storage and propagation of plants in winter. It will also be a pleasant place for patients to visit during the long inclement months of each year. We hope to have the conservatory ready for use before cold weather comes again.

Two years ago J. Weidemann, of New York City, furnished the hospital with plans for the permanent improvement of the grounds. The one hundred and sixty acres of the farm, which contain all the buildings proper, have been laid out in a park-like manner as pleasure and exercise grounds for the patients. Most of this space lies in front of the hospital; the surface is gently undulating and well adapted to this use.

The money already appropriated is being expended in draining, making gravel and cement walks, in macadamized drives, in planting trees and in constructing a few summer-houses. Work was begun on the south side, and will be continued toward the north line of the grounds until the plans are fully completed.

With the small fund given for tile, considerable farm land has been drained and made much more productive.

APPROPRIATIONS DESIRED.

For tile to drain farm.. .. .	\$ 500.00
For improving the grounds.....	2,000.00
For a permanent slaughter house.....	2,000.00
For a paint and blacksmith shop.....	3,000.00
For enlarging the cow barn	1,500.00
For an electric light system.....	10,000.00
For repair and contingent fund.....	10,000.00
For a cottage for female patients.....	50,000.00

DRAIN TILE.

There is much low land on the hospital farm, and none of it has been underdrained until lately. It is good economy to buy and lay tile from year to year, until every acre of the farm is fully subdred and brought into a high state of cultivation.

The work of digging and filling the ditches is done by male patients.

IMPROVING THE GROUNDS.

Dr. Fisher, of Boston, says: "Life in the open air, with properly regulated combination of work, exercise and amusement, is the most important element in the treatment of all forms of insanity. All except the physically disabled and sick should have at least a prolonged airing twice a day." It should be remembered that the hospital family numbers nearly one thousand persons. Outdoor life will prove most beneficial to the patients if they are segregated, each ward in a company by itself.

Thus order is preserved, each patient is encouraged to exercise self control and act like a sane person. Furthermore, a goodly space for each sex must be reserved for convalescent patients who are out on parol.

The pleasure grounds need not only to be spacious but attractive, supplied with numerous dry, clean walks and suitable resorts; they should contain shrubs, flowers, numerous seats, abundant shade convenient shelter from the wind or a passing shower.

These grounds must be fitted not only for summer but for winter use, and I am sure that \$1,000 a year is not too much for this purpose.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

When the hospital was first opened and small, the cemetery and the slaughter house were located on opposite sides of the institution, but near at hand.

The slaughter house, together with a stock yard, still remains in the vicinity of the cottages, and according to plan the location must now be changed to a more remote part of the farm. The structure now serving in this department, although important and in constant use, is inadequate.

PAINT AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A two-story brick, fire proof building is much needed for these shops. In conjunction with the plumbing and other work done in the engineer's department a blacksmith shop is both convenient and economical. If obliged to take all jobs in this line into town, mistakes and delays are liable to occur. With a convenient shop at hand the repair of wagons and farming implements will be facilitated. Besides, it may be practicable during the winter to do the horseshoeing here.

Furthermore, in a large establishment like this hospital a suitable place for the storage of iron material is quite indispensable. The first story would be used for blacksmithing, and the second for painting. Now the turpentine, the oils, and the varnishes are kept in the basement of the hospital. They are combustible and should be stored in a detached building. Again, painting can not be rapidly and well done in a place that is dusty and poorly lighted.

ENLARGEMENT OF COW BARN.

Six years ago a good large cow barn was built costing three thousand dollars. It accommodates sixty cows and two hundred tons of hay. It is in good repair and all right in every respect, except that it is not large enough. We still stack about one hundred tons of hay and much straw outside; this is poor economy.

We are milking more than sixty cows, and we believe it would be better for the patients on every account if we gave them all the milk of ninety cows throughout the entire year.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

We renew and emphasize the request made two years ago that the legislature give this hospital an appropriation sufficient to buy first-class adequate machinery for an independent system of electric lights. The institution can thus be lighted more economically and much more satisfactorily.

The arguments in favor of making this improvement are too numerous and patent to require enumeration here.

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

Some of the repairs which need to be made next season and paid for out of this fund are, to relay the pavement floors in seven bath rooms, and a few water closets; to relay the hard pine floors in four corridors; to fresco the walls and ceilings of the halls in three stories of the administration building; to replace with new and better ones, many of the indirect steam radiators; to repaint the barns and other exposed wood work.

A steam boiler or a hot water tank, or one of the kitchen ranges is liable to become disabled during the period; other unforeseen contingencies of one kind or another present themselves from time to time, and will be paid for out of this fund.

COTTAGE FOR FEMALE PATIENTS.

In no other way can the legislature make provisions for one hundred insane persons more quickly, more economically and more satisfactorily than by appropriating the money asked to build a cottage for this hospital. The members of the medical staff, the trustees and the visiting committee are agreed that this cottage is needed here. The two cottages we have are located in the rear, but beyond the wing of the hospital which is occupied by men, and contain male patients. They are so well adapted to the requirements of a selected class of patients and so satisfactory in all respects that we are anxious to secure a similar structure for the accommodation of female patients. With it, the management of the women will be made perfect; without it, there are certain female patients who cannot be furnished with such places in the wards as their condition requires.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

In order to make a good doctor, or steward, or matron, in the hospital, one should enjoy excellent health, possess an even temper and a patient disposition. A person so employed should be neat and methodical, also exemplary in all other respects. Officers should be good judges of human nature in order to manage well not only patients but employes. They should be ever vigilant and abundant in resources. By moral suasion they may compose restless or excited patients, stimulate the listless and careless, cheer the despondent. In addition to the duties which naturally fall to each officer, all are obliged to assist in numerous games and entertainments, also in devising employment for patients.

The confidence of patients must be gained, their hope inspired, and the minds of relatives pacified.

Hospital work is confining, monotonous, and depressing.

INTERNES.

All general hospitals in large cities have medical assistants who are called internes.

They are graduates in medicine, but without experience as practicing physicians. Besides board they receive little or no compensation, but for a term of a year or eighteen months assist in the care of patients, witness medical examinations and surgical operations, systematically record histories and symptoms, they attend the autopsies, learn the results of treatment, and remain constantly in the hospital for the sake of acquiring valuable experience.

Now that this hospital has become so populous, the attention required by patients and attendants, from members of the medical staff, is constant and great.

Very seldom do doctors who have entered upon the practice of medicine and gathered a patronage care to give up such business and take a position in a hospital for the insane. Again, it is inconvenient to furnish quarters in the hospital for physicians who have families.

There are many reasons why it is advantageous to take one or two young physicians at a time, just out of college, who desire to enter hospital work, and seem to be adapted, and try them for a year. The experience they get here will not be as useful in general practice as that gained in a general hospital, and yet if they make the most of the clinical opportunities afforded, they will be greatly benefited. If they enjoy the work and succeed well in it they will have an acquaintance and be ready to be elected to the office of assistant physician whenever a vacancy occurs in the staff.

Without any internes, the experienced and efficient physicians may keep the work well in hand, but are kept so thoroughly busy with routine and clerical duties that they find scarcely any time to read medical books and journals, to work in the pathological laboratory or to write papers on professional subjects.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Although this hospital is not supplied with many expensive instruments and all the latest facilities for doing pathological work, yet we continue the custom of making a post mortem examination

in almost every case of death, and mount, for microscopic study, sections of diseased organs and tissues. Our collection of interesting slides is large and very valuable.

In my opinion it would be an advantage to the hospitals for the insane if the instructor in pathology for the medical department of the State University would co-operate with and assist us in this line of investigation.

ATTENDANTS, NURSES AND NIGHT WATCHERS.

Attendants, as the name implies, are the persons who serve as the companions for the patients; they have the care not only of the patients, but of the wards which they occupy.

They call the patients in the morning; when necessary, assist them in dressing and in preparing for meals; they serve the food, take charge of the bathing, encourage the patients to do various kinds of work and to behave in a reasonable manner. The nurses are attendants who are well qualified to care for the sick; they serve both during the day and at night in the infirmary wards caring for patients who are confined to their beds, also in ministering to the wants of the feeble and the aged.

The night watchers go from ward to ward, while the attendants are asleep, wait upon the patients when necessary, make a record of their condition and behavior from hour to hour.

The supervisors are chiefs of the attendants, one for each sex.

They take charge of patients who are admitted into the hospital, and get patients ready to go home. They look after their clothing, transfer them from one ward to another, and administer most of the medicine. If we call all of the persons whose duties have been described, attendants, and include two attendants who work patients out of doors, then we have thirty-two male and forty female attendants; which is an average of one attendant to fourteen male, and one to ten female patients.

A larger proportion of female attendants is required, for two reasons: The women are more difficult to care for than the men, and are not nearly so well classified.

In the cottages there are only ten attendants for two hundred male patients, or one attendant for twenty patients.

During the last two years, I have employed on an average one new attendant every week. I seldom take any one who has served in another hospital, consequently they are inexperienced persons and must be educated for this confining and peculiar work.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS.

According to my purpose stated in the last biennial report, a training school was begun in this hospital on the 29th of October, 1889, and continued until the first of April.

On Tuesday evening of each week, the superintendent spent an hour explaining to the attendants when and how the hospital was established, how it is governed and how supported.

The reasons for committing persons to the care of the institution were stated, also the obligations of all the employes to the patients, to the relatives of patients, to the public, to each other, and to the officers of the hospital. The sacredness of the trust imposed and the honorableness of the vocation, of attendants upon the insane, were emphasized.

The lectures by the superintendent last winter were upon medicines, their general properties, methods of administration and their effects; how to manage and how to improve the mental condition of patients; definitions and illustrations of illusions, delusions hallucinations and other symptoms of insanity, the different kinds of insanity, and concerning the classification of patients in the hospital.

At the same time the first assistant physician delivered illustrated lectures on anatomy, physiology and hygiene. Text-books on physiology, on general nursing and on the care of the insane are used.

Clinical instruction is being given as opportunity presents, by each member of the medical staff on how to use the fever thermometer; how to count the pulse and respirations; how to observe accurately and scientifically excretions, eruptions, and various symptoms of disease; when, how and why to use disinfectants and antiseptics; how to dress sores and wounds; how to apply bandages; concerning massage, baths, ventilation of sick rooms, special diet, the use of stimulants, how to use artificial respiration and what to do in various emergencies. In general terms, the six winter months are given to lectures and study, the six summer months to clinical instruction in nursing. •

Two years' service in this hospital, the faithful attendance upon two courses of lectures and passing a creditable examination in the contents of the three text-books, entitle an attendant to a diploma.

It is expected that several attendants will graduate next April.

The primary object of this school is to make good attendants, and thus benefit the patients. A secondary consideration is to acquire knowledge and skill that will prove useful to the attendant

all through life; another aim is to supply the state of Iowa with responsible persons, of both sexes, who can be employed as attendants or companions for the insane, when relatives prefer to have them kept and treated at home.

When attendants are members of a school they feel that they have entered a special calling which requires education; that they are engaged in a vocation which does not consist chiefly in drudgery or in ministering solely to the bodily comfort of their patients, but more than all this, they have to deal with minds which are disturbed and weakened, therefore they must make a study of the character of each and use moral suasion, gentleness, patience, firmness, consistency; also a cheerful disposition and a sympathetic spirit are to be cultivated.

As the demand for trained nurses and attendants increases, the compensation will also increase, so that persons of "cultivated minds and benevolent hearts" will oftener be found in this noble sphere.

AMUSEMENTS.

We are now able to do more than ever before for the entertainment of patients. Since the last biennial report was made, the amusement hall has been enlarged, re-arranged, and refitted. It is now commodious and attractive.

Theatricals, exhibitions, concerts, dances, lectures, and religious services are facilitated and furnished with sufficient frequency. The institution has added to its resources a corps of musicians, selected from the employes, and led by Dr. Burnard, who supply us on all occasions with excellent orchestra and band music.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Ever since the hospital was opened we have had a small library for patients and employes but lately it has been enlarged and supplemented by encyclopedias, atlases and an unabridged dictionary.

This library now occupies one end of a large cheerful reading room. Here may be found on file a daily, besides numerous illustrated and other interesting weekly newspapers. The *Cosmopolitan*, the *Century*, *Scribner's*, and *Harper's Magazines* are at hand upon the large center table; maps of Iowa and the United States, together with pictures, hang upon the walls. Male patients have access to this room in the forenoon, female patients in the afternoon, and employes in the evening.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

On account of the proximity of Rush Park race track to the hospital, and the kindness of C. W. Williams, the owner, about one-half the male and one-fourth of the female patients are permitted to witness the races gratis.

This opportunity helps to break up the monotony of life here, and gives us a convenient objective point to visit in summer time. For the male patients, at least, nothing but a circus would prove more interesting. They are allowed as much freedom about the stables, and in watching the colts at their morning work, as any one else.

The ages, merits, achievements, drivers, owners and homes of the different horses furnish a stock subject for conversation among the male patients the year round. They never do any betting.

The troupes which give evening entertainments in Independence usually visit the hospital and amuse us with matinees.

Musicians, elocutionists, lecturers and other friends living in town continue to assist us in numerous evening entertainments. The pastors of the Independence churches and other clergymen conduct religious services in the chapel every Sunday afternoon. Fathers O'Doud and Drexler are prompt and faithful in visiting patients who are Roman Catholics. For the help which these professional friends so often and so generously give the hospital I feel very grateful.

It affords me pleasure to speak in commendation of the services rendered in the various departments of this institution. There has been everywhere and at all times hearty co-operation. The employes and patients taken together now number nearly one thousand persons, and yet in many respects we work and dwell together like one large family. I wish to improve this opportunity to express my thanks to all who have assisted in this labor of love, which the care of the insane certainly is. It should be remembered by the public that the patients are not kept in close confinement, and that their relations are not exclusively with the attendants. We work together, take out-door exercise together, observe the holidays together, and worship together. All duties in connection with hospital life are honorable and it is the aim of the superintendent to make everybody contented.

Concerning the resident officers, I will state that Dr. E. B. Thompson resigned his place as first assistant physician one year ago. He was a loyal co-laborer, and a universal favorite.

Dr. M. N. Voldeng has been a member of the medical staff for four years, and during the last one has held the office of first assistant physician. He is energetic and self-reliant.

Dr. J. C. Doolittle has served in the capacity of third and second assistant physician, one year each, with faithfulness and success.

Dr. H. W. Burnard joined the hospital staff at the beginning of this period, serving one year as an interne, and one, as third assistant physician. He has discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction.

Upon the resignation of W. C. Hamilton as steward, eighteen months ago, Chas. L. Thomas was elected to that important office. He is well fitted for the place by many years of experience as gardner, and I may say possesses every qualification which this position requires.

Mrs. Lucy M. Gray has entered her fifteenth year as matron. She has charge of the seamstresses, the dress makers, the cooks in four kitchens, the washers and ironers in the laundry, the chamber maids, the house cleaning, the canning of fruit, and by frequent visits to the wards keeps herself familiar with the needs of the patients. She is equal to every emergency, and does her duty well,

To you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, I feel under great obligations.

The devotion manifested by you to the welfare of this hospital, and the unselfish manner in which you have left your homes and your business at the appointed times, to look after the pecuniary interests of the state and the comfort of your unfortunate fellow citizens who are collected here, deserve admiration. The per diem received is in no case an equivalent.

The satisfaction of knowing that a state charity, established and conducted on so large a scale, is operated honestly and humanely, is your chief compensation.

I most heartily thank you for the thorough manner in which you have discharged your duties, and for the friendly spirit in which you have given me counsel.

With gratitude to God for the success which has resulted from our endeavors in the past, we resume our responsibilities with hope for still better things in the future.

GERSHOM H. HILL, *Superintendent.*

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			TOTAL FOR PERIOD.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number remaining June 30th, 1889 and June 30th, 1890.....	396	370	766	438	387	825			
Number admitted.....	180	154	334	148	135	283	328	280	617
Number treated.....	576	524	1,100	586	522	1,108	724	659	1,383
Discharged—Recovered	54	51	105	56	50	106	110	101	211
Improved.....	39	44	83	40	38	78	79	82	161
Unimproved.....	1	9	10	7	12	19	8	21	29
Died.....	44	33	76	39	33	72	83	66	109
Total discharged and died.....	138	137	275	142	133	275	280	279	550
Average daily number.....	415	385	800	430	390	820	422	388	810
Number remaining June 30th, 1890, and June 30th, 1891.....	438	387	825	444	389	833			

TABLE II.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE BEGINNING.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM MAY 1st, 1873, TO JUNE 30TH, 1891.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First admission from counties.....	2,138	1,666	3,804
Readmissions.....	561	398	959
Transferred from hospital at Mt. Pleasant.....	143	108	251
Total admissions.....	2,842	2,172	5,014
Number discharged—Recovered.....	539	481	1,020
Improved.....	804	550	1,354
Unimproved.....	554	376	930
Died	501	376	877
Total discharged and died.....	2,396	1,783	4,181
Number remaining.....	444	389	833

TABLE III.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR EACH YEAR SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number admitted.....	230	171	203	221	221	229	242	286	278	291	321	341	317	337	329	301	334	283
Number recovered.....	27	30	53	43	41	44	54	43	52	52	54	40	41	72	84	79	105	106
Per cent of recoveries on ad- missions.....	11	18	26	19	19	15	22	15	19	18	17	12	13	21	25	26	31	37
Numbers treated.....	230	411	472	541	577	732	705	819	820	871	901	938	1,011	1,049	1,120	1,113	1,100	1,108
Number deaths.....	7	23	34	31	36	39	32	39	65	38	54	59	60	86	75	49	77	72.
Per cent of deaths on number treated.....	3	5.6	7	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.8	8	4.5	6	6	5.9	8	6.7	4.4	7	6.5
Average population.....	128	212	250	290	336	412	449	484	536	559	580	663	716	756	787	771	800	820

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, AND THE TIME EACH HAS BEEN ADMITTED.

	Persons.	Admissions.
Number admitted once.....	3,358 making	3,358
Number admitted twice.....	552 making	1,104
Number admitted three times	101 making	303
Number admitted four times.....	33 making	132
Number admitted five times.....	11 making	55
Number admitted six times.....	3 making	18
Number admitted seven times.....	4 making	28
Number admitted eight times.....	2 making	16
Total	4,064	5,014

TABLE V.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, AND RESULTS.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Three months and less.....	606	484	186	272	211	1,759
Three to six months.....	104	141	73	75	64	457
Six to twelve months.....	97	167	97	93	67	521
One to two years.....	62	137	150	112	123	584
Two to three years.....	25	89	85	69	81	349
Three to five years.....	34	113	109	92	99	447
Five to ten years.....	35	87	119	94	107	442
Over ten years.....	32	72	58	44	54	260
Unknown.....	25	64	44	26	27	186
Total	1,020	1,354	930	877	838	5,014

TABLE VI.
SHOWING THE AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

AGE.	Biennial period.	From begin-ning.
Under fifteen years.....	1	1
Fifteen to twenty years.....	20	20
Over twenty and under thirty.....	175	1,451
Over thirty and under forty.....	154	1,199
Over forty and under fifty.....	118	886
Over fifty and under sixty.....	88	533
Over sixty and under seventy.....	46	283
Over seventy.....	27	133
Total.....	617	5,014

TABLE VII.
NATIVITY OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Period.	From begin-ning.	NATIVITY.	Period.	From begin-ning.
Maine.....	2	39	Wisconsin.....	19	120
New Hampshire.....	1	14	Minnesota.....	1	1
Vermont.....	6	101	Iowa.....	150	2,211
Massachusetts.....	4	52	Nebraska.....		1
Rhode Island.....		4	Kansas.....		1
Connecticut.....	3	35	Missouri.....	5	12
New York.....	57	538	Colorado.....		1
New Jersey.....	2	27	California.....		5
Pennsylvania.....	35	344	Canada.....	16	156
Delaware.....	1	3	England.....	18	171
Maryland.....	1	20	Ireland.....	30	333
Virginia.....	4	27	Scotland.....	7	31
West Virginia.....		5	Wales.....	1	19
North Carolina.....	1	8	Scandinavia.....	48	330
South Carolina.....		1	Holland.....	8	68
Georgia.....		1	Germany.....	89	886
Alabama.....		10	Austria.....	10	56
Louisiana.....	1	5	Switzerland.....	6	38
Texas.....	1	4	Italy.....		1
Kentucky.....	1	18	France.....	1	10
Tennessee.....		9	Iceland.....		
Ohio.....	30	339	Australia.....		
Indiana.....	8	98	Unknown.....	7	2
Illinois.....	38	304			
Michigan.....	5	35	Total.....	617	5,014

TABLE VIII.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTY.	FROM THE BEGINNING.			DURING PERIOD.			REMAINING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alamakee	83	61	144	7	4	11	12	14	26
Benton	97	83	180	16	4	20	18	17	35
Black Hawk	76	91	167	5	7	12	7	7	14
Bremer	51	38	89	8	2	10	13	10	23
Boone	33	36	69	1	....	1	1	....	1
Buchanan	76	77	153	6	8	14	15	6	21
Buena Vista	25	18	43	3	2	5	8	4	12
Butler	43	28	71	3	7	19	7	6	13
Calhoun	21	15	36	3	4	7	8	2	10
Carroll	28	27	54	1	4	5	....	8	8
Cerro Gordo	33	34	67	3	7	10	3	7	10
Cherokee	25	14	39	3	2	5	7	5	12
Chickasaw	57	47	104	9	6	15	8	2	10
Clay	13	10	23	5	2	7	4	4	8
Clayton	147	92	239	5	3	8	14	6	20
Clinton	107	109	216	24	17	41	27	25	52
Crawford	24	14	38	1	1	2	1	5	6
Delaware	87	59	148	12	5	17	11	9	20
Dickinson	6	8	14	....	....	....	2	2	4
Dubuque	208	167	375	24	21	45	23	9	32
Emmet	8	10	18	....	4	4	2	3	5
Fayette	105	73	178	22	7	19	12	14	26
Floyd	52	30	82	6	6	12	11	10	21
Franklin	35	34	69	3	7	10	5	9	14
Greene	61	31	62	....	8	8	....	10	10
Grundy	24	30	54	4	5	9	1	5	6
Hamilton	37	32	69	4	4	8	12	2	14
Hancock	15	7	22	1	....	1	4	2	6
Hardin	45	45	90	6	4	10	8	10	18
Howard	32	30	62	2	4	6	8	4	12
Humboldt	14	7	21	1	1	2	5	....	5
Ida	18	19	37	....	7	7	....	6	6
Jackson	64	31	115	5	8	13	5	....	5
Jones	89	54	123	9	7	16	11	12	23
Kossuth	26	10	36	4	2	6	4	1	5
Lincoln	135	98	233	24	11	35	18	24	42
Lyon	4	9	13	3	4	7	3	4	7
Marshall	67	39	106	....	2	2	....	2	2
Mills	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	32	32	64	7	1	8	7	7	14
Monona	27	24	51	....	7	7	....	7	7
Osceola	4	7	11	1	1	2	....	....	....
O'Brien	13	7	20	3	1	4	2	3	5
Palo Alto	17	12	29	4	2	6	2	2	4
Plymouth	32	22	54	7	4	11	13	8	21
Pocahontas	25	11	36	4	6	10	8	5	13
Sac	20	18	38	....	2	2	....	3	3
Sioux	29	13	42	8	5	13	11	3	14
Story	25	19	44	1	....	1	....	1	1
Tama	54	45	99	7	5	12	8	6	14
Webster	63	68	131	9	12	21	16	15	31
Winneshiek	110	73	183	8	5	13	21	13	34
Winnebago	14	12	26	4	4	8	3	5	8
Worth	14	6	20	2	4	6	5	2	7
Woodbury	38	53	91	2	14	16	2	13	15
Wright	14	19	33	4	4	8	4	2	6
Van Buren	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
State at large	287	94	381	34	15	49	44	28	72
Total	2,842	2,172	5,014	328	289	617	444	389	833

TABLE IX.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

MEN.	NO.	MEN.	NO.
Aplarist . . . . .	.....	No occupation.....	5
Auctioneer.....	.....	Painter.....	1
Baker.....	.....	Lawyer.....	1
Blacksmith	5	Photographer.....	1
Book-keeper	3	Physician	6
Carpenter	11	Preacher	4
Olerk	1	Printer	1
Commercial traveler....	2	Railroad conductor.....	4
Cooper.....	.....	Sailor.....	1
Editor . . . . .	.....	Saloon-keeper.....	.....
Elocutionist.....	.....	Shoemaker.....	2
Express agent. . . . .	.....	Speculator.....	.....
Farmers and farmers' sons.....	177	Student	3
Hotel-keeper.....	1	Tailor	3
Laborers and laborers' sons.	57	Telegrapher	1
Mason	7	Teacher	1
Mechanic.....	13	Tramp.....	1
Merchant	14	Wagon-maker	1
Miller.....	.....	Total	32
Miner.....	.....	
WOMEN.			
Compositor	1	Not known.....	5
Domestic.....	26	Wives and daughters of farmers.....	125
Hairdresser	1	Wives and daughters of laborers.....	40
Housekeeper	23	Wives and daughters of mechanics....	12
Milliner	1	Wives and daughters of merchants....	11
No occupation...	2	Wives and daughters of professional	.....
Seamstress	4	men.....	7
Teacher	11	Wives and daughters of tradesmen ...	16
Stenographer.....	1	Total	220
Washerwoman.....	.....	
Wife of banker.. . . .	1		

TABLE X.

SUPPOSED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
CONGENITAL—						
Hereditary.....	71	53	124	441	370	811
Defective mental organization.....	20	20	40	58	41	99
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Chorea	3	2	5	3	3	6
Epilepsy	28	18	46	213	100	313
Gross cerebral lesion.....	5	.....	5	31	5	36
Cerebral meningitis....	1	.....	1	9	1	10
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1	2	6	4	10
Apoplexy.....	2	.....	2	15	4	19
Sun or heat-stroke.....	13	1	14	160	22	182
Disease of middle ear.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Injury to head.....	9	2	11	135	16	151
Injury to spine.....	3	1	4	8	7	15
Injury to eye.....	3	.....	3	10	1	11
DISEASES IN GENERAL—						
Fever.....	8	6	14	58	53	111
Syphilis	7	.....	7	16	4	20
Poor health.....	9	15	24	109	147	256
La Grippe.....	9	10	19	8	10	19
Loss of sleep.....	1	3	4	5	4	9
Opium habit.....	1	4	5	8	14	22
Intemperance	24	.....	24	187	7	194
Use of tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Masturbation.....	19	1	20	179	7	186
Excessive venery.....	2	.....	2	14	5	19
Uterine disease.....	.....	12	12	.....	98	98
Exposure during menstruation.....	.....	1	1	.....	21	21
Suppressed menstruation.....	.....	3	3	.....	74	74
Disturbed gestation ...	.....	2	2	.....	15	15
Puerperal condition.....	.....	15	15	.....	149	149
Prolonged lactation.....	.....	2	2	.....	16	16
Too frequent pregnancies.....	.....	5	5	.....	31	31
Change of life.....	.....	2	2	.....	71	71
Senile decay.....	11	11	22	55	32	87
MORAL INFLUENCE—						
Disappointment.....	.....	3	3	4	12	16
Spiritualism.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Religious excitement.....	4	7	11	52	55	107
Fright.....	1	.....	1	15	16	31
Grief.....	5	13	28	32	74	106
Worry and excitement.....	5	1	6	36	31	67
Desertion of companion.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	16
Ill treatment.....	.....	3	3	3	7	10
Change of home.....	.....	.....	.....	9	15	24
Domestic trouble.....	4	10	14	67	85	152
Disappointed affection.....	3	.....	3	42	43	85
Seduction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Pecuniary embarrassment.....	6	4	10	110	19	129
Poverty and want.....	1	2	3	20	25	45
Exposure and overwork.....	16	11	27	74	30	104
Excessive mental labor ..	6	1	7	39	10	49
Solitary life.....	2	2	4	5	2	7
Cause unknown	25	42	67	575	385	960
Total.....	328	289	617	2,842	2,172	5,014

TABLE XI.
CAUSE OF DEATH DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute Bright's disease.....	2	2	4
Apoplexy.....	6	7	13
Cerebral softening.....	4	5	9
Cerebritis.....		1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	1	3
Chronic Bright's disease.....		1	1
Chronic tuberculosis.....	11	16	27
Chronic bronchitis.....		2	2
Empyema.....	1		1
Exhaustion from melancholia.....	2	1	3
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	5	1	6
Exhaustion from chorea.....		1	1
Exhaustion from delirium grave... ..	1	1	2
Erysipelas phlegmonous.....	1		1
Fibroid phthisis.....		1	1
General paresis.....	10		10
Hematamesis.....	1		1
Heart failure.....		4	4
La grippe.....		2	2
Miliary tuberculosis.....		4	4
Meningitis simple.....	4	1	5
Marasmus.....	2	2	4
Pleuresy.....	1		1
Percarditis hemorrhage.....	1		1
Pulmonary oedema.....	1		1
Pyothora.....		1	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1		1
Pneumonitis... ..	2		2
Rupture of spleen.....	1		1
Rupture of heart.....		1	1
Status epelepticus.....	5	2	7
Senile exhaustion.....	7	3	10
Suicide.....	4	2	6
Strangulated hernia.....	1		1
Tubercular peritonitis.....	1		1
Tubercular meningitis.....	4	5	9
Valvular disease.....	2		2
Total.....	83	66	149

TABLE XII.
RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED OR DIED.

	Recovered.	Died.
Three months or less.....	50	52
Three to six months.....	57	19
Six to twelve weeks.....	33	12
One to two years.....	23	23
Two to three years.....	5	11
Three to five years.....	6	15
Five to ten years.....	1	12
Over ten years.....	1	5
Total.....	200	140

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	170	96	266
Married	133	151	284
Widowed	22	29	51
Divorced		9	9
Deserted by wife or husband		2	2
Unknown	8	3	5
Total	328	289	617

TABLE XIV.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
College	5	1	6
High school	16	17	33
Good common school	69	79	148
Poor common school	200	177	386
None	13	7	20
Unascertained	16	8	24
Total	328	289	617

TABLE XV.

SHOWING RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING PERIOD.

DENOMINATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Roman Catholic	57	53	110
Lutheran	61	42	103
Methodist	31	61	92
Presbyterian	13	16	29
Baptist	7	15	22
Congregationalist	10	11	21
Episcopal	3	5	8
Christian	6	8	14
Quaker	3	2	5
Spiritualist	3	2	5
Universalist	6	2	8
Adventist	4	1	5
Unitarian	3	5	8
Salvation Army	1		1
Tunker	3		3
Dutch Reform	5	3	8
Unascertained	78	50	128
None	34	13	47
Total	328	289	617

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING HEREDITARY TENDENCY IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

RELATIONSHIP.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Father.....	10	5	15
Mother.....	15	6	21
Brother.....	7	6	13
Sister.....	8	17	25
Brother and sister.....	1	3	4
Father and brother.....	1	4	5
Father and sister.....	2	1	3
Mother and brother.....		1	1
Mother and sister.....		2	2
Father and grandfather.....		1	1
Mother and grandmother.....			
Father and uncle.....	1		1
Father and aunt.....	1	2	3
Mother and uncle.....		1	1
Mother and aunt.....			
Father and mother.....	2		2
Uncle and aunt.....	2	2	4
Uncle.....	8	10	18
Aunt.....	14	6	20
Cousin.....	6	12	18
Nephew.....	1	1	2
Son.....	2	1	3
Daughter.....	2		2
Grandfather.....	6	3	9
Grandmother.....	4	2	6
Husband.....	1		1
Wife.....		3	3
With no hereditary history.....	234	200	434
Total.....	328	299	627

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD WHO HAVE OR HAVE HAD RELATIVES IN THIS HOSPITAL, AND DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP.

RELATIONSHIP.	Number.
Father and son.....	1
Father and daughter.....	3
Mother and son.....	1
Mother and two sons.....	1
Mother and daughter.....	3
Brothers.....	4
Sisters.....	3
Brothers and sisters.....	1
Uncle and nephew.....	1
Uncle and niece.....	
Aunt and niece.....	2
Husband and wife.....	4
Cousins.....	3
Grandmother and grandson.....	
Total.....	28

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute simple.....	90	87	177
Mania, acute delirious... ..	12	12	24
Mania, chronic.....	85	68	153
Melancholia, acute simple.....	24	36	60
Melancholia, acute agitans.....	2	4	6
Melancholia, chronic.....	12	12	26
Dementia, primary.....	28	20	48
Dementia, secondary.....	1	1	2
Dementia, senile.....	23	20	43
Paranoia.....	8	5	13
Epileptic insanity.....	27	15	42
Choreic insanity.....	3	4	7
General paresis.....	11	.....	11
Imbecility.....	2	3	5
Total.....	328	280	617

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIOD.

MONTH.	MEN.					WOMEN.				
	Working in ward.	Farm. gar-den, outside.	Average em-ployed.	Average pop-ulation.	Per cent em-ployed.	Working in ward.	Kitchen, laundry, sew'g room.	Average em-ployed.	Average pop-ulation.	Per cent em-ployed.
1889.										
July.....	120	104	233	402	58	127	47	174	375	46
August.....	118	106	224	401	53	129	49	178	384	47
September.....	115	112	227	396	58	120	48	168	378	44
October.....	127	116	243	396	62	130	45	175	378	46
November.....	128	104	232	400	58	125	47	172	380	46
December.....	141	90	231	408	57	143	48	191	388	49
1890.										
January.....	144	80	224	411	55	129	43	172	393	44
February.....	139	85	224	423	53	131	47	178	393	45
March.....	143	89	232	430	54	132	47	179	390	46
April.....	144	83	227	426	53	140	48	188	385	48
May.....	138	114	252	433	58	145	43	188	385	49
June.....	130	128	258	435	60	142	42	184	388	47
July.....	140	133	273	436	63	135	42	177	387	45
August.....	140	130	270	439	62	126	45	171	390	44
September.....	143	117	260	432	60	124	42	166	388	43
October.....	135	118	253	416	61	120	45	165	391	42
November.....	159	115	274	415	66	125	47	172	394	45
December.....	180	85	265	417	64	135	42	177	394	45
1891.										
January.....	160	100	260	428	61	130	43	173	395	44
February.....	160	100	260	418	61	130	42	172	381	45
March.....	170	118	288	439	66	135	44	179	394	45
April.....	180	120	300	440	68	135	44	179	390	46
May.....	190	130	320	444	72	135	45	180	388	48
June.....	185	120	305	440	69	135	45	180	388	48
Average for biennial period....	147	108	255	421	60	131	45	176	387	45

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Number.
Both born in United States.....	214
One born in United States.....	23
Both foreign born.....	313
Unknown... ..	9
Total.. ..	617

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Exhibit of Special Appropriations by the General Assembly.

CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1889.			
July	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 266.72
July	10.	From appropriations of Twenty-Second General Assembly	1,000.00
1890.			
July	9.	From appropriations of Twenty-Third General Assembly	2,816.73
October	8.	From appropriations of Twenty-Third General Assembly	1,186.11
1891.			
January	15.	From appropriations of Twenty-Third General Assembly	1,444.46
April	9.	From appropriations of Twenty-Third General Assembly	552.70
			<hr/>
			\$ 7,266.72

EXPENDITURES.

1889.			
May	29.	Wm. Marshall, repairing boilers.....	\$ 189.87
May	21.	W. J. G. Bearns, tea and coffee boilers.....	500.00
June	29.	Fisher Bros., cement.....	331.75
August	16.	E. B. Brainerd, top bowls.....	125.00
September	30.	Geo. Netcott, brick.....	120.10
1890.			
March	30.	Pay-roll, labor on cemetery.....	603.45
April	29.	Chas. G. Hipwell, slate.....	39.25
May	17.	J. L. Mott, Iron Works, horse roller.....	236.25
May	26.	J. L. Mott, Iron Works, hoppers, etc.....	298.87
June	20.	Geo. Netcott, brick and slate.....	18.25
June	20.	Nordberg Manufacturing Co., one governor.....	125.00
June	30.	Geo. Hageman, labor and material... ..	206.37
June	27.	D. S. Flfield & Son, lumber.....	316.99
June	28.	Carpenter & Genung, work on engine.....	59.50
June	30.	Anamosa Penitentiary, stone.....	315.00
June	30.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason.....	201.00
June	30.	Frank Marte, labor as mason.....	231.00
June	30.	Bud Camp, labor as carpenter.....	117.00
June	30.	Peter McArthur, hauling.....	48.80
August	19.	Fuller & Fuller Co., lead.....	63.38
1890.			
August	22.	S. E. Barrett, Manufacturing Co., roofing.....	22.99
September	2.	Meacham & Wright, cement	217.00
September	18.	Rundle Spence & Co., radiators.....	252.45
September	22.	Leach & Smith, lumber	262.81

September 30.	Frank Marte, labor.....	\$ 210.00
September 30.	Josselyn & Taylor, specifications.....	10.00
September 30.	Geo. Hageman, labor and material.....	147.04
December 19.	B. A. Stevens, cold storage pans.....	750.00
December 31.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	77.94
December 31.	D. S. Field & Son, lumber.. . . .	278.97
November 15.	Meacham & Wright, cement.....	108.50
December 31.	D. W. Stookey, brick.....	57.32
December 31.	Peter McAuthur, hauling sand.....	52.40
December 31.	W. N. Davis, labor.....	119.77
1891.		
January 29.	Fuller & Fuller Co., lead.....	65.82
January 28.	Ira B. King, labor.....	41.60
January 24.	F. E. Hopkins, labor.....	52.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 6,872.44
Balance on hand July 1, 1891.....		<hr/>
		\$ 303.28

IMPROVING GROUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

1889.		
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 879.57
July 10.	From appropriation of Twenty-Second General Assembly	1,000.00
1890.		
July 9.	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General Assembly	74.29
1891.		
April 9.	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General Assembly	425.71
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,379.57

EXPENDITURES.

1889.		
June 30.	J. Weidemann, services.....	\$ 500.00
June 30.	Angus McQueen, labor.....	88.35
May 22.	D. S. Deering, surveying.....	4.00
July 11.	Angus McQueen, labor.....	18.33
July 17.	Soule, Hagans & Funk, tile.....	61.05
September 30.	J. Weidemann, services.....	300.00
September 30.	J. Weidemann, services.....	100.00
October 4.	Fred Reisner, tile layer.....	82.50
November 4.	Lille & Till, tile.....	144.75
November 23.	Fred Reisner, tile layer.....	32.25
November 25.	Chas. Gantz, brick.....	27.00
December 19.	John Artus, labor.....	118.50
December 20.	J. Conley, stone.....	285.41
September 10.	Webster City Brick & Tile Co., tile junctions.....	4.00
1890.		
January 1.	Pay-roll, labor.....	112.53
July 3.	Soule, Hagans & Funk, tile.....	51.19
June 30.	Fred Reisner, laying tile....	23.10
March 31.	J. M. Marquette, hauling stone.....	73.85
May 21.	E. Russ, trees.....	13.00
June 29.	J. M. Marquette, stone.....	376.20
June 29.	Chas. Thomas, Sr., labor.	62.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,479.01

TILE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1890.			
October	8.	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General Assembly	\$ 189.54
1891.			
January	14.	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General Assembly	44.62
			<u>\$ 234.16</u>

EXPENDITURES.

1890.			
October	10.	Soule, Hagans & Funk, tile, etc.....	\$ 160.24
October	10.	Fred Reisner, laying tile.....	29.30
1891.			
January	15.	Fred Reisner, laying tile.....	44.62
			<u>\$ 234.16</u>

COAL HOUSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
April	9.	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General Assembly	\$ 2,000.00
			<u>\$ 2,000.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

May	13.	Standard Cement Co., cement.....	\$ 54.50
May	16.	Pay-roll, labor.....	280.50
June	10.	Standard Cement Co., cement.....	54.39
June	29.	G. W. Hatch, labor.....	41.87
June	29.	John Artus, labor.....	18.75
June	29.	John Williamson, labor.....	35.25
June	29.	G. H. Robinson, hauling stone.....	100.50
June	13.	B., C., R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	51.60
June	25.	U. T. Pearson, lime.....	113.60
			<u>\$ 730.86</u>
		Balance July 1, 1891.....	\$ 1,269.14

ELEVATOR FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
April	9.	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General Assembly	\$ 1,500.00
			<u>\$ 1,500.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
January	15.	A. D. Guernsey, traveling expenses.....	\$ 18.00
June	12.	Iowa State Penitentiary, cut stone.....	105.00
June	24.	Edward McDonnell, stone.....	10.00
June	29.	H. P. Johnson, hauling and labor.....	84.00
May	12.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	74.61
June	29.	Frank Marte, labor.....	225.00
June	20.	W. N. Davis, labor.....	205.50
June	29.	Peter McArthur, sand.....	72.00
June	20.	Geo. Netcott, brick.....	199.50
			<u>\$ 993.61</u>
		Balance July 1, 1891.....	\$ 506.39

ENLARGING CHAPEL.

RECEIPTS.

1889.			
July	10.	From appropriation of Twenty-Second General Assembly	\$ 2,500.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,500.00

EXPENDITURES.

1889.			
July	2.	Dearborn Foundry Co., beams.....	\$ 287.96
July	6.	B., C. R. & N, R. R. Co., freight.....	20.18
July	28.	Anamesa penitentiary, stone.....	50.00
September	5.	Josselyn & Taylor. services.....	82.60
September	7.	Maresh & Holabor, ornaments.....	50.50
September	9.	Edward McDonald & Leach, lumber.....	290.75
September	13.	H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co., felt.....	11.09
September	23.	Chas. G. Hipwell, slating.....	32.55
September	27.	D. H. Flester, labor.....	105.00
October	1.	R. R. Plane & Co., labor and material.....	319.75
September	30.	Bud Oamp, labor.....	116.25
September	30.	E. S. Wilcox, labor.....	26.00
September	30.	Wm. Davis, labor.....	207.00
September	30.	Chas. Munnings, labor.....	100.00
October	7.	Mitchell & Halbach. decorating.....	464.83
October	9.	Sosman & Landis, scenery, etc.....	257.10
October	9.	American Express Co., express.....	7.60
October	23.	Edwards, McDonald & Leach, lumber.....	90.84
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,500.00

LARGER STEAM PIPE.

RECEIPTS.

1889.			
July	10.	From appropriation of Twenty-Second General Assembly ..	\$ 1,500.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 1,500.00

EXPENDITURES.

1889.			
July	19.	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co., pipe.....	\$ 1,043.80
July	23.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	34.00
September	11.	John H. McConnell & Co., pipe covering.....	240.00
September	30.	Hathaway & Coughlin. labor, etc.....	63.80
November	1.	Marshall Field & Co., duck... ..	118.31
			<hr/>
			\$ 1,500.00

CONSERVATORY

1891.			
June	30.	Neither received nor expended yet.....	\$ 2,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,000.00

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand July 1, 1889.....	\$ 1,951.61	
From Treasurer of State	131,082.00	
From board and clothing paid by friends of patients.....	1,914.10	
From hides and tallow sold	1,662.44	
From sundry articles sold.....	430.06	
From farm stock, etc., sold.....	1,819.58	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 138,859.79	\$ 138,859.79

EXPENDITURES.

For vouchers unpaid June 30, 1889.....	30,074.85	
For meats and fish	11,095.51	
For breadstuffs.....	6,045.80	
For fruit.	2,389.85	
For tea and coffee.....	4,116.94	
For sugar and syrup.....	3,640.18	
For butter	7,874.87	
For eggs and cheese.....	1,070.30	
For sundry groceries	2,134.24	
For medical supplies	2,907.26	
For postage and stationery..	647.54	
For clothing.	7,824.20	
For library and diversions.....	1,036.65	
For furniture and furnishing.....	5,746.65	
For repairs.....	5,611.26	
For hardware.....	1,826.33	
For contingences....	1,308.91	
For water	1,416.67	
For farm	5,067.64	
For soap.....	2,445.21	
For lights	3,148.70	
For fuel	10,639.57	
For salaries and wages	42,997.63	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$ 161,966.76	
Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1890, unpaid	30,317.23	
		<hr/>
		\$ 131,649.53
Balance on hand June 30, 1890.....		\$ 7,210.26

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand July 1, 1890.....	\$ 7,210.26	
From Treasurer of State	127,020.00	
From board and clothing paid by friends of patients	2,024.54	
From hides and tallow sold	1,460.14	
From sundry articles sold.....	517.12	
From farm stock, etc., sold.....	1,477.77	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 139,709.83	\$ 139,709.83

EXPENDITURES.

For vouchers unpaid June 30, 1890	\$ 30,317.23	
For meats and fish	12,063.65	
For breadstuffs.....	6,453.02	
For fruit	2,194.05	
For tea and coffee	4,171.74	
For sugar and syrup.....	3,919.90	
For butter.....	7,259.79	
For eggs and cheese	1,042.89	
For sundry groceries.	2,631.78	
For medical supplies	3,787.10	
For postage and stationery	743.37	
For clothing.	6,355.82	
For library and diversions.....	1,381.63	
For furniture and furnishing.....	4,874.90	
For repairs.....	4,630.20	
For hardware.....	1,271.58	
For contingencies.	1,280.75	
For water	1,416.97	
For farm	6,227.64	
For soap.....	1,865.27	
For lights	2,608.70	
For fuel	10,454.54	
For salaries and wages	43,052.96	
Total	\$ 159,155.47	
Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1891, unpaid	28,104.38	
		\$ 131,051.09
Balance on hand June 30, 1891..		8,658.74

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

For year ending June 30, 1890.

Asparagus, 255 bunches. @ 5 cents.....	\$ 12.75
Apples, 12 bushels. @ 75 cents.....	9.00
Beans, 170 bushels, @ 2 dollars.....	340.00
Beets, 375 bushels. @ 45 cents.....	168.75
Beet greens, 100 bushels, @ 30 cents.	30.00
Beans, string, 84 bushels, @ 50 cents.....	42.00
Beans, Lima, 7 bushels, @ 2 dollars.....	14.00
Carrots, 500 bushels, @ 25 cents	125.00
Cabbage, 7,800 heads, @ 8 cents	624.00
Cauliflower, 700 heads. @ 10 cents.....	70.00
Celery, 6,500 bunches, @ 10 cents.....	650.00
Crab-apples, 3 bushels. @ 50 cents.	1.50
Currants, 2,500 quarts, @ 6 cents.	150.00
Cucumbers, 8,000, @ \$1.00 per thousand....	80.00
Grapes, 900 pounds. @ 7 cents.....	63.00
Hops, 20 bushels, @ 50 cents	10.00
Hay, 400 tons, @ 4 dollars.....	1,600.00
Lettuce, 250 bushels, @ 30 cents.....	75.00
Mangels, 550 bushels, at 40 cents.	220.00
Oats, 3,626 bushels, @ 17 cents	616.42
Onions, 325 bushels, @ 75 cents.	243.75
Onions, 560 bunches, @ 10 cents	56.00
Potatoes, 6,183 bushels, @ 25 cents.	1,545.75
Parsnips, 140 bushels, @ 30 cents.	42.00
Peppers, 4 bushels, @ \$1.50.....	6.00
Peas, 70 bushels, @ 70 cents.....	49.00
Pumpkins, one load.....	1.00
Raspberries, 1,450 quarts, @ 10 cents	145.00

Radishes, 130 bushels, @ 40 cents.....	\$ 52.00
Radishes, horse, 18 bushels, @ 35 cents.....	6.20
Rhubarb, 575 bushels, @ 5 cents.....	28.75
Rye, 130 bushels, @ 40 cents	52.00
Salsify, 30 bushels. @ \$1.00.....	30.00
Sweet corn, 175 bushels, @ 40 cents.....	70.00
Spinach, 25 bushels, at 30 cents	7.50
Sage. 40 bushels, @ 50 cents.....	20.00
Squash, winter, 1,250. @ 8 cents.....	100.00
Squash, summer. 975. @ 10 cents.....	97.50
Turnips, 600 bushels, @ 25 cents....	150.00
Tomatoes, 645 bushels, @ 75 cents.....	483.75
Bulls sold, 1, @.....	18.08
Calves sold, 29, @.....	45.50
Cows from dairy. 2, 2,400 lbs.....	60.00
Hogs (stock) sold, 7.....	70.00
Hogs slaughtered, 58.....	711.27
Hogs sold, 126, 42,385 pounds.....	1,473.20
Horses sold, 1.....	85.00
Milk used from dairy, 44,500 gallons....	6,675.00
Potatoes sold.....	1.50
Use of farm teams and driving horses	27.75
Veals slaughtered, 5	37.50
Total	\$ 20,039.77

EXPENSE CHARGED TO FARM, 1890.

Board and pay of teamsters, gardeners and farm hands.....	\$ 3,841.00
Blacksmithing	313.15
Bulls purchased, 1.....	60.00
Cows purchased, 11.....	313.50
Corn purchased for seed.....	1.76
Feed purchased.....	819.50
Hogs purchased.....	80.00
Horses purchased, 4.....	450.00
Harness and repairs	228.15
Hay raised and consumed.....	1,600.00
Mangels raised and consumed.....	220.00
Oats purchased.....	135.15
Oats raised and consumed... ..	616.42
Seeds and plants purchased.....	35.67
Swill.....	560.00
Rent of farm land.....	70.00
Paid for threshing	65.99
Machinery purchased.....	382.85
Rye purchased.....	27.94
Posts purchased.....	61.00
Straw purchased.....	76.01
Repairing wagons and farming implements.....	100.15
Carriages purchased, 2.....	352.00
	\$ 10,410.24
Profit for year ending June 30, 1890.....	9,629.53
	\$ 20,039.77

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

For year ending June 30, 1891.

Asparagus, 400 bunches, at 5 cents.....	\$ 20.00
Beets, 300 bushels, at 45 cents.....	135.00
Beet greens, 150 bushels, at 30 cents.....	45.00
Beans, Lima, 40 bushels, at \$3.00.....	120.00

Beans, white, 148 bushels, at \$2.00.....	\$ 296.00
Beans, string, 65 bushels, at 50 cents.....	32.50
Carrots, 460 bushels, at 25 cents.....	115.00
Cauliflower, 550 heads, at 8 cents.....	55.00
Cucumbers, 666 dozen, at 12 cents.....	79.92
Celery, 5,500 stalks, at 5 cents.....	275.00
Cabbage, 9,820 heads, at 8 cents.....	785.60
Currants, 685 quarts, at 8 cents....	54.80
Corn, sweet, 350 bushels, at 50 cents.....	175.00
Egg-plant, 8 bushels, at \$1.00.....	8.00
Grapes, 1,400 pounds, at 6 cents.....	84.00
Hops, 108 pounds, at 50 cents.....	54.00
Hay, 425 tons, at \$4.00.....	1,700.00
Lettuce, 300 bushels, at 30 cents.....	90.00
Mangels, 340 bushels, at 40 cents.....	136.00
Oats, 1,619 bushels, at 50 cents.....	809.50
Onions, green, 750 bunches, at 10 cents.....	75.00
Onions, 280 bushels, at \$1.00.....	280.00
Potatoes, 4,550 bushels, at 80 cents.....	3,640.00
Parsnips, 225 bushels, at 30 cents.....	67.50
Peppers, 5 bushels, at \$1.50.....	7.50
Peas, 50 bushels, at 75 cents.....	37.50
Raspberries, 815 quarts, at 12 cents.....	97.80
Radishes, 200 bushels, at 40 cents.....	80.00
Radish, horse, 50 bushels, at 45 cents.....	22.50
Rhubarb, 775 bunches, at 5 cents.....	38.75
Rye, 838 bushels, at 50 cents.....	419.00
Salsify, 50 bushels, at \$1.00.....	50.00
Spinach, 15 bushels, at 40 cents.....	6.00
Squash, winter, 150 dozen, at \$1.25.....	187.50
Squash, summer, 180 bushels, at 20 cents.....	36.00
Sage, 70 pounds, at 50 cents.....	35.00
Strawberries, 3,427 quarts, at 12 cents.....	411.24
Tomatoes, 700 bushels, at 80 cents.....	560.00
Turnips, 400 bushels, at 25 cents.....	100.00
Calves sold, 36.....	30.50
Calves slaughtered, 4.....	27.00
Cows slaughtered, 8.....	214.50
Hogs slaughtered, 62.....	648.25
Hogs sold, 116.....	1,356.20
Horses sold, 2.....	175.00
Milk from dairy, 43,000 gallons.....	6,350.00
Rye sold, 81 bushels.....	40.50
Use of farm teams.....	1,300.00
	<u>\$ 21,143.73</u>

EXPENSES CHARGED TO FARM, 1891.

Board and pay of teamsters, gardeners and farm hands.....	\$ 3,437.00
Blacksmithing.....	367.80
Cows purchased, 6.....	186.20
Corn purchased and consumed.....	585.92
Feed.....	2,147.66
Fence posts and wire.....	90.50
Hogs purchased.....	90.65
Hay raised and consumed.....	1,700.00
Harness and repairs.....	116.00
Machinery and repairs.....	230.44
Mangels raised and consumed.....	123.00
Oats raised and consumed.....	647.00
Oats purchased and consumed.....	884.12

Rent of land	\$	43.00
Seeds and plants.....		42.82
Swill.....		560.00
Straw purchased and consumed.....		132.27
Threshing grain.....		60.97
		<hr/>
	\$	11,275.85
Profit for year ending June 30, 1891.....		9,867.88
		<hr/>
	\$	21,143.73

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, June, 30, 1891. }

To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Iowa:

The following report of the Treasurer of said Hospital, showing the receipts and disbursements of the several funds coming into his hands for the years commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891, is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BEMIS,
Treasurer.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890.

Balance on hand June 30, 1889.....	\$	1,951.61	
Receipts to June 30, 1890, from Treasurer of State.....		131,082.00	
Receipts to June 30, 1890, from Steward.....		5,826.18	
		<u>136,908.18</u>	\$ 136,908.18
By payment of orders to June 30, 1890.....			131,649.53
Balance on hand June 30, 1890.....	\$		7,210.26

Exhibit from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891.

Balance on hand June 30, 1890.....	\$	7,210.26	
Receipts to June 30, 1891, from Treasurer of State.....		127,020.00	
Receipts to June 30, 1891, from Steward.....		5,479.57	
		<u>132,709.83</u>	\$ 132,709.83
By payment of orders to June 30, 1891,.....			121,051.09
Balance on hand June 30, 1891.	\$		8,658.74

CONTINGENT FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

DR.				CR.			
1889.				1889.			
June 30.	To balance.....	\$	266.72	July	By orders paid....	\$	1,021.62
July 13.	To requisition		1,000.00	October 19.	By orders paid....		245.10
1890.				1890.			
July 31.	To requisition		2,516.73	April	By orders paid....		603.45
October 13.	To requisition		1,186.11	July	By orders paid....		2,212.28
1891.				August	By orders paid....		86.27
January 17.	To requisition		1,444.46	October	By orders paid....		722.26
April 13.	To requisition		552.70	November	By orders paid....		367.04
				1891.			
				January	By orders paid....		1,444.90
	Total	\$	7,266.72	February	By orders paid....		159.42
1891.				June 30.	By balance		393.24
June 30.	To balance.....	\$	393.28		Total	\$	7,266.72

ORNAMENTING GROUND FUND—22D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the year commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1890.

DR.			CR.		
1889.			1889.		
June	30.	To balance.....\$ 879.67	July	By orders paid....\$	610.68
July	13.	To requisition..... 1,000.00	October	By orders paid....	543.55
			November	By orders paid....	171.75
			December	By orders paid....	150.75
			1890.		
			January	By orders paid....	289.41
			February	By orders paid....	113.53
				Total.....\$	1,879.67
		Total.....\$ 1,879.67			

ORNAMENTING GROUND FUND—23D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

DR.			CR.		
1890.			1890.		
July	31.	To requisition..\$ 74.29	July.	By orders paid....\$	74.29
1891.			1891.		
April	13.	To requisition .. 425.71	April.	By orders paid...	73.85
June	30.	To overdrawn... 99.34	June.	By orders paid....	451.20
		Total.....\$ 599.34			\$ 599.34
			June.	30.	By overdrawn\$ 99.34

ENLARGING AND PLACING GALLERY IN CHAPEL FUND—22D GEN. ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

DR.			CR.		
1889.			1889.		
July	13.	To requisition ..\$ 25.00	July.	By orders paid... \$	287.96
			September.	By orders paid....	105.00
			October.	By orders paid....	2,036.20
			1890.		
			January.	By orders paid...	90.84
				Total.....\$	2,500.00
		Total.....\$ 25.00			

CONTINUING CHANGES IN STEAM HEATING FUND—22D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

DR.			CR.		
1889.			1889.		
July	13.	To requisition ..\$ 1,500.00	October.	By orders paid....\$	1,381.60
			November.	By orders paid....	118.31
		Total\$ 1,500.00		Total.....\$	1,500.00

TILE FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

DR.			CR.		
1890.			1890.		
October	13.	To requisition.... \$ 189.54	October	By orders paid....\$ 189.54	
1891.			1891.		
January	17.	To requisition..... 44.62	January	By orders paid.... 44.62	
		Total.....\$ 234.16			Total.....\$ 234.16

ELEVATOR FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

1891.		DR.	1891.		CR.	
April	13.	To requisition....	\$ 1,500.00	January	By orders paid....	\$ 123.00
				June	By orders paid....	800.61
		Total	\$ 1,500.00	June	30. By balance.....	516.39
June	30.	To balance.....	\$ 516.39		Total	\$ 1,500.00

COAL HOUSE FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

1891.		DR.	1891.		CR.
April	13.	To requisition....	\$ 2,000.00	May	By orders paid....\$ 314.90
			<hr/>	June	By orders paid.... 415.96
		Total	\$ 2,000.00	June	30. By balance..... 1,269.14
			<hr/>		<hr/>
June	30.	To balance.....	\$ 1,269.14		Total\$ 2,000.00

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN, } ss.

I, Geo. W. Bemis, being first duly sworn, do depose and say, that the accompanying statement of the receipts and disbursements made by me as treasurer of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Iowa, for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891, are true, as I verily believe.

GEO. W. BEMIS, *Treasurer.*

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me by Geo. W. Bemis, to me personally known, July 7, 1891.

[SEAL.]

M. W. HARMON, *Notary Public.*

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT

CLARINDA,

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1891.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, {
CLARINDA, IOWA, October 1st, 1891. }

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa :

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1891.

With this is also submitted the reports of the superintendent and other subordinate officers.

Very respectfully,

M. N. SPENCER, *Secretary.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. H. DUNLAP, <i>President</i> ...	Clarinda.
M. N. SPENCER, <i>Secretary</i>	Red Oak.
Ed. H. HUNTER, <i>Treasurer</i>	Des Moines.
J. D. M. HAMILTON.....	Fort Madison.
E. J. HARTSHORN.....	Emmettsburg.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

P. W. LEWELLEN, M. D.....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
P. G. IBACK, M. D.....	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
K. L. CLOCK.....	<i>Steward.</i>
MISS A. M. CRESSWELL.....	<i>Matron.</i>

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
CLARINDA, IOWA. }

To Hon. HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

The trustees for the hospital for the insane at Clarinda herewith submit their biennial report, showing the condition of the institution for the period ending June 30th, 1891.

The last general assembly having made a change in the board by electing Mr. M. N. Spencer, of Red Oak, to the position held by Mr. L. B. Raymond, of Hampton, a reorganization in the board was made at our regular annual meeting in October, 1890, at which time Mr. J. H. Dunlap was elected president, Mr. M. N. Spencer secretary, and Mr. E. H. Hunter treasurer, term of office to be one year.

At a meeting of this board, held January 8th, 1890, M. T. Butterfield tendered his resignation as steward of this hospital, he having accepted a responsible position in the Ft. Madison penitentiary. The same was accepted and a resolution spread upon the minutes expressing our regrets that Mr. Butterfield found it to his interest to sever his relations with the institution, we having found him at all times honest and capable in the discharge of his duties. Upon the nomination of Supt. Lewellen, K. L. Clock, of Franklin county, was elected to the position of steward.

At a meeting of this board, held October 10th, 1889, a vacancy occurring in the office of assistant physician by the resignation of J. M. Aiken, M. D., Supt. Lewellen nominated P. G. Iback, M. D., of Mills county, to this position, which nomination was confirmed by this board.

On October 10th, 1889, Mrs. Alice Lewellen tendered her resignation from the position of matron, on account of finding the arduous duties of her office too great a tax upon her strength. The superintendent presenting the name of Miss A. M. Cresswell, she was at once elected to this position.

At our regular annual meeting held in October, 1890, the above names being presented for re-election to the positions of assistant physician, steward and matron, the same were promptly confirmed by this board.

Acting on the belief that it would best serve the interests of the State to place the general farm and garden work in the hands of one experienced in this line, this board at their April, 1890, meeting, tendered the position of "farmer" (to act under the direct authority of the steward) to W. J. Martin, a gentleman experienced in hospital farm work, and highly recommended by the authorities of the Independence hospital. A careful examination of the result convinces us that this was a wise move; the products of the farm and garden being highly satisfactory, especially those of the present year. In this connection we would state that year by year we are adding to our orchard and vineyard products, both large and small; it being our aim to ultimately produce an abundance of all varieties of fruits, and vegetables upon the hospital grounds, that all our inmates may enjoy their use, both in and out of season.

We are pleased to bear witness to what we believe has been successfully accomplished in the way of the kind care and humane treatment given our unfortunates in this hospital, by Superintendent Lewellen and his efficient aids. We know that patients have been treated with every consideration possible; that they have been comfortably housed, well fed and clothed. Perfect harmony seems to exist between our superintendent and his subordinates, and we note with pleasure the great degree of affection which seems to exist between them and their patients.

We have had some serious obstacles to overcome in the financial management of affairs. Having but three hundred patients, with a force of employees necessarily in excess of the proportion required by the older hospitals with their population of eight hundred or more, together with the unusual expense incident to the organization of a new hospital, and suffering from a partial failure of farm crops common to the whole State in 1890, we have been compelled to exercise the greatest economy in some respects to enable us to live within the maximum allowance made by the statute for the support of this institution. It gives us great satisfaction to state that the comfort and well being of our patients has not been sacrificed on this account; and when we consider the bountiful harvest of cereals, fruits and vegetables already assured for the coming season's use, together with the relief that will be given by

the addition to our population, of perhaps two hundred and fifty female patients during the coming winter, we look forward to the coming biennial period with pleasing anticipations of being able to provide even more liberally for the needs of our patients, and expect to be able to reduce our former demands for their monthly support.

Our architects, Messrs. Foster & Liebbe, in their report hereto attached, furnish estimates of the cost of construction of such additions as we feel to be necessary during the coming biennial period. We would call your particular attention to a few of the more urgent needs as follows:

CHAPEL AND AMUSEMENT HALL.

We earnestly join with our superintendent in urging the immediate appropriation of the sum asked for the construction of a building known as chapel and amusement hall. Our need in this matter being so apparent and the uniformity with which all other institutions of this character are supplied with this feature, cause us to believe it will not be necessary to dwell at any great length on the necessity for its construction the coming year.

GROUNDS.

We have an opportunity to purchase at a reasonable price ninety acres adjoining our grounds on the south. This tract of land combines many features of great value to this institution. It is almost covered with a fine natural growth of timber, producing a great abundance of shade. Has a number of springs that the last three or four very dry seasons seem not to have affected, thus providing a constant water supply that would be of great advantage to the institution in the near future, when we shall have a largely increased demand for this staple article. This tract can be purchased for \$9,000.00, and we would ask that this matter be given respectful attention by the incoming general assembly.

As stated in the superintendent's report, we have secured full plans for permanently landscaping the present grounds, situated in the front of the buildings, and have made fair progress in the grading and other work incident to the full development of these plans. We would ask that there be appropriated the sum of \$2,000.00 for the coming year, and \$1,000.00 for the year 1893, making a total of \$3,000.00 for the purpose of completing this pleasing feature of any State institution.

MALE WARD FOR VIOLENTS.

With respect to proper facilities for intelligently caring for our patients this institution is very much at a disadvantage, when compared with the older hospitals of this State. Our male wing, originally built and intended to accommodate two hundred and forty patients, is now, and has been for a year past, sheltering from three hundred to three hundred and twenty. We have been compelled to rearrange and refurnish wards, dormitories, corridors, and dining rooms, making them all very much crowded in order to care for this great number. We are thus unable to properly classify them as should be done. In view of this fact, and of the further fact that our district, in common with the whole State, shows an increasing percentage of commitments to its population, we feel justified in urging upon the coming general assembly the necessity of appropriating the amount asked for to construct an additional wing, known on our plans as the "ward for violent males."

FIRE PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

Second only to the intelligent and humane care given to the unfortunates temporarily incarcerated therein, we would call especial attention to the strictly fire proof construction of this institution. Since our last report some three or four disastrous fires have been reported in this country where hospitals for the insane have been partially or wholly destroyed by fire, with the horrible details of loss of life and limb necessarily incident to such a catastrophe, where an ordinarily constructed building shelters such large population of human beings incapable of caring for themselves under ordinary circumstances, much less in the presence of the devouring monster, fire. We would reiterate and place great emphasis on the fact that this hospital, from the beginning, has been constructed on modern fire proof principles. No material being used in either outside or parting walls, floors or ceilings, except brick, iron, stone or concrete. We have literally interpreted the wishes of the legislature creating this institution in this respect, and have been subjected to slight adverse criticism on the part of succeeding legislatures by reason of our having insisted upon such appropriations as would enable us to continue this method of construction of the various wings and annexes. We feel that we are sustained in this stand by the whole people of the State. Certainly few there are who would be willing to have another State institution on what may

be termed the "old style" when such a slight additional cost will produce a building wherein their friends or relatives may be temporarily confined without any fear of the dreaded element, fire.

While at this date we can promise a reasonable certainty that the new work contemplated by the Twenty-third Assembly will be in a condition for their examination, we can also see that we will be unable to utilize all the room provided for in the female ward. The reason for this is that in the face of a request for \$15,000.00 with which to furnish this new female wing, we were granted but \$5,000.00. After giving the matter careful thought we have thought best to furnish the upper wards only, there being an ample amount for that purpose, and to leave the furnishing of the balance to the good judgment of the incoming Assembly. It will require some \$6,000.00 or \$7,000.00 to complete the furnishing and \$3,500.00 to complete the steam heating and plumbing.

Very respectfully,

J. H. DUNLAP,

J. D. M. HAMILTON,

E. J. HARTSHORN,

ED. H. HUNTER,

M. N. SPENCER,

Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

To the Board of Trustees, Clarinda Hospital :

GENTLEMEN : We herewith submit our report as architects of the hospital.

The appropriation made by the Twenty-third General Assembly, was distributed as follows :

For additional wing for females.....	\$ 130,000
For boiler house, engine rooms, electric light rooms and smoke-stack	10,000
For furnishing new wing for females.....	5,000
For steam heating, including three boilers.....	9,000
For water closet and bath room annex.....	8,000
For temporary water tanks.....	1,000
For corridors, connecting main building	4,000
For general repairs and contingent fund.....	1,000
For engines and additions to electric light plant.....	4,000
For barns	1,000
For water tanks and pumps.....	1,000
For improvement of grounds and fences.....	1,000
For ice house and cold storage.....	2,500
For sewerage.....	1,600
For plumbing and water supplies.....	1,900
Total.....	\$ 180,400

The amount being so much less than asked for, compelled us to alter and remodel the original plans, and in some cases to such an extent as to compel us to abandon important portions of the work, among which was the engine room, electric light room, etc. The amount originally asked for, for boiler house and these items was \$61,200. The Twenty-third General Assembly reduced it to \$10,000, and we were only able to build a portion of the boiler room

proper, leaving the electric light plant in cramped quarters and totally unfit for the purpose. It is isolated from the boiler room and therefore expensive to operate.

Another reduction made was for steam heating the new building, the amount asked for this purpose was \$15,000, this was reduced to \$9,000 leaving us unable to complete this portion of the work. The amount of \$15,000, however, was to include heating the chapel and amusement hall.

This building being stricken out altogether, 2,500 of the \$15,000 asked for should have been taken out, leaving us \$12,500 for heating purposes. We will need the difference (viz., \$3,500) to complete the heating apparatus of the wing now building.

Still another reduction was made in the item of furnishing. We asked for \$15,000 and were allowed \$5,000. This amount will only enable us to furnish a portion of the new wards; \$11,500 is the least amount for which the new building can be furnished, leaving a shortage of \$6,500. The new wing can not be wholly occupied until this amount is appropriated.

We also asked for an appropriation of \$4,500 for barns, this was reduced to \$1,000, and we were only able to put in the foundation.

The balance of the buildings will be completed within our estimates, and the only shortage, exclusive of furniture, will be \$3,500 which amount is needed immediately for completing the heating apparatus.

Our total appropriation as mentioned above was.	\$ 180,400.00
We have expended to date.....	140,044.84
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....	\$ 40,355.16

This amount together with an addition of \$3,500 will be needed to complete the works contemplated by the acts of the Twenty-third General Assembly.

Among your urgent and immediate needs is the completion of engine and electric light room, water tanks and ventilation apparatus.

Provision must also be made for employée quarters, which are sadly needed. The chapel and amusement hall is planned to accommodate this item.

A laundry building is indispensable; the quarters now occupied are temporary, being in one corner of the kitchen department, and the room, besides being totally unfit for the purpose, is needed for other uses.

A bakery and permanent ovens are also badly needed.

With the completion of the wing now nearly finished, the hospital will have a capacity of 500 patients, and there is no place in which to hold chapel service or entertainments of any kind. A chapel and amusement hall is one of the urgent necessities of the institution. Another wing for incurables should also be commenced at any early date.

Immediate action should also be taken towards securing a more liberal supply of water.

We herewith attach an itemized report of all expenditures to October 1st, 1891.

CONTINGENT FUND.

DATE.	NAME.	ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
June	3 J. M. Crabill	Brick	\$ 1,143.68
June	3 Carson & Rand	Lumber	193.52
June	3 Wm. Butler	Sand	300.03
June	3 Wayne Stennett	Stone	39.67
June	3 W. O. Mitchell	Concrete	26.06
June	3 Iowa State Register	Blank vouchers	25.00
June	3 Guenther Bros	Digging well	46.00
June	3 W. S. Clark	Sand	2.00
June	3 H. A. Clark	Sand	4.68
June	3 Lewis Annan	Sand	16.94
June	3 D. O. Griffith	Sand	409.13
June	3 Howell & Richardson	Lumber	5.40
June	3 Chas. Lyman	Picks	1.50
June	3 Jas. B. Clow & Son	Plumbing material	24.92
June	3 Iowa Farming Tool Co	Barrows	72.00
June	3 Milwaukee Cement Co	Cement	98.70
June	3 J. D. Seeberger	Hardware	1.15
June	3 C. B. & Q. R. R. Co	Freight and switching	1,456.81
June	3 H. & S. R. R. Co	Stone	1,756.06
June	3 Robt. Law	Stone	1,604.58
June	3 Wm. Foster	Incidental expenses	42.10
June	3 Pay roll No. 1	General labor	479.26
June	3 D. M. Thompson	Hardware	9.75
June	3 Wm. Foster	Architect services	268.15
June	3 Chas. Hipwell	Slate	139.00
	Total		\$ 8,257.58
July	1 Howell & Richardson	Lumber	\$ 10.78
July	1 Lyman H. Drake	Shovels and spades	48.25
July	1 A. S. Bailey	Brick tickets	2.00
July	1 J. P. Burrows	Blank books .....	.60
July	1 K. L. Clock	Express	2.90
July	1 D. M. Thompson	Hardware	6.39
July	1 J. D. Seeberger	Hammers	5.49
July	1 Milwaukee Cement Co	Cement	199.32
July	1 W. A. Henderson	Paints and brush	8.50
July	1 H. & S. R. R. Co	Stone	1,236.64
July	1 W. O. Mitchell	Concrete	251.67
July	1 A. F. Oakey	Concrete	126.18
July	1 Wm. Butler	Sand	202.30
July	1 D. O. Griffith	Sand	18.47
July	1 Lewis Annan	Sand	8.77
July	1 Wayne Stennett	Concrete	39.28
July	1 J. M. Crabill	Brick	182.36
July	1 Pay roll No. 2	General labor	1,014.15
July	1 Pfeiffer Stone Co	On contract for cut stone	1,823.85
July	1 Wm. Foster	Incidental expenses ..	26.00
July	1 Wm. Foster	Architect services	210.24
July	1 C. B. & Q. R. R. Co	Freight and switching	817.21
	Total		\$ 6,241.23
August	1 Iowa State Register ..	Adv. for stone masons	\$ 2.08
August	1 A. F. Oakey	Stone	11.47
August	1 Wayne Stennett	Stone	5.52
August	1 H. & S. R. R. Co	Stone	300.43
August	1 J. D. Seeberger	Hammers	1.96
August	1 Geo. H. Bremner	Surveying	40.00
August	1 Wm. Foster	Incidental expenses	62.18
August	1 D. O. Griffith	Sand	34.50
August	1 Fred Merledge	Sand	7.77
August	1 Lewis Annan	Sand	18.91
August	1 Chas. Skinner	Sand	7.56
August	1 Silas Rhoades	Sand	8.27
August	1 Will Vliet	Sand	8.58
August	1 Geo. Annan	Sand	11.18
August	1 Will Annan	Sand	5.77

CONTINGENT FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
August 1	Tom Searl.....	Sand .....	.77
August 1	K. L. Clock.....	Express .....	.85
August 1	D. M. Thompson	Hardware	11.20
August 1	S. E. Sperry.....	Plumbing material....	32.50
August 1	Carson & Rand	Lumber	177.25
August 1	J. M. Crabill	Brick	900.73
August 1	Wm. Butler.....	Sand	83.91
August 1	Laclede Fire Brick Co	Fire brick.....	91.02
August 1	O., B. & Q. R. R. Co	Freight and switching.....	490.06
August 1	Milwaukee Cement Co	Cement	394.06
August 1	Pay roll No. 3	General labor.	2,267.89
August 1	Jas. B. Clow & Son	Plumbing material	241.96
August 1	Pfeiffer Stone Co	Cut stone.....	944.89
August 1	Wm. Foster	Architect services	220.26
August 1	W. O. Mitchell	Concrete	50.20
August 1	O., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight	28.73
	Total		\$ 6,574.40
Aug. 30	John Glazehy & Co.....	Strap iron.....	.10
Aug. 30	Hertsburg & Driftmeier.....	Truck	6.00
Aug. 30	Howell & Richardson.....	Lumber	60.17
Aug. 30	S. E. Sperry.....	Repairing pump.....	6.15
Aug. 30	Carson & Rand	Lumber	271.79
Aug. 30	Milwaukee Cement Co.....	Cement	232.67
Aug. 30	J. D. Seeberger	Hardware	198.09
Aug. 30	Jas. B. Clow & Son	Plumbing	23.08
Aug. 30	Pfeiffer Stone Co.....	Cut stone.....	448.86
Aug. 30	O., B. & Q. R. R. Co... ..	Freight and switching.....	388.72
Aug. 30	Pay roll No. 4.....	General labor.....	1,974.19
Aug. 30	Wm. Foster	Architect services	218.19
Aug. 30	S. C. & S. Carter	Window and door frames.....	952.10
Aug. 30	Wm. Foster	Railroad fare.....	34.50
Aug. 30	Jackson Refrigerator Co.....	Plans	150.00
Aug. 30	J. M. Crabill	Brick	434.19
Aug. 30	Will Vleit	Sand	7.36
Aug. 30	Fred Morledge.....	Sand	2.91
Aug. 30	Lewis Annan	Sand	32.91
Aug. 30	Chas. Skinner.....	Sand	6.13
Aug. 30	Will Annan.....	Sand	19.94
Aug. 30	S. Rhoads	Sand	5.19
Aug. 30	D. O. Griffith.	Sand	26.25
Aug. 30	M. Beauchamp.....	Sand	6.73
Aug. 30	Geo. Annan.....	Sand	21.13
Aug. 30	Henry Stivers & Co.....	Advertising.....	.90
Aug. 30	Dearborn Foundry Co.....	On contract iron work	958.00
Aug. 30	D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware	6.15
Aug. 30	O., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Switching	55.09
	Total		\$ 6,548.91
Oct. 2	Des Moines Fuel & Lime Co..	Cement.....	23.00
Oct. 2	Jackson Refrigerator Co.....	Insulating paper	71.12
Oct. 2	Blackmere & Post.....	Sewer pipe.....	103.14
Oct. 2	Elwood Cleaver.....	Surveying.....	30.11
Oct. 2	Hurlbut Hess & Co.....	Linseed oil.....	35.25
Oct. 2	Brooks, Shoobridge & Co.....	Portland cement	242.00
Oct. 2	J. B. Clow & Son.....	Plumbing material.....	12.93
Oct. 2	Pay roll No. 5.....	General labor.....	2,237.18
Oct. 2	Wm. Foster	Architect services	538.30
Oct. 2	Burnside & Kehoe.....	Sewer	587.00
Oct. 2	D. O. Griffith.....	Sand	16.02
Oct. 2	M. Beauchamp	Sand	16.37
Oct. 2	Wm. Foster	Incidental expenses	38.40
Oct. 2	O., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight and switching.....	1,179.34
Oct. 2	N. Brown.....	Repairing well.....	8.00
Oct. 2	Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Iron work.....	7,770.00
Oct. 2	Menke Stone & Lime Co.....	Lime.....	90.40
Oct. 2	Green Bay Lumber Co.....	Lime.....	103.00
Oct. 2	Howell & Richardson.....	Lumber	169.26
Oct. 2	Carson & Rand	Lumber	294.58
Oct. 2	J. M. Crabill	Brick	2,160.57
Oct. 2	D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware	21.56
Oct. 2	W. K. Harrell.....	Hardware	61.12
Oct. 2	W. A. Henderson.....	Sundries.....	4.20

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

CONTINGENT FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Oct.	2 S. E. Sparry.	Pump rod	\$ 1.70
Oct.	2 K. L. Clock.....	Express .....	.95
Oct.	2 J. D. M. Hamilton.....	Telegrams	5.65
	Total		\$ 15,843.55
Oct.	31 Des Moines Fuel & Lime Co..	Cement	16.00
Oct.	31 C. S. & S. Carter	Sash and doors	161.90
Oct.	31 Jas. B. Clow & Son	Hardware	12.78
Oct.	31 Green Bay Lumber Co	Cement	20.00
Oct.	31 Iowa State Register.....	Advertising.....	1.92
Oct.	31 Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Freight overcharge	19.43
Oct.	31 J. D. Seeberger	Hardware	14.05
Oct.	31 Menke Stone & Lime Co.....	Lime.....	56.25
Oct.	31 Des M. Mfg & Supply Co....	Boilers	1,531.22
Oct.	31 Geo. W. Parker.....	Iron work.....	969.10
Oct.	31 C. G. Hipwell	Slate.....	386.58
Oct.	31 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware	21.50
Oct.	31 Wm. Foster	Expenses	35.90
Oct.	31 Howell & Richardson.....	Lumber	189.29
Oct.	31 J. D. Hawley.....	Pails.....	1.50
Oct.	31 W. A. Henderson.....	Japan.....	.40
Oct.	31 A. N. Carpenter	Landscape gardening.....	100.00
Oct.	31 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight and switching.....	236.23
Oct.	31 Pay roll No. 6.....	General labor.....	3,278.95
Cct.	31 Wm. Foster	Architect services	242.08
	Total		\$ 7,295.08
Dec.	2 J. M. Crabill	83,844 brick and per cent due.....	\$ 2,033.74
Dec.	2 Milwaukee Cement Co.....	Cement	107.42
Dec.	2 Burnside & Kehoe.....	Steam fitting.....	1,000.00
Dec.	2 Western Mineral Wool Co. .	Mineral wool.....	60.80
Dec.	2 Wm. Foster.....	Railroad fare.....	33.00
Dec.	2 J. M. Crabill.....	50,608 Brick Les.....	246.72
Dec.	2 Green Bay Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	29.35
Dec.	2 Globe Publishing House.....	Advertising	1.00
Dec.	2 W. K. Harrell.....	Hardware	56.14
Dec.	2 K. L. Clock.....	Express charges.....	1.30
Dec.	2 Carson & Rand.....	Lumber	604.08
Dec.	2 Howell & Richardson.....	Lumber.....	50.51
Dec.	2 A. N. Carpenter.....	Landscape plans.....	175.00
Dec.	2 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware	6.93
Dec.	2 A. P. Skeed.....	Brick tickets.....	2.00
Dec.	2 Charles Lyman.....	Hardware .....	.70
Dec.	2 J. C. Lefler.....	Galvanized iron	2.95
Dec.	2 H. & S. R. R. Co.....	Freight	5.15
Dec.	2 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight	345.37
Dec.	2 R. S. Abbott.....	Drayage.....	3.50
Dec.	2 Wm. Foster.....	Architect's services.....	247.08
Dec.	2 Pay Roll No. 7.....	General labor.....	2,506.20
	Total		\$ 7,518.96
Dec.	29 U. S. Rocking Grate Bar Co..	Set of grates.....	\$ 264.85
Dec.	29 Pay Roll No. 8.....	General labor.....	455.66
Dec.	29 J. M. Crabill.....	Brick	95.01
Dec.	29 Charles Lyman.....	Sand paper.....	.35
Dec.	29 Iowa State Register.....	Advertising.....	.87
Dec.	29 J. C. Lefler	Bill of hardware.....	10.47
Dec.	29 O. Oleson.....	Window weights.....	23.06
Dec.	29 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware	7.73
Dec.	29 K. L. Clock.....	Express charges.....	2.30
Dec.	29 Wm. Foster.....	Expenses	61.15
Dec.	29 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight and switching.....	111.99
Dec.	29 S. C. & S. Carter	Sash.....	23.40
Dec.	29 The Gazette.....	Advertising.....	1.40
Dec.	29 Menke Stone & Lime Co.	Lime.....	48.99
Dec.	29 Henry Stivers Co.....	Advertising	1.80
Dec.	29 J. A. Lewis.....	Gravel.....	29.25
Dec.	29 J. P. Burrows.....	Window glass.....	1.80
Dec.	29 Burnside & Kehoe.....	Steam fitting.....	600.00
Dec.	29 Western Mineral Wool Co....	Bags not returned.....	3.30
Dec.	29 Hess Electrical Co.....	Wire	6.15
Dec.	29 George W. Parker.....	Galvanized iron.....	266.98
Dec.	29 Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Iron work	140.00
Dec.	29 Shields & Brown Co.....	Pipe covering.....	124.35

CONTINGENT FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Dec.	29 Charles G. Hipwell.....	State roofing.....	167.12
Dec.	29 Wm. Foster.....	Architect's services.....	87.44
Dec.	29 Howell & Richardson.....	Lumber.....	152.34
	Total.....		\$ 2,857.94
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	17.86
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Lumber.....	42.80
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Belting.....	1.00
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	12.17
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Freight and switching.....	16.15
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	56.83
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	29.11
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Hot water heater.....	450.00
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Hair test and hardware.....	17.90
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Galvanized iron.....	100.00
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	15.10
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Fire brick.....	23.00
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Plates and sewer covers.....	62.80
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Safety caps.....	2.00
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Drayage.....	6.75
Feb.	11 D. M. Thompson.....	Express charges.....	1.25
Feb.	11 Wm. Foster.....	Railroad fare, etc.....	60.24
Feb.	11 Shields & Brown.....	Pipe covering.....	64.00
Feb.	11 Pay Roll No. 9.....	General labor.....	656.41
	Total.....		\$ 1,740.52
March	5 Burnside & Kehoe.....	Steam fitting.....	614.41
March	5 Getchell & Martin Mfg. Co.....	Windows.....	2.50
March	5 Pay Roll No. 10.....	General labor.....	215.54
March	5 Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Boiler fronts, etc.....	40.00
March	5 Wm. Foster.....	Architects' fees.....	20.54
March	5 M. R. Ansbach.....	Docking.....	2.00
March	5 Charles Lyman.....	Hardware.....	.00
March	5 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	2.05
March	5 H. & S. R. R. Co.....	Freight and work.....	12.96
	Total.....		\$ 1,003.04
April	2 Harrell Bros.....	Hardware.....	5.00
April	2 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	10.20
April	2 C. B. & Q. R. R.....	Freight and switching.....	105.15
April	2 G. W. Richardson.....	Lumber and cement.....	41.70
April	2 Green Bay Lumber Co.....	Cement.....	6.00
April	2 Carson & Rand.....	Lumber.....	54.00
April	2 Burnside & Kehoe.....	Work in boiler house.....	74.00
April	2 Wm. Foster.....	Architect's fees.....	71.92
April	2 Shields & Brown.....	Pipe covering.....	66.20
April	2 S. H. Worcester.....	Glass.....	1.00
April	2 U. S. Booking Grate Co.....	Cross bar.....	2.50
April	2 Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Coal car and plumbing material.....	21.00
April	2 N. O. Nelson, Manufact'g Co.....	Pump cylinder.....	77.50
April	2 J. A. Lewis.....	Gravel.....	10.00
April	2 Milo J. Johns.....	Brushes.....	1.50
April	2 Pay roll No. 11.....	General labor.....	601.67
	Total.....		\$ 1,652.11
May	16 D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	6.17
May	16 Green Bay Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	212.00
May	16 Harrell Bros.....	Hardware.....	17.85
May	16 Iowa State Register.....	Advertising.....	.00
May	16 Chas. Lyman.....	Hardware.....	.00
May	16 O. B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight and switching.....	270.00
May	16 J. P. Burrows.....	Paint.....	25.00
May	16 Jas. B. Clow & Son.....	Plumbing material.....	14.50
May	16 Chas. W. Rogg & Co.....	Paint.....	22.75
May	16 Burnside & Kehoe.....	Steam fitting.....	102.00
May	16 J. D. Seeberger.....	Hardware.....	101.50
May	16 Pfeiffer Stone Co.....	Cut stone.....	3,005.00
May	16 Menke Stone & Lime Co.....	Lime.....	90.00
May	16 J. D. Hawley.....	Palls.....	1.00
May	16 Pay roll No. 13.....	General labor.....	4,200.00
May	16 Wm. Foster.....	Architects' fees.....	461.11
May	16 St. Joe Pressed Brick Co.....	Brick.....	1,826.57
May	16 Wm. Foster.....	Incidental expenses.....	70.54

CONTINGENT FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
May 16	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight charges of February.....	\$ 7.17
May 16	J. M. Crabill.....	Brick.....	1,948.35
May 16	W. A. Henderson.....	Brushes.....	1.50
May 16	Senour Manufacturing Co.....	Paint.....	60.00
May 16	Dunlap & Co.	Nails.....	.75
May 16	R. S. Abbott.....	Drayage.....	8.00
May 16	D. O. Griffith.....	Sand.....	15.52
May 16	Ed. Pierson.....	Sand.....	23.41
May 16	W. A. Filley.....	Sand.....	25.27
May 16	M. Beauchamp.....	Sand.....	4.22
May 16	H. Sierp.....	Sand.....	12.06
May 16	Cal Hooper.....	Sand.....	4.11
May 16	G. W. Rhoades.....	Sand.....	5.74
May 16	A. N. Carpenter.....	Landscape gardening.....	225.00
	Total		\$ 13,521.80
June 2	Wm. Foster.....	Architect services.....	231.23
June 2	Illinois Terra Cotta Co.	Terracotta.....	468.52
June 2	Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Steel beams.....	2,000.00
June 2	Wm. Foster.....	Incidental expenses.....	13.50
June 2	D. O. Griffith.....	Sand.....	10.31
June 2	Ed. Pierson.....	Sand.....	10.02
June 2	M. Beauchamp.....	Sand.....	8.33
June 2	H. Sierp.....	Sand.....	13.52
June 2	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.	Freight and switching.....	1,428.19
June 2	W. A. Filley.....	Sand.....	15.80
June 2	D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	1.65
June 2	G. W. Richardson.....	Lumber.....	137.56
June 2	Menke Stone & Lime Co.....	Lime.....	101.80
June 2	St. Joe Pressed Brick Co.....	Brick.....	858.80
June 2	Pay Roll No. 13.....	General labor.....	2,014.88
June 2	Green Bay Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	14.80
June 2	Harrell Bros.....	Hardware.....	88.38
	Total		\$ 6,917.49
July 2	O. R. Mather.....	Brick.....	\$ 987.14
July 2	City of Clarinda.....	780 barrels water..	19.00
July 2	H. & S. R. R. Co.....	Sand.....	134.23
July 2	Wm. Foster.....	Expenses.....	86.00
July 2	Carson & Rand.....	Lumber.....	196.71
July 2	Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Steel beams.....	3,130.94
July 2	Harrell Bros.....	Hardware.....	34.04
July 2	G. W. Richardson.....	Lumber.....	51.95
July 2	Pfeiffer Stone Co.....	Out stone.....	7.85
July 2	Dunlap & Co.....	Hardware.....	7.45
July 2	Milwaukee Cement Co.....	Cement.....	81.56
July 2	Maresh & Holubor.....	Galvanized iron.....	2,000.00
July 2	Menke Stone and Lime Co.....	Lime.....	91.20
July 2	St. Jo. Pressed Brick Co.....	Brick.....	856.41
July 2	R. S. Abbott.....	Drayage.....	5.50
July 2	O. C. Bullock.....	Pump leathers.....	11.25
July 2	D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	8.90
July 2	Pay-roll, No. 14.....	General labor.....	3,761.31
July 2	L. U. Griffith.....	Sand.....	7.13
July 2	Ed. Pierson.....	Sand.....	3.88
July 2	W. A. Filley.....	Sand.....	3.97
July 2	M. Beauchamp.....	Sand.....	.83
July 2	H. Sierp.....	Sand.....	6.33
July 2	D. O. Griffith.....	Sand.....	3.88
July 2	Wm. Weaver.....	Sand.....	4.69
July 2	Illinois Terra Cotta Co.	Terra cotta.....	553.69
July 2	Wm. Foster.....	Architect's fees....	454.84
July 2	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight and switching.....	1,220.60
July 2	John Johnson.....	Brick.....	100.80
	Total.....		\$ 13,762.17

CONTINGENT FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Aug. 7	Illinois Terra Cotta Co.....	Terra cotta.....	\$ 602.63
Aug. 7	L. U. Griffith.....	Sand.....	25.77
Aug. 7	Ed. Pierson.....	Sand.....	27.83
Aug. 7	W. A. Filley.....	Sand.....	3.13
Aug. 7	Elmer Griffith.....	Sand.....	5.11
Aug. 7	M. Beauchamp.....	Sand.....	8.91
Aug. 7	H. Sierp.....	Sand.....	1.13
Aug. 7	D. O. Griffith.....	Sand.....	8.88
Aug. 7	Wm. Weaver.....	Sand.....	2.11
Aug. 7	Manke Stone and Lime Co....	Lime.....	44.85
Aug. 7	Milwaukee Cement Co.....	Cement.....	75.10
Aug. 7	Carson & Rand.....	Lumber.....	449.06
Aug. 7	J. D. Seeberger.....	Hardware.....	80.90
Aug. 7	G. W. Richardson.....	Lumber.....	121.81
Aug. 7	C. S. Shepard & Co.....	Stove bolts.....	4.74
Aug. 7	O. R. Mather.....	Brick.....	1,637.21
Aug. 7	Harrell Bros.....	Rods and plates.....	25.06
Aug. 7	Pay-roll, No. 15.....	General labor.....	3,222.67
Aug. 7	Wm. Foster.....	Traveling expenses.....	131.00
Aug. 7	Dearborn Foundry Co.....	On roof contract.....	6,000.00
Aug. 7	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight and switching.....	883.81
Aug. 7	Wm. Foster.....	Architect's services.....	489.54
	Total.....		\$ 12,808.73
Sept. 1	James B. Clow & Son.....	Hardware.....	\$ 1,347.73
Sept. 1	Maresh & Holubor.....	Roof tees.....	174.50
Sept. 1	John Burnside.....	Pipe fittings.....	20.12
Sept. 1	Western Valve Co.....	Valves.....	172.75
Sept. 1	N. W. Expanded Metal Co....	Lathing.....	448.00
Sept. 1	Curtis Bros.....	Sash and doors.....	1,888.50
Sept. 1	John Burnside.....	Steam fitting.....	350.00
Sept. 1	Charles Hipwell.....	Slate roofing.....	2,000.00
Sept. 1	Maresh & Holubor.....	Galvanized iron.....	1,000.00
Sept. 1	Pay-roll, No. 16.....	General labor.....	2,346.08
Sept. 1	Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Iron roof.....	4,380.45
Sept. 1	L. U. Griffith.....	Sand.....	12.72
Sept. 1	Ed. Pierson.....	Sand.....	10.75
Sept. 1	M. Beauchamp.....	Sand.....	18.77
Sept. 1	Elmer Griffith.....	Sand.....	10.97
Sept. 1	Lemuel Day.....	Sand.....	7.55
Sept. 1	J. F. Ryan.....	Sand.....	9.33
Sept. 1	T. McLean.....	Sand.....	2.91
Sept. 1	Wm. Foster.....	Traveling expenses.....	30.00
Sept. 1	Green Bay Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	942.95
Sept. 1	Milwaukee Cement Co.....	Cement.....	75.65
Sept. 1	R. S. Abbott.....	Drayage.....	7.00
Sept. 1	G. W. Richardson.....	Lumber.....	22.67
Sept. 1	J. P. Burrows.....	Paint brush.....	2.50
Sept. 1	F. W. Devoe & Co.....	Paints.....	182.88
Sept. 1	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight and switching.....	671.01
Sept. 1	Pfeiffer Stone Co.....	Cut stone.....	12.50
Sept. 1	Harrell Bros.....	Hardware.....	13.01
Sept. 1	J. D. Hawley.....	Pails.....	1.20
Sept. 1	W. A. Henderson.....	Paints.....	6.50
Sept. 1	D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	19.30
Sept. 1	Wm. Foster.....	Architect's services.....	646.95
Sept. 1	O. R. Mather.....	Brick.....	2,162.55
	Total.....		\$ 19,006.81
Oct. 2	Green Bay Lumber Co.....	Lumber and cement.....	\$ 48.40
Oct. 2	Western Valve Co.....	Valves.....	484.87
Oct. 2	Green Bay Lumber Co.....	Flooring.....	363.93
Oct. 2	J. D. Seeberger.....	Screws.....	8.08
Oct. 2	Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Plates.....	20.88
Oct. 2	James B. Clow & Son.....	Plumbing material.....	90.69
Oct. 2	Maresh & Holubor.....	Roof tees.....	17.63
Oct. 2	W. L. Lundy.....	Paint brushes.....	3.90
Oct. 2	G. W. Richardson.....	Lumber.....	68.98
Oct. 2	D. M. Thompson.....	Hardware.....	3.39
Oct. 2	F. A. Cook.....	Tile.....	.57
Oct. 2	C. W. Rogg & Co.....	Paints.....	34.95
Oct. 2	Harrell Bros.....	Hardware.....	12.25
Oct. 2	William Foster.....	Traveling expenses.....	40.50

CONTINGENT FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Oct.	2 Milwaukee Cement Co.....	Cement.....	\$ 163.15
Oct.	2 Dearborn Foundry Co.....	Stairs and grating.....	2,000.00
Oct.	2 John Burnside.....	Steam fitting.....	400.00
Oct.	2 Pay-roll, No. 17.....	General labor.....	2,678.95
Oct.	2 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight and switching.....	521.30
Oct.	2 R. S. Abbott.....	Drayage.....	21.50
Oct.	2 L. U. Griffith.....	Sand.....	40.10
Oct.	2 M. Beauchamp.....	Sand.....	50.08
Oct.	2 Ed. Pierson.....	Sand.....	8.72
Oct.	2 Tom Searls.....	Sand.....	21.83
Oct.	2 George Calhoon.....	Sand.....	2.25
Oct.	2 William Foster.....	Architect's services.....	248.05
	Total.....		\$ 7,375.95
Oct.	2 Total amount of expenditures.....		\$ 140,014.84

Agreeably to your instruction, we have prepared plans and estimates for the new buildings and improvements asked for, viz.:

An additional wing for incurables.....	\$130,000.00
Laundry, dry room and machinery for same.....	30,000.00
Engine room and electric light room.....	30,000.00
Fan room and water tanks.....	10,000.00
Chapel and amusement hall.....	28,000.00
Steam heating new buildings.....	15,000.00
Steam heating present wing (finishing).....	3,500.00
Engine and addition to electric plant.....	5,000.00
Plumbing and water supply.....	6,000.00
Engine and pumps for water supply.....	3,500.00
Sewerage.....	1,600.00
Barns.....	4,000 00
To complete furnishing present new wing.....	6,500.00
For furnishing new wing for incurables.....	9,000.00
For furnishing chapel and amusement hall.....	3,000.00
Fan corridors (cold air) connecting wings.....	9,000.00
Repairs and contingent.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$299,100.00

These estimates will carry out your policy of "Fire Proof" construction.

Thanking your Board for your co-operation with us in our endeavor to complete the buildings in a substantial and economical manner, we are

Truly yours,
FOSTER & LIEBBE,
Architects.

Wm. Foster, superintendent construction.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane,
Clarinda:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my second report of this hospital for the period ending June 30, 1891.

The number of patients at commencement of period, July 1, 1889—242.

Admitted during the period—313.

Of the whole number under treatment during the period, seventy-one were discharged recovered, sixty-nine were discharged much improved, forty-six were discharged unimproved, and sixty-one died, making the total number discharged two hundred and forty-six, and leaving three hundred and nine patients under treatment at the close of the biennial period.

Since my former report, three more counties have been added to our district, *viz*: Dallas, Madison and Polk.

Our wards were originally intended to accommodate but two hundred and forty patients, but were so frequently crowded beyond the limit, that we set about planning to increase our accommodations.

By moving some of our offices from the rear center into accommodations provided in the front part of the center building, we were enabled by using the corridors to fit up two pleasant wards for the accommodation of forty-four more patients.

We have also fitted up associate dining rooms in the basement, where two hundred and fifty or more patients take their meals daily, and which have now been in use about eighteen months, and we have found the change an admirable one in every respect.

The primary reason for the change was for the purpose of giving us more room on the wards, the dining rooms being then converted into dormitories. We still retain the dining rooms on the sick and demented wards.

The change, as before stated, is entirely satisfactory, and I would not desire to go back to the old way.

It is not only easier to serve the meals and easier for officers to see that they are properly served, note quantity and quality of food, etc., but affords a better opportunity of observing any peculiarity of patients exhibited at meal time. There is also less waste, the wards are kept cleaner and more free from flies.

Other advantages might be mentioned, but these will suffice.

VENTILATION.

Our building being still incomplete, our system of ventilation is yet somewhat imperfect. However, we have by constant watchfulness and attention to thorough cleanliness, been able to always have pure and wholesome air on our wards, and in our sleeping rooms, so that it is frequently remarked by visitors, that our wards are so generally free from what is usually termed hospital odor.

No disinfectants are used, from the fact that we have found them superfluous in connection with absolute cleanliness.

Our wards are almost entirely supplied with curled hair mattresses placed on woven wire springs. These mattresses have been thoroughly renovated, and remade during the summer, the cleansing process being accomplished very satisfactorily by hot steam.

BOILER ROOM.

Our new boiler room was completed early in the winter, in which was placed five boilers. It is large, convenient, and admirably arranged and in every way satisfactory.

Our system of heating has uniformly worked well. It consists of both direct and indirect radiation. The indirect radiation alone has usually been sufficient, except in the coldest weather.

Our electric light system has also proved eminently satisfactory.

Our wells have furnished us plenty of soft pure water for all purposes.

Our new cold storage room, completed last fall, is very satisfactory, and we have ample room for storing twenty days' supply of fresh beef, lard, butter, eggs, etc. There is room above for storing one hundred and eighty tons of ice, which keeps the rooms at an even temperature.

PAINTING.

Nearly all our wards and corridors have been painted during the spring and summer, the work being done entirely and voluntarily by patients, directed by the supervisor.

While this cost us no outlay except for material, the work is neatly and tastefully done, adding much to the beauty and cheerful appearance of our wards, besides providing much desired employment for some of our inmates.

Our front wards are all supplied with carpets, window shades and curtains, pictures, plants, etc., which makes them very pleasant and homelike.

During the year, we adopted a uniform for supervisor and attendants which has been quite satisfactory.

OCCUPATION AS A FACTOR OF TREATMENT.

While we do not require any to work unless they choose to do so, all who are able, are encouraged to engage in some light employment when opportunity offers.

Since engaging in Hospital work, I have been greatly impressed with the urgent need of some systematic method for the employment of patients, which would continue through the winter months, when agriculture and all out-door occupation is suspended.

A large per cent of our patients are anxious to work; nearly all would be benefitted by it. For this reason, I would urge the provision of work shops, and facilities for broom and brush making, basket making, harness and shoe making, cabinet and scroll work, printing, blacksmithing, etc. Many of our patients could thus be self supporting, and a small remuneration paid for their work would not only be a never failing incentive, but would have a salutary effect in many ways, first, by taking away the feeling of dependence (pauperism, as many regard it), and not the least among the benefits, by enabling them to contribute something from their own earnings, however small, to the comfort of their families during their enforced absence from them; would tend to promote contentment, which is the beginning and foundation of improvement and possible recovery.

It is generally conceded, that work in moderation, according to strength, especially congenial work, is the very best thing for the body and mind of a sane man. The same will apply with even more force to the case of the insane man or woman, in that it takes them out of self, fixes the mind, slowly perhaps at first, but surely.

upon something tangible, something useful, which is of itself, stimulating in its effects.

This, I believe to be the very basis of successful treatment of the insane, and I have been much gratified to see that it is coming to be more and more recognized among hospital superintendents of much larger experience than our own, and I look forward hopefully and confidently to the time when all our hospitals for the insane will be supplied with these accessories, so manifestly necessary to the rational treatment of the inmates, and trust that our own State, ever foremost in all good works pertaining to the happiness and prosperity of its citizens and the provision for and care of its unfortunates, may be among the first to adopt these remedial agents which promise to be so potent for good, and so effective in their results.

Idleness fosters discontent and creates habits of indolence, both undesirable and unhealthy in their tendency. And enforced idleness is a greivous punishment. For this reason I would put greater stress upon the value of work as a remedial agent than amusement. Amusements are good, I would not undervalue them, but we know that even children soon tire of amusement alone, and if I was forced to choose between the two, I would prefer the workshops and a fair compensation for labor well performed.

This would not increase but would lessen the cost of support, as about seventy-five or eighty per cent of our male patients would be able and willing to work.

Nature is recuperative, and, with these favorable surroundings, namely, good sanitary conditions, regularity of living, wholesome and well prepared food, kind and sympathetic treatment, occupation for mind and body, the State will have done her whole duty, and the result will surely bring its own reward in speedy recoveries, and the best possible conditions for the comfort and contentment of those who may be compelled to remain indefinitely within her care.

RESTRAINTS.

It has been my earnest desire since opening this hospital, as it had been for years before, to see mechanical restraints banished as nearly as possible from the treatment of the insane. I am glad to be able to say that now mechanical restraint is the exception and not the rule in this hospital.

By reference to the daily reports from our wards, you will see that they are now rarely resorted to, and never without an order from myself or assistant, and the result has been extremely gratify-

ing. Patients who had for years been considered dangerous without restraint, have become much less violent, and are often permitted to go out on parole.

But I do not wish to be understood as being in favor of banishing all restraints of a mechanical nature, although we are frequently able to get along for months without them; for we must have some effective method of dealing with very maniacal cases, who are dangerous to themselves and others, and I regard the camisole and covered bed (our only restraints except seclusion) as more humane and satisfactory in their effect than prolonged seclusion, so commonly practiced by non-restraint (?) hospitals.

Isolation, as a rule, is not good for the insane no more than any other suffering creature, and ought to be avoided whenever possible.

We seldom find a patient with so little reason as not to recognize and appreciate a kindness, and if gently and respectfully treated while forced to submit to these appliances, they will soon understand the necessity, and will frequently thank you for it in their lucid intervals. In short, the most humane and soothing treatment we have found to be the best, and in dealing with exceptional cases, no rules are strictly adhered to that would in any way conflict with our best judgment.

Insanity is the most grievous of all human afflictions, and constantly appeals to the deepest sympathies and best efforts of those in charge to give relief, and nothing that is accessible should be denied them, which the nature of their malady demands.

Reading matter, amusements, interesting employment, music, visits and correspondence with friends; all these, restorative in their tendency, should be theirs if possible.

None are absolutely certain that they or their friends may not some time be immured within these institutions, similarly afflicted. With this in mind if from no higher motive, let us do unto others as we would wish to be done by, and leave nothing undone that would hasten recovery or afford relief.

CROWDED CONDITION.

Notwithstanding our efforts to care for all who are sent to us, we have been compelled to return a number of patients to their respective counties, and must continue to do so until more room is furnished us.

The new wing, which is being built for female patients, is nearing completion, but this will afford us no relief on the male

side, as there are enough female patients now being temporarily cared for at the other hospitals, who properly belong to this district, to fill it at once.

When this is occupied, we will have but seven wards for men, and six for women, and about six hundred patients. We will not only be very much crowded, but our opportunities for classification of patients will still be very limited and unsatisfactory, until our accommodations are increased.

The original plan of this hospital provides for one thousand patients. We trust the next biennial report will bear record of its completion. It certainly ought to be completed at the earliest possible time.

CHAPEL.

We have never had a room in which to hold our religious services, which was at all suitable or convenient for such purpose. At present we meet in one of our wards on Sabbath afternoons for a short service, and we are obliged to forego all indoor amusements, except such games as may be enjoyed on the wards.

When we remember the many and varied amusements enjoyed at the other hospitals, and how greatly they are depended upon for diversion, all of which is impossible to us at present, our needs in this direction will be apparent.

A chapel and amusement hall as specified in the original plan of our building will meet our urgent need in this direction, and should be provided without delay.

GROUNDS, ETC.

Being a new hospital our needs are many and pressing. Our location is beautiful and attractive and our grounds extensive, but only a small beginning has yet been made in the way of their improvement. A competent landscape artist was employed to make plans for this, and much of the grading and preparatory work has been done, and we hope by next spring to have everything in readiness for putting out trees, shrubs and plants, and otherwise beautifying our grounds.

As we have no shade around the building we will need a sufficient sum to provide summer houses, etc., for our female patients while out of doors, and for other necessary improvement of the grounds. After which, \$1,000.00 per year will be sufficient until so far completed that nature may be depended upon to do the rest.

GYMNASIUM.

A gymnasium in connection with our amusement hall would be of inestimable benefit to our patients. No eastern hospital is now considered complete without its gymnasium.

LAUNDRY.

The space now occupied by our laundry was originally intended for other purposes, and is much too small for this use at present, and will be entirely inadequate after the completion of the new wing, making a new laundry building one of our most necessary requirements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We still continue to receive the following papers published in the district, for which the publishers have our sincere thanks.

NAMES OF PAPERS.

1. Glenwood Opinion.
2. Adams County Gazette.
3. Page County Democrat.
4. Murray News.
5. Carroll Herald.
6. Free Press (Council Bluffs, German).
7. Denison Bulletin.
8. Villisca Letter.
9. Malvern Leader.
10. Franklin County Recorder.
11. Manilla Register.
12. Adams County Free Press.
13. Union Times.
14. The Fact.
15. Chariton Herald.
16. Missouri Valley Times.
17. Crawford County Times.
18. Coin Eagle.
19. Chariton Democrat.
20. Holstein Advance.
21. Lewis Independent.
22. Red Oak Express.
23. Charter Oak Times.
24. Carroll Sentinel.

25. Mapleton Valley Era.
26. Audubon Republican.
27. The Firebrand.
28. The Nonpareil (Council Bluffs, Daily).
29. The Souvenir.
30. Coon Rapids Enterprise.
31. Sentinel (Shenandoah).
32. Scranton Journal.
33. Ida County Watch.
34. Onawa Sentinel.
35. Chariton Patriot.
36. Neola Reporter.
37. Shenandoah Post.
38. Autumn Leaves (Decatur County).
39. Creston Gazette.
40. Western Farmer.
41. Osceola Sentinel.
42. Saint's Herald (Lamoni).
43. Creston Independent.
44. Atlantic Telegraph.
45. Logan Observer.
46. The New Era (Humeston).
47. Sioux City Volksfreund.
48. Mt. Ayr Journal.
49. The Beacon (Tabor).
50. Dunlap Reporter.
51. New Era (Lenox).
52. Tribune (Harlan).
53. Fremont County Herald.
54. Decatur Journal.
55. Walnut Bureau.
56. Atlantic Messenger.
57. Shelby County Republican.
58. The Merville Mail.
59. The Afton Enterprise.
60. The Guthrian (two copies).
61. Anita Tribune.
62. The Holstein Advocate.
63. May Flower and Pilgrim Visitor.
64. Battle Creek Times.
65. The Home Advocate (Monona County).

66. Webster City Freeman.
67. The Creston Advertiser.
68. The Garden Grove Express.
69. The Anita Republican.
70. The Southwest Democrat.
71. Lorimer Journal.
72. Blockton News.
73. Ottumwa Sun.
74. Cedar Rapids Times.
75. McGregor News.
76. Clarinda Herald (six copies).

In addition to the above list we also take the following by subscription, for the wards:

- Harper's Weekly. (Three copies.)
- Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. (Three copies.)
- Puck and Judge. (Two copies.)
- Youth's Companion. (Four copies.)
- Methodist Advocate. (Three copies.)
- United Presbyterian. (Six copies.)
- Epworth Herald. (One copy.)

We also have by individual subscription:

- Des Moines Leader.
- Des Moines Register.
- Des Moines Capital.
- The Omaha Bee.
- The Chicago Herald.
- The Chicago Tribune.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Pierson, a benevolent man of New York, for pictures enough to supply most of our wards, also for Christmas cards for all our patients.

The return of Flower Mission day brought the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, with their baskets of lovely flowers, enough to supply all our inmates, which, with the beautiful exercises preceding the distribution, were much enjoyed.

I quote *verbatim*, from a letter written by a patient to friends at home, which is a sample of others in reference to the occasion.

"Well, this life is not all clouds. We have some moments made bright by reason of the kind-hearted and noble ladies of Clarinda, who came to-day with flowers and gave to every one of us a nice bouquet, and their smiling and happy faces, I think cheered some poor, down-hearted mortals and made life seem some brighter."

The Boys' Band, of Clarinda, also gave us a pleasant serenade.

The ministers of the city, each in turn continue to hold religious services at 3 p. m., on the Sabbath, for which a reasonable compensation is paid.

CONCLUSION.

To my co-workers I feel especially grateful for loyal and efficient service.

In each department of work, we have those who do their best, and are worthy of praise.

While it has been my aim and ambition to make this hospital second to none in all its departments, yet the ward service has seemed to claim my especial attention, and the patients themselves have been my chief study and interest. In recalling the events of the busy period just closed, I trust I am sufficiently grateful to an all-wise Providence for the degree of success which has attended us, and for indications of continued prosperity.

P. W. LEWELLEN,
Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Number at beginning of period, July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1891.....	242
Admitted during the period.....	313
Discharged recovered.....	71
Unimproved (including escapes)	45
Improved	69
Died.....	61
Total number discharged during period.....	246
Remaining at end of period	309

TABLE II.

Showing the age of those admitted during the period:

Under fifteen years of age.....	1
From fifteen to twenty.....	18
From twenty to twenty-five.....	31
From twenty-five to thirty.....	36
From thirty to thirty-five.....	40
From thirty-five to forty.....	30
From forty to forty-five.....	23
From forty-five to fifty	23
From fifty to sixty.....	27
From sixty to seventy	13
From seventy to eighty.....	6
Eighty and over.....	2
Unknown.....	63
Total.....	313

TABLE III.

Nativity of patients admitted:

New York....	15	Maryland	3	Denmark	5
Pennsylvania	10	Kentucky	4	Norway	1
Wisconsin	8	South Carolina....	1	Prussia.....	1
Illinois.....	19	New Hampshire...	1	Austria.....	2
Ohio.....	31	Kansas.....	2	Scotland	4
West Virginia.....	4	Mississippi	1	Wales.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2	Connecticut.....	3	Russia.....	1
Vermont.	3	Canada.....	4	Switzerland.....	2
Indiana... ..	17	Nebraska.....	1	Holland.....	1
Iowa... ..	57	Germany.....	13	Bohemia.....	1
New Jersey	2	England	8	Luxembourg	1
Virginia.....	7	Sweden	11	Unknown.....	44
Missouri	12	Ireland	8	Total.....	313

TABLE IV.

Residence of patients admitted:					
County.	No.	County.	No.	County.	No.
Adair.....	3	Guthrie.....	6	Ringgold.....	1
Adams.....	7	Harrison.....	12	Sac.....	4
Audubon.....	2	Ida.....	3	Shelby.....	4
Carroll.....	6	Lucas.....	7	Taylor.....	11
Cass.....	5	Madison.....	14	Union.....	10
Clarke.....	5	Mills.....	12	Wayne.....	8
Crawford.....	4	Monona.....	5	Woodbury.....	22
Dallas.....	10	Montgomery.....	8	State at large.....	71
Decatur.....	5	Polk.....	84		
Fremont.....	8	Page.....	5	Total.....	313
Greene.....	6	Pottawattamie.....	15		

TABLE V.

Occupation of patients admitted:					
Attorneys.....	2	Harness makers...	2	Section boss.....	1
Brick masons.....	1	Janitors.....	1	Section hards.....	1
Box makers.....	1	Laborers.....	59	Shoemakers.....	2
Butchers.....	3	Livery men.....	2	Switch men.....	1
Bridge foreman...	1	Lumbermen.....	1	Saloonkeepers.....	1
Book-keepers.....	3	Merchants.....	3	Stonemasons.....	1
Barbers.....	1	Mechanics.....	3	Students.....	4
Carpenters.....	6	Miners.....	7	Tailors.....	3
Canvassers.....	1	Money brokers....	1	Teachers.....	1
Clerks.....	4	News boys.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	4
Confectioners.....	2	Peddlers.....	1	Traders.....	1
Chore boys.....	1	Physician & surgeon	2	Tobaeconists.....	1
Druggists.....	1	Preachers.....	1	Traveling salesmen.	2
Dyer.....	1	Photographers.....	2	Upholsterer.....	2
Editors.....	1	Paperhangers.....	2	Unknown.....	34
Farmers.....	128	Reporters.....	1		
Grocerymen.....	3	Restaurant keepers	2	Total.....	313
Gardener.....	2	Railroaders.....	2		

TABLE VI.

Civil condition of patients admitted:			
Single.....	148	Unknown.....	26
Married.....	129		
Widowed.....	8	Total.....	313
Divorced.....	2		

TABLE VII.

Supposed or assumed cause of insanity:			
Anæmia	1	Masturbation.....	23
Apoplexy	1	Morphine.....	3
Business anxiety.....	1	Nervous prostration.....	2
Brain fever.....	3	No cause assigned	124
Cephalagia.....	2	Overcome by heat.....	5
Domestic trouble.....	3	Over work.....	4
Disease of brain ...	1	Old age.....	2
Disappointed affection	2	Poor health.....	2
Epilepsy.....	21	Religion....	10
Excessive study.....	3	Stomach trouble.....	1
Financial troubles.....	12	Sunstroke	12
Grief—loss of friends.....	2	Syphilis.....	6
Heredity.....	29	Typhoid fever.....	1
Injury to head.....	13	Venereal excesses.....	1
Intemperance.....	10		—
Injury to spine.....	5	Total... ..	313
La grippe.....	8		

TABLE VIII.

Complications in those admitted:			
Epileptic.....	21	Heredity.....	31
Apopleptic	1	None	176
Paralytic.....	2		—
Suicidal.....	28	Total	313
Homicidal	34		

TABLE IX.

Number of the attacks of those admitted:			
First.....	187	Several.....	17
Second	48	Unknown.....	50
Third.....	6		—
Fourth.....	2	Total	313
Fifth.....	2		

TABLE X.

Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted:			
Less than one month.....	59	Four years to five years.....	5
One to three months.....	23	Five years to ten years.....	11
Three to six months.....	13	Ten years to fifteen years	3
Six to nine months.....	19	Fifteen years to twenty years...	2
Nine to twelve months.....	4	Twenty years to twenty-five years	3
Twelve to eighteen months.....	22	Twenty-five years to thirty years	4
Eighteen months to two years...	8	Unknown.....	116
Two years to three years.....	13		—
Three years to four years.....	8	Total	313

TABLE XI.

Form of disease of those recovered:

Mania, acute.....	25	Dementia, acute	22
Mania, chronic	4		—
Melancholia.....	8	Total	71
Melancholia, chronic.....	12		

TABLE XII.

Cause of disease of those recovered:

Amenia	1	Injury to head.....	2	Stomach trouble....	1
Concussion.....	1	Intemperance.....	4	Syphilis	3
Epilepsy	1	Masturbation.....	6	Venereal excess....	1
Fever.....	1	Overheat.....	1	No cause given....	27
Financial trouble..	2	Relig. excitement..	9		—
Heredity.....	8	Sunstroke.....	3	Total.....	71

TABLE XIII.

Nativity of those recovered:

Massachusetts.....	1	Kentucky.	3	Norway	2
New York.....	5	Wisconsin.....	3	Sweden.....	3
Iowa.....	17	Pennsylvania	1	Denmark.....	2
Illinois.....	9	Missouri.....	2	Germany.....	3
Virginia.....	2	England	2	Unknown	2
Indiana.	4	Ireland.....	3		—
Ohio	7			Total.....	71

TABLE XIV.

Deaths and the causes:

Apoplexy	10	Peritonitis.....	1
Abscess of lung.....	1	Phthisis	4
Acute mania.....	8	Malarial fever	1
Chronic mania.....	3	Suicide.....	1
Cancer of stomach.....	1	Cerebral softening.....	1
Choked	1	Pneumonia.....	2
Cerebrial disease.....	1	Rupture of bowels.....	1
Epilepsy.....	3	Old age.....	3
Erysipelas	1	Organic disease of brain	3
General paralysis.....	6	Malignant disease of rectum....	1
Heart disease.....	1	Progressive paralysis.....	5
Delirious mania.	1		—
Pulmonary gangrene.....	1	Total.....	61

TABLE XV.

Age at death :			
From fifteen to twenty years.....	1	From fifty to sixty.....	6
From twenty to twenty-five.....	3	From sixty to seventy.....	9
From twenty-five to thirty.....	7	From seventy to eighty.....	2
From thirty to thirty-five.....	6	Over ninety.....	1
From thirty-five to forty.....	9	Unknown.....	6
From forty to forty-five.....	7		—
From forty-five to fifty.....	4	Total.....	61

TABLE XVI.

Duration of disease of those recovered :			
From admission :		From attack :	
Under one month.....	7	.....	3
From one to two months.....	8	.....	1
From two to three months.....	5	.....	2
From three to four months.....	10	.....	2
From six to twelve months.....	7	.....	8
From twelve to eighteen.....	10	.....	8
From eighteen to twenty-four months	1	.....	2
From two to three years.....	7	.....	10
From three to four years.....	8	.....	7
From four to five years.....	4	.....	2
From five to ten years.....	10	.....	12
From ten to twenty years.....	2	.....	3
Unknown.....	2	.....	11
Total.....	71	.....	71

TABLE XVII.

Daily average during the period:			
July, 1890.....	240	July, 1890.....	301
August.....	238	August.....	291
September.....	240	September.....	290
October.....	237	October.....	292
November.....	241	November.....	292
December.....	247	December.....	293
January, 1890.....	261	January, 1891.....	300
February.....	300	February.....	307
March.....	302	March.....	301
April.....	305	April.....	308
May.....	306	May.....	311
June.....	303	June.....	310

MATRON'S REPORT.

Garments made in sewing room for period ending June 30, 1891:

Aprons, ticking.....	362	Sheets.....	1355
Aprons, white	30	Sheets, ironing.....	38
Comforts.....	14	Screens, wardrobe	11
Camisoles.....	29	Suspenders, pairs.....	12
Carpets	6	Spreads, bed.. ..	126
Clothes, sacks.....	111	Table cloths.....	105
Combination suits.....	34	Ticks, bed	117
Caps, baker's.....	7	Towels, bath	1583
Drawers	8	Towels, roller	405
Foot-stools	5	Towels, tea.....	1160
Ironing holders	109	Towels, hand.....	173
Napkins.....	128	Window curtains.....	290
Pants	6	Window shades.....	103
Pillow cases.....	273	Miscellaneous	135
Robes, burial.....	61		
Shirts.....	1347	Total No. garments made....	8143

Garments mended in sewing room for period ending June 30, 1891:

Aprons.....	346	Shirts.....	5,265
Bed ticks....	45	Socks, pairs.....	958
Blankets	5	Towels.....	62
Comforts	22	Table cloths.....	41
Clothes sacks.....	154	Vests.....	1,224
Coats.....	1,267	Waists.....	38
Combination suits.....	113	Sheets.....	424
Drawers.....	2,269	Miscellaneous	109
Pants	3,069		
Pillow cases.....	64	Total No. of garments.....	15,476

FRUITS, CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apples, preserved, qts.....	15	Grape jelly, glasses.....	115
Apple jelly, glasses.....	10	Gooseberries, canned, qts.....	6
Apple jelly (crab), glasses.....	50	Plums, canned, qts.....	44
Apples, spiced, qts.....	35	Plums, preserved, qts.....	14
Apples, spiced Siberian crab, qts.	5	Plum jelly, glasses.....	67
Blackberries, canned, qts.....	307	Plums, spiced. qts	3
Butter (apple), qts.....	111	Piccalilli, qts.....	20
Butter (plum), qts.....	119	Pickles (sweet cucumber). qts....	10
Butter (grape).....	16	Pickles (mixed)	6
Butter (Siberian crab), qts	17	Pickles (chopped)	50
Blackberry jam, qts.....	40	Pickles (sweet tomato).....	49
Cherries, canned, qts.....	60	Peppers, mango, gallons.....	11
Currant jelly, glasses... ..	85	Pickles, watermelon, qts.....	9
Cauliflower (pickled) qts	8	Raspberries, qts	6
Catsup (tomato) qts.....	44	Strawberry preserves, qts.....	24
Chili sauce, qts.....	64	Strawberry jam, qts.....	13
Cherries, preserved, qts	16	Strawberry jelly, glasses.....	24
Grapes, canned, qts.... ..	52	Tomatoes, gallons.....	98

STEWARD'S REPORT.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of the Steward for year ending June 30, 1890:

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand at last report.....	\$ 1,312.22
Bills paid, July.....	107.07
Received from treasurer.....	51,568.00
Received for hides and tallow sold.....	288.49
Received for hay sold.....	100.54
Received for stock sold.....	102.73
Received for goods sold from store.....	58.81
Received from friends of patients.....	42.32
Received for grain sold.....	3.75
Received for rent.....	151.00
Total	<u>\$ 58,784.93</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Meats and fish.....	\$ 4,018.16
Breadstuffs.....	1,558.00
Fruit and vegetables.....	361.03
Tea and coffee.....	1,111.96
Sugar and syrup.....	1,217.40
Butter, eggs and cheese.....	2,021.71
Sundry groceries.....	2,734.64
Medicinal supplies.....	751.20
Postage and stationery.....	376.92
Dry goods and clothing.....	5,081.67
Library and diversions.....	5.50
Furniture and furnishing.....	1,038.96
Mortuary.....	105.70
Repairs.....	827.58
Hardware and queensware.....	2,043.17
Contingencies.....	2,485.48
Freight.....	3,422.14
Farm and feed.....	660.21
Glass, oils and paints.....	397.39
Lights.....	355.39
Fuel.....	1,966.66
Salaries and wages.....	19,266.17
Visiting committee.....	695.75
Total.....	<u>\$ 52,502.79</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1890.....	\$ 1,232.14

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand June 30, 1890.....	\$ 1,232.14
Received from treasurer.....	58,000.00
Received for hides and tallow sold.....	616.02
Received for grain sold.....	205.37
Received for sundry articles sold from store room	182.01
Received for stock sold.....	985.84
Received for rents.....	43.50
Received from friends of patients.....	112.75
Received for board of workmen.....	66.50
Received for hay sold.....	5.86
Total.....	\$ 61,449.99

EXPENDITURES.

Meats and fish.....	\$ 6,318.27
Breadstuffs	2,093.88
Fruit and vegetables.....	1,509.78
Tea and coffee.....	555.44
Sugar and syrup.....	761.57
Butter, eggs and cheese	3,120.61
Sundry groceries.....	3,971.13
Medicinal supplies	1,114.41
Postage and stationery	569.75
Dry goods and clothing.....	5,612.77
Library and diversions.....	20.10
Furniture and furnishing.....	598.66
Mortuary	76.50
Repairs	775.55
Hardware and queensware	1,284.05
Contingencies	2,035.67
Freight.....	4,463.39
Farm and feed	1,660.84
Glass, oils and paints.....	292.04
Lights	317.59
Fuel	2,724.88
Salaries and wages.....	20,315.97
Visiting committee.....	938.34
Total.....	\$ 61,431.19
Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	\$ 18.80

SUPPLIES ON HAND.

Meat and fish.....	\$	597.90
Breadstuffs.....		78.14
Fruits and vegetables.....		100.45
Coffee and tea.....		114.67
Sugar and syrup.....		152.54
Cheese.....		8.84
Sundry groceries.....		440.71
Medicinal supplies.....		449.50
Postage and stationery.....		82.90
Dry goods and clothing.....		2,190.12
Hardware and queensware.....		820.46
Oil.....		36.20
Lights.....		65.25
Total.....	\$	4,627.68

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN

For year ending June 30, 1891.

Beets, greens, 31 bushels, at 40 cents.....	\$	12.40
Beets, 136 bushels, at 60 cents.....		81.60
Beans, string, 9 bushels, at 75 cents.....		6.75
Beans, white, 10 bushels, at \$2.50.....		25.00
Carrots, 10 bushels, at 60 cents.....		6.00
Cucumbers, 68 bushels, at 40 cents.....		27.20
Cauliflower, 41 head, at 10 cents.....		4.10
Corn, 2,450 bushels, at 50 cents.....		1,225.09
Corn, sweet, 76 bushels, at 60 cents.....		45.60
Cabbage, early, 1,500 head, at 10 cents.....		150.09
Cabbage, late, 1,100 head, at 10 cents.....		110.00
Hay, 160 ton, \$9.00.....		1,140.00
Lettuce, 55 bushels, at 50 cents.....		27.50
Mangles, 250 bushels, at 40 cents.....		100.00
Onions, green, 250 bushels, at 10 cents.....		25.00
Onions, 53 bushels, at \$1.60.....		84.80
Oats, 1,696 bushels, at 50 cents.....		848.00
Peas, 43 bushels, at 90 cents.....		38.70
Potatoes, 1,526 bushels, at \$1.00.....		1,526.00
Parsnips, 150 bushels, at 40 cents.....		60.00
Radishes, 102 bushels, at 75 cents.....		76.50
Rhubarb, 50 bunches, at 10 cents.....		5.00
Spinach, 19 bushels, at 40 cents.....		7.60
Squash, early, 320 head, at 10 cents.....		32.00
Squash, winter, 50 head, at 10 cents.....		5.00
Tomatoes, 11 bushels, at \$1.00.....		11.00
Turnips, early, 282 bushels, at 30 cents.....		69.60
Turnips, late, 400 bushels, at 40 cents.....		160.00

Bulls sold (2)	\$ 42.30
Hogs sold and butchered	1,294.02
Horses sold (1).....	45.00
Milk from dairy, 21,978 gallons	3,296.70
Care officers' horses and dray.....	338.65
Pasture for beef cattle.....	120.00
Wheat sold, 262 bushels.....	205.37
Cattle sold and butchered.....	1,319.87
Total.....	\$ 12,872.26

EXPENSES CHARGED TO FARM.

For year ending 1891.

Paid salaries, teamsters, gardeners, and farm hands.....	\$ 1,852.60
Paid for blacksmithing.....	49.89
Paid for two bulls purchased	77.50
Paid for two horses.....	280.00
Paid for feed purchased.	819.13
Paid for threshing grain, 430 bushels.....	40.82
Paid for hogs purchased.....	10.00
Paid for hay raised and consumed ...	1,440.00
Paid for oats raised and consumed.....	848.40
Paid for corn raised and consumed	1,225.00
Paid for seeds and plants.....	92.90
Mangles consumed for feed.....	75.00
Harness and repairs.....	27.20
Total.....	\$ 6,838.44
Net profit for year ending June 30, 1891.....	6,033.82
Total.....	\$ 12,872.26

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

Axes, three.....	\$ 3.00
Buggies, two.....	225.00
Buck saws, two.....	2.00
Brood sows, thirty-one	465.00
Bull.....	55.00
Corn planter.....	25.00
Corn plows, three.....	36.00
Corn sheller.....	10.00
Cross-cut saw.....	1.50
Cows, milch, twenty-five.....	625.00
Calves, veal, six	18.00
Disc harrow.....	30.00
Double-wheel hoe cultivator and plow.....	9.00
Feed grinder.....	55.00
Garden cultivator	9.00
Grindstone.....	2.75

Harvester	\$ 125.00
Horse-rake	12.00
Harrows, two sets	20.00
Hay loader	55.00
Hay derrick, ropes and tackling	20.00
Hoes, twenty-four	7.20
Hay-forks, twenty	10.00
Hand-saw	1.50
Hammers, two	1.00
Harness, three sets, double	75.00
Harness, one set single	15.00
Horses, seven, work	875.00
Hogs, forty-four, fat	505.00
Ice-saw	2.00
Log chain	1.00
Mowing machines, three	100.00
Monkey wrenches, two	1.00
Mauls, fence, two	2.00
Mule	25.00
Plows, stern, four	40.00
Rakes, garden, twelve	4.80
Rakes, wooden, two .....	.40
Roller	10.00
Seeder	25.00
Stalk cutter	15.00
Spades, six	5.40
Shovels, scoop, three	3.00
Shovels, six	5.40
Shovels, longhandled, two	2.00
Shoats, fifty-five	275.00
Wagons, lumber, three	75.00
Wagon, platform	25.00
Total	\$ 3,909.95

PAY ROLL

For the Iowa Hospital for the Insane for the month ending June 30, 1891.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	Amount per month.
P. W. Lewellen	Superintendent	\$ +2,000.00
P. G. Ibach	Assistant physician	+1,050.00
K. L. Olock	Steward	+1,000.00
A. M. Cresswell	Matron	40.00
Minnie Willenein	Book-keeper and stenographer	40.00
W. D. Madigan	Supervisor	35.00
J. A. Mott	Assistant supervisor	12.00
Thos. Cavanaugh	Night watch	26.00
O. H. Duncan	Night nurse	26.00
E. N. Couch	Day nurse	26.00
P. N. Braddy	Attendant	25.00
L. Evans	Attendant	25.00
Geo. Prevost	Attendant	25.00
J. W. Sullivan	Attendant	25.00
F. J. Moriarty	Attendant	25.00
O. P. Payne	Attendant	25.00
F. A. Ballew	Attendant	24.00
R. S. Gay	Attendant	22.00
Otis Winn	Attendant	22.00
O. Kreps	Attendant	22.00
D. L. Benton	Attendant	21.00
I. D. Long	Attendant	21.00
G. H. Black	Attendant	20.00
O. Stith	Attendant	30.00
W. O. Jackson	Attendant	19.00
E. P. Yarger	Attendant	19.00
H. E. Duncan	Attendant	19.00
Fred Elrick	Attendant	19.00
Wm. Smith	Engineer	60.00
Robert Thomas	Electrician	35.00
Aaron Cook	Fireman	25.00
Fred Morledge	Fireman	25.00
W. E. Arnold	Fireman	25.00
T. A. Nye	Fireman	25.00
D. C. Chamberlain	Carpenter	50.00
Wm. Craig	Baker	40.00
Joshua Rounds	Butcher	30.00
A. J. Cook	Porter	23.00
James Elder	Store-keeper	20.00
U. R. Acton	Car-man	20.00
Harry Locke	Cook	25.00
Mrs. A. M. Slack	Cook	20.00
Nellie Locke	Assistant cook	15.00
W. J. Martin	Farmer	40.00
H. M. Prentice	Gardener	35.00
M. Owen	Laborer	20.00
R. A. Hyde	Laborer	20.00
J. F. Dredge	Laborer	20.00
J. K. Williams	Laborer	20.00
O. Penning	Laborer	20.00
Nellie Ibach	Dispensary clerk	10.00
Sarah Hiatt	Laundress	25.00
S. D. Landford	Laundryman	17.00
Anna Walker	Seamstress	16.00
Nora Baker	Seamstress	14.00
Mollie Thompson	Chambermaid	15.00
Alice Loy	Dining-room girl	15.00
Merinda Sharp	Dining-room girl	12.00
Lou Willem	Dining-room girl	12.00
Lizzie Hammers	Laundress	15.00
Edith Pugsley	Laundress	12.00
Elvira Harper	Laundress	12.00
Sidney Smith	Hostler	15.00
P. Harris	Dining-room man	16.00
O. Langford	Dining-room man	16.00

† Per annum.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, Iowa:

The following reports of the treasurer of said hospital show the receipts and disbursements of the several funds coming into his hands from January 15, 1890, to November 14, 1890, is respectfully submitted.

J. N. MILLER,
Treasurer.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT CLARINDA, IOWA.

Clarinda, December 17, 1891.

J. N. Miller, treasurer, in account with construction fund:

1890.			1890.		
May 29	To warrant.....	\$ 5,000	June 30	By vouchers.....	\$ 4,853.75
July 5	To warrant.....	9,500	July 31	By vouchers.....	9,644.91
Aug. 9	To warrant.....	8,500	Aug. 31	By vouchers.....	6,524.60
Sept. 4	To warrant.....	6,000	Sept. 30	By vouchers.....	6,077.02
Oct. 7	To warrant.....	16,500	Oct. 31	By vouchers.....	16,364.89
			Nov. 30	By vouchers... ..	1,987.80
			Dec. 2	By E.H.Hunter, Tr	47.03
		\$ 45,000			\$ 45,000.00

J. N. Miller, treasurer, in account with support fund:

1890.			1890.		
Jan. 15	To warrant.....	\$ 11,664.00	Jan. 31	By vouchers.....	\$ 9,700.95
Jan. 27	To Steward Clock	71.39	Feb. 28	By vouchers.....	1,341.77
Mch. 10	To Steward Clock	83.55	Mch. 31	By vouchers.....	446.75
Mch. 20	To Steward Clock	17.50	April 30	By vouchers.....	13,584.30
Mch. 26	To Steward Clock	83.23	May 31	By vouchers.....	874.56
Mch. 28	To Steward Clock	21.00	June 30	By vouchers.....	571.68
April 1	To warrant.....	13,728.00	July 31	By vouchers.....	12,750.24
April 12	To Steward Clock	35.00	Aug. 31	By vouchers.....	856.82
May 14	To Steward Clock	23.70	Sept. 30	By vouchers.....	971.67
June 5	To Steward Clock	54.28	Oct. 31	By vouchers.....	13,362.08
June 6	To Steward Clock	51.00	Nov. 30	By vouchers... ..	405.82
June 12	To Steward Clock	11.02	Dec. 2	By E.H.Hunter, Tr	742.70
July 2	To warrant.....	14,672.00			
July 3	To Steward Clock	55.62			
July 3	To Steward Clock	20.40			
July 18	To Steward Clock	66.87			
July 18	To Steward Clock	.50			
July 29	To Steward Clock	47.70			
Aug. 13	To Steward Clock	7.72			
Aug. 16	To Steward Clock	352.24			
Aug. 21	To Steward Clock	.25			
Sept. 19	To Steward Clock	89.21			
Oct. 3	To warrant.....	14,176.00			
Oct. 13	To Steward Clock	59.14			
Nov. 6	To Steward Clock	174.41			
Nov. 26	To Steward Clock	48.61			
		\$ 55,609.84			\$ 55,609.84

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, Iowa:

The following report of Treasurer of said Hospital show the receipts and disbursements of the several funds coming into his hand from November 14, 1890, to November 9, 1891, is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. HUNTER,
Treasurer.

SUPPORT FUND.

Balance from J. N. Miller, Treasurer,	-	-	\$	742.70
November 14, 1890, State Treasurer,	-	-	-	14,600.00
January 21, 1891, State Treasurer,	-	-	-	14,256.00
March 21, 1891, State Treasurer,	-	-	-	14,640.00
July 1, 1891, State Treasurer,	-	-	-	14,928.00
October 6, 1891, State Treasurer,	-	-	-	15,056.00
			\$	74,233.70

Draft, December, 1890, see voucher on file,	-	\$	6,742.70	
Draft, December, 1890, see voucher on file,	-	-	1,524.06	
Draft, December, 1890, see voucher on file,	-	-	1,816.29	
Draft, January, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	1,000.00	
Draft, January, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	4,000.00	
Draft, January, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	8,756.00	
Draft, April, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	500.00	
Draft, April, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	14,140.00	
Draft, April, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	500.00	
Draft, July, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	14,167.50	
Draft, July, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	149.00	
Draft, October, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	15,056.00	
Draft, July, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	548.00	
Draft, July, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	68.50	
Draft, November, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	5,259.65	
			<u> </u>	\$ 74,222.70

CONSTRUCTION FUND.—SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

Balance from J. N. Miller, Treasurer,	-	-	\$	47.03	
May 7, 1891, from State Treasurer,	-	-	-	20,000.00	
May 23, 1891, from State Treasurer,	-	-	-	20,000.00	
July 7, 1891, from State Treasurer,	-	-	-	20,000.00	
August 11, 1891, from State Treasurer,	-	-	-	10,000.00	
September 8, 1891, from State Treasurer,	-	-	-	10,000.00	
October 13, 1891, from State Treasurer,	-	-	-	10,000.00	
November 9, 1891, from State Treasurer,	-	-	-	15,000.00	
				<u> </u>	\$ 105,047.03
Draft, May, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	\$ 18,047.03	
Draft, May, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	650.00	
Draft, June, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	6,000.00	
Draft, June, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	1,200.00	
Draft, July, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	14,168.50	
Draft, August, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	13,500.00	
Draft, September, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	19,400.00	
Draft, September, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	21,500.00	
Draft, November, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	9,600.00	
Draft, November, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	5,500.00	
Draft, December, 1891, voucher on file,	-	-	-	6,500.00	
December 7, 1891, balance,	-	-	-	2,981.50	
				<u> </u>	\$ 105,047.03

SPECIAL FIRE FUND.

March 14, 1891, State Treasurer,	-	-	-	\$	190.00	
					<u> </u>	\$ 190.00
Draft, April, 1891, see voucher on file,	-	-	-	\$	171.50	
December 7, 1891, balance,	-	-	-	-	18.50	
					<u> </u>	\$ 190.00

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Visiting Committee

TO THE

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE,

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. BAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

REPORT.

HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa*:

The visiting committee of the hospitals for the insane herewith present their biennial report for the term ending June 30, 1891.

VISITS.

During the biennial period the hospitals have been visited by the individual members once a month, and when occasion seemed to warrant it by a majority of the committee. A thorough inspection was had of the wards, the living and sleeping apartments, beds, bedding, bath rooms, dining rooms, kitchens and wash rooms, and a due consideration given to the sanitary condition and the personal and general care and comfort of the patients. Other interests within the province of the committee have received proper attention and investigation, to which reference is made farther along in this report.

CARE OF PATIENTS.

The physical care and comfort of the patients has been as thorough, under the rules and regulations adopted by the superintendents, as could be expected, considering the crowded state of the hospitals, during the last half of the biennial period. The comfort, cleanliness and general physical welfare of the patients, requires and receives a constant watchfulness, both from the medical staff, and the supervisors, and attendants upon the wards.

FOOD—QUALITY AND QUANTITY.

The committee has made it a point at each visit to examine into the quality and quantity of the food and its preparation, cooking and serving. We have found the quantity ample, and the quality the best obtainable, the preparation made with due care, the cooking satisfactory, and the serving marked with regularity and promptness. The food includes a variety of the ordinary nutritious kinds,

both animal and vegetable, including special dishes and delicacies for the sick, and a bountiful supply of fruits in season. On the whole the service attending the quality and quantity, and preparation of the food has been quite satisfactory, and, notwithstanding complaints from patients (the committee having given all such a thorough investigation without being able to substantiate the claims) we unhesitatingly commend the liberal provisions made in the service as entitled to our most hearty praise.

FURNISHINGS, ETC.

In the biennial period just closed there has been a marked improvement in the furnishing and ornamentation of wards. The asylum is the home of the insane, and the more home-like the apartments are made to appear, the more satisfactory it becomes, creating in the mind of the patient a contentment that is not otherwise obtained. The insane are exceptionably susceptible to the effect of color, and a record which was recently made of experiments in this direction by the directors of the Milan Insane Asylum illustrates the idea we would convey:

A melancholy patient was placed in a flood of rosy light and in twelve hours he improved perceptibly; in twenty-four hours he called for food, although for many preceding days he had refused nourishment, which had to be given him by force. Green and blue were found to be the most quieting; rose the most cheering, and red the most exciting to patients generally. The results obtained were so uniform and so satisfactory that the authorities of the asylum have decided to adopt a systematic course of color treatment in the future. Every department in the building will be furnished in colors specially calculated to improve the condition of patients.

Fresco work, bright, clean, painted walls, the wood-work in cheerful bright colors, with here and there embellishments of a high order, are attractive features and pleasing to the patients.

Pictures upon the walls, library cases filled with choice reading, easy chairs, rockers, ottomans, sofas, etc.; pianos, organs, billiard-tables and innocent, amusing games of one kind and another, are essential features in the furnishing of apartments for the insane, and serve in many cases of treatment as an antidote more effective than medicine. Our Iowa hospitals are well along in this direction, and are rapidly reaching the desired end where the home of these poor unfortunate wards of the state shall enjoy the comforts of a quiet retreat, surrounded by every inducement and every home appliance for the successful treatment of the terrible affliction that has come upon them.

OUT-DOOR EXERCISE AND AMUSEMENT.

It is required at each of the hospitals, that each day (weather permitting) the patients who are not employed in some useful way shall take a walk out about the grounds or to adjoining groves, or exercise in the fresh air and sunshine for an hour or so, forenoon and afternoon. In addition, carriages are provided, taking out ten or a dozen patients at a load for an hour's ride, giving as many as possible the benefit of this pleasure each day. It is not deemed advisable to confine the patients to their respective wards, when the circumstances of their case will permit, but give them the largest liberty possible, to the end that their minds may be diverted from the malady with which they are afflicted. The result of this policy on the part of the superintendent is made apparent in more ways than one, and is always of material benefit to the patients, a part in the treatment of the insane that is commendatory to the highest degree.

A decided interest is manifested among the patients over the various agencies adopted for furnishing amusements. Literary societies have been formed at the Independence and Mt. Pleasant asylums, the exercises generally consisting of music, recitations, essays, and often discussions upon interesting subjects with which the patients are more or less informed. One evening each week is set apart for dances, in which all who are inclined are permitted to participate. Exhibitions, concerts and dramatic entertainments are of frequent occurrence, with now and then lectures by one of the physicians. To these entertainments all patients who are able are permitted to be present and to them these amusements afford the greatest pleasure. The holidays are generally observed in a manner befitting the occasion and the event to be commemorated. Thanksgiving day, Christmas, New Years, Washington's Birthday, May Day, Memorial day, and Independence day.

In these varied amusements many of the patients take an important part, with the zeal and enthusiasm characteristic of the American love of country and home.

In this department, the authorities in charge of the asylums are doing a noble work, praiseworthy in every respect.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Every Sabbath day services are held in the three hospitals, conducted by pastors of the different churches, residing in the vicinity

of the institutions. These services are attended by a large percentage of the inmates, and are a source of spiritual help and comfort to a considerable number of regular attendants. The deportment of patients in these meetings is praiseworthy in all respects; the interest manifested and the eagerness with which they look forward to this hour of holy communion amply rewards the authorities of the asylums for the liberal provision made for religious worship.

READING MATTER.

At the Mt. Pleasant and Independence asylums well filled library cases have been acquired, and additions of later popular works are being made.

These libraries are a source of enjoyment to a large number of patients, and afford a class of reading both instructive and beneficial. A number of daily and weekly newspapers are received and distributed among the patients, thus providing them with a reasonable knowledge of the world without.

At the Clarinda hospital no start has been made as yet toward securing a library, though it is contemplated in the near future. The press of the state has been extremely liberal so that a large number of newspapers are on each Sunday morning distributed among the patients. It is to be hoped that the establishment of a well selected library will be provided for at an early day, either through the generosity of the people of Clarinda or by the personal exertions of the authorities and patients of the institution.

THE HOSPITAL PRESS.

At the Independence asylum, a well-regulated and amply supplied printing office is in operation, and once a month the *Hospital Press* is issued. This department has more than paid its cost in doing the printing required by the institution. The expense of the plant need not exceed one thousand dollars, which will secure a press of sufficient size, and a quantity of type and other material adequate for turning out all the printed material required; and in a short time, as has been shown by the Independence plant, it will more than pay for itself. A like investment should be made at the Mt. Pleasant hospital, and as soon as the Clarinda hospital is completed and put in good running order, one should be established there. In the interest of economy as well as the service it affords to patients, this department should be established in each of the three hospitals for the insane.

AMUSEMENT HALLS AND CHAPELS.

The completion of the new amusement hall and chapel at the Mt. Pleasant hospital is a source of congratulation. The auditoriums are munificent in their proportions, elegant in their finish, and rich in their appointments, affording a seating capacity for six hundred to one thousand patients. The chapel is equally well equipped, and, with a large, rich-toned pipe organ, is pointed to with pride as nowhere in the northwest excelled by any public institution. The Independence hospital is also well equipped in this respect, having a fine, handsomely-appointed auditorium, which is used both for amusements and religious services. With the completion of the Clarinda hospital we have hopes that the amusement hall contemplated in the accepted plan of that institution will be constructed at an early date. Upon this subject, we extract from the seventh biennial report of this committee, and reiterate the sentiment therein expressed.

It must be remembered that all persons sent to hospitals for the insane are not bereft of reason, thought and feeling, and that many of them are as susceptible of impressions and influences as are those who are perfectly sane. Hence the importance of ample provision being made for their spiritual guidance and the diversion of their minds by rational amusements; your committee consider these things second in importance to no other in the treatment of the insane.

SOLDIER INSANE.

At the date of this report there were in the Mt. Pleasant Asylum twenty-three (23); Independence Hospital, thirty-seven (37), and Clarinda Hospital, seventy-eight (78) patients who served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion; thirty-seven (37) of whom are credited to Iowa regiments, eleven (11) to Illinois, three (3) to Indiana, five (5) to Ohio, one (1) to Oregon, three (3) to Michigan, seven (7) to Wisconsin, five (5) to New York, one (1) each to Missouri, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and two (2) to Arkansas. Many of these veterans are bereft of reason from exposure and disease contracted during and in the service of the government, and most, if not all, are entitled to the liberal beneficiary allowed by the pension laws. However, inasmuch as the State has provided a home for veterans, and necessarily must sustain a hospital in connection therewith, it would seem to the best interests of these patients, and an act of justice and an act of charity as well, on the part of the State if an arrangement could be made by which they could be transferred to the Marshalltown home. In the name of frater-

nity, charity and loyalty these veterans are entitled to the Home, where comradeship is akin to brotherhood.

STATE PATIENTS.

There are a number in our hospitals who are termed state patients, who have no legal residence in the state. This number has materially increased in the last biennial period. A careful investigation discloses the fact that they belong to neighboring states, and were temporarily in Iowa when committed to the asylums. There is no provision of law under which the authorities of our institutions can transfer this class of patients back to the states to which they properly belong. And it would seem but an act of justice that provision be made by which a patient belonging to Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, or any other state, could be sent back and retained in the state institution to which they legally belong. Iowa will willingly and liberally provide for its own, but it can hardly be expected to give support to citizens of other states; especially when its asylums for the insane are crowded to their utmost capacity, and the demand is for more room and greater capacity, with enlarged facilities for the care and treatment of the insane.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

With the establishment of a hospital in connection with the penitentiary at Anamosa, the number of criminal insane in the three hospitals has been considerably lessened. In no case should the criminal insane be permitted a residence in either of the three hospitals, and provision should be made whereby it shall be unlawful to commit a criminal insane person to the asylums. We have in one of our asylums an insane person who previous to his incarceration served a term in prison. His presence is the subject of bitter complaint on the part of patients, who abhor the idea of the association. The insane are decidedly sensitive upon this point, and are free to roundly upbraid the authorities that compels an association contrary to their gauge of morality and uprightness. The question is one that calls for earnest and candid consideration of right thinking men.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSANE.

An important feature of asylum management, and without which the highest degree of success is impossible of attainment, is that of classification, based upon the various forms of disease that are represented among the inmates. At Mt. Pleasant and Independence

the classification is as well as it can be, considering the overcrowded condition at Independence, and that very little if any room is to be had at Mt. Pleasant, while at Clarinda, until the building is completed and a re-arrangement is had, the rightful classification of patients is out of the question. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the Iowa asylums for the insane will present a perfect classification. It is in the interest of a just administration to the patients, to whom it will prove a great benefit and perhaps be the means of affecting a greater ratio of cures. The present crowded condition of the asylums and the urgent demand for more room makes it impossible to secure at the time the desired classification. In the interests of humanity and economy alike, there is a demand that the state continue its liberal and munificent gifts towards the advancement of these institutions, to the end that the insane wards of the state shall have that care and treatment their unfortunate condition so justly merits.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

In general, the committee can find no fault with the medical treatment accorded to patients. So far as we have been able to learn, the medical treatment has, in the main, been of a satisfactory character. The committee, however, are decidedly of the opinion the best interests of the State and the patients alike are served by the employment only of experienced physicians. It will hardly admit of dispute that the medical staff in the hospital of the insane should possess skill and ability of an exceptionally high order for the successful management of the insane, in addition to the administering of drugs. Many things are required and a close observation of the care and treatment of the insane convinces the committee that the greater the skill, ability and experience of the physicians the better and more satisfactory is the service obtained.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.

A growing want in our asylums for the insane is trained nurses and attendants. No department of the service to the insane is so sadly in need of competent men and women as this department. Their duties are of a highly responsible character, and attendants and nurses must be, in order to give effective service, intelligent, trustworthy, kind and cheerful. The instructions should include the general care of the sick; the managing of the helpless patients in bed, in moving, changing bed and body linen, making of beds,

giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, preventing and dressing bed sores, bandaging, applying of poultices and minor dressing. The preparing and serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food, the administering of medicines, attendance upon patients requiring diversions and companionship, the observation of mental symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, etc., and the care of excited, violent and suicidal patients; also in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms. The proper care of rooms, wards; in keeping all utensils clean and disinfected, and observe the sick accurately in regard to secretions, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, sleep, appetite, effect of diet, of stimulents and medicine, and management of convalescents; also instructions in the modern methods of physical training, the medical application of physical exercise; in fact, it should be a school of thorough instruction, including lectures and demonstrations followed by frequent examinations chiefly upon practical points.

Until some such system is adopted and carried into effect our asylums will never obtain the service the patients actually require. Only well trained and thoroughly competent attendants and nurses will meet this most urgent demand. It has been suggested that an apartment for this purpose might be set aside or apart at the State University, but in the opinion of your committee each hospital for the insane should be required to maintain a school of instruction for attendants and nurses, and that each attendant and nurse should be received upon probation of three or six months before being regularly employed or given charge of a ward or apartment. This matter is urged upon the attention of the legislature, with the hope that a school of instruction may be established at an early day. The cost will be trifling compared with the good results to be obtained.

THE PROPER CARE OF THE CHRONIC INSANE.

This subject has received more or less attention in our medical societies and through the medium of the public press. It is a subject fraught with interest to all who have the care and treatment of the insane. We herewith insert a paper read before the Iowa State Medical Society, in April last, by Dr. F. McClelland, a member of this committee. We believe the paper will be found not only interesting but instructive to the general public. Dr. McClelland says:

For the purpose of this paper I shall not make any special classification other than that of the chronic insane, grouping under this general head persons whose recovery is slow, whose improvement is not promising or whose ultimate cure is seriously questioned, including epileptics. From this general classification I think there might be a large number selected who could be properly cared for at home,—persons in such mental and physical condition as to require neither the treatment nor care of the hospital,—tractable and harmless, requiring only a little additional watchfulness and care on the part of relatives and friends.

But to do this the conditions must be favorable. In these conditions I would include willingness and financial ability on the part of friends or relatives of patients. Unfortunately for this class of patients, and the state, both these requisites are often lacking—the former, I fear, more frequently than the latter.

It is a lamentable fact that children in good pecuniary circumstances, made so by the life labors of their parents, send father, or mother, or both, to hospitals for the insane, when disturbance of mind incidental to old age renders them unable to work, querulous, fault-finding, or exacting, and ever after refuse to have them at home, turning a deaf ear to the most pathetic appeals, and hard hearts to the most cogent reasons for their return. Parents, wives, husbands, relatives, all having interest in or who should be the natural protectors of these unfortunates, are guilty of this unnatural treatment of the chronic insane to a greater or less degree. They are, as a matter of fact, insane, but this insanity is of a mild form or type; they are harmless; they are simply somewhat troublesome, require additional care and attention, occupying time, perhaps, which the members of the household think could be more profitably employed in work or pleasure. It is simply inconvenient to have them at home; they are in the way, and are sent to the hospital as a matter of convenience. True, they are technically insane, and are legally committed, but it is not the degree of their insanity which has placed them in the hospital, but the heartlessness of relatives and friends. There are many such cases in our hospitals to-day, and could you hear the sorrowful tales, the pathetic appeals to be sent home, heard by those who have oversight of them, or read the cold-blooded, heartless letters in reply to requests to children and other relatives to take their friends home and care for them, you would not be surprised that it has become a serious question in the minds of those conversant with these things how far our laws regulating the commitment and retention of this class of insane to our hospitals are responsible for the inhumanity thus perpetrated, and to seriously ask if it is not the duty of our law makers to enact laws compelling children and other relatives to care for their friends in the condition under consideration, when they are amply able and favorably situated to do so, and to hold them strictly responsible for their proper care, and to make it a criminal offense to neglect or maltreat them.

There are numbers of patients in our hospitals for the insane belonging to this type, who could and should be cared for at home, if there is any way to compel it. True, they might not be better cared for than they are at our hospitals, but their declining years would be happier for the influence of home surroundings and tender care of children and friends. There may be, however, exceptions to this recommendation, prominent among which

would be the homes where there were young children. Children are imitative, likely to absorb the spirit of those with whom they are associated; hence, when an adult has lost his self-control to a degree, as to make them constantly cross and unkind in word, disgusting or offensive in action, profane or with marked insane delusions, their influence upon children might prove harmful.

In this connection I would suggest that epileptics should not be permitted to attend our public schools. In the idolescent period great care should be taken to prevent nervous shocks, and especially the shock incidental to that produced by children witnessing a sudden eplepsis seizure. Permit me to give my own personal experience in illustration of this point: When a boy I attended school where there was a boy afflicted with epilepsy. He had frequent seizures in the school-room and on the grounds. I become so nervously affected on witnessing them that I was in a constant tremor when he was present, could not study when he was in the school-room. The impressions thus made remain to a marked degree to this day. I can visit the wards of our hospitals in which are the most disturbed patients, without a thought of fear or a feeling of nervousness, but when I enter an epileptic ward, that same feeling of fifty years ago in that school-room comes over me. I am nervous and uneasy all the time I am in the ward, and if a patient has a fit, it frightens and shocks me more than I would be if assailed by the most violent patient in the institution. This is individual experience in this matter, and I do not think my case is an exception among scholars who have been or may be similarly circumstanced. I believe this subject worthy of the consideration of physicians generally.

In view of this fact that the chronic insane cannot be cared for at home except under the most favorable conditions, the important question suggested is, what is necessary for their proper care in institutions specially founded for them. The question is an important one,—so important that I hesitate in approaching it, so inexhaustible that I realize my ability to only hurriedly glance at it in this paper. It must be remembered in considering this subject, the chronic insane are not all, nor, indeed, any large portion of them, imbeciles; that they are not as a rule persons having no conception of personal comforts, no regard for pleasing surroundings or care for pleasant, reasonable and sensible conditions, no appreciation of kindly treatment and no interest in the affairs of life. On the contrary, a large proportion are as sensible about surroundings, choice of associates, select as to individual persons, neat, clean, and circumspect in their words and actions as though their minds were not disturbed.

Many of them are from the higher walks of life, refined in taste and sentiment, educated and cultivated, while those who are not have the same claims on humanity, the same rights to full charity in all that pertains to their proper care as those who are, hence we can make no distinction, no radical differences in our endeavors to give this class the care their helpless conditions demand.

One, and, indeed, a very important consideration in the care of the chronic insane, is to provide means, in the institutions provided for their benefit, for proper classification. This is essential in the care of this class of unfortunates. There should be ample provisions made for the complete separation of the noisy from the quiet, the cleanly from the uncleanly, the

orderly from the disorderly, the profane from the religious,—in a word, a classification which will permit the grouping of the different types, and thus secure the means of carrying out different methods necessary under different conditions of body and mind; methods which might be applicable under one condition, but not under another. This necessarily presupposes ample room, favorably situated, conveniently arranged and appropriately divided; provisions which are sadly lacking in our own state.

In this connection, I am of the opinion that the cottage system has many advantages. Cottages capable of accommodating not less than fifty or more than one hundred patients I think preferable to those with a greater or less capacity. One advantage of this plan is its cheapness, especially in the matter of attendants. It also affords a better classification and apparent freedom from restraint than is secured by the ward plan, especially where the wards in the general or main building are crowded, as they too often are, a condition which cannot be avoided with the capacity for caring for the insane in Iowa to-day. Most of the chronic cases like the cottage plan.

I have rarely heard a patient moved from the wards to the cottages at Independence complain of the change, on the contrary, as a rule, they are pleased with it. I cannot better illustrate this plan than by recalling the words of a patient, who had been removed from the ward to a cottage. On inquiring how he liked the change, he replied, "Oh, I like it better here, I feel more at home; there is more fun among the boys."

There is, however, an occasional exception to this. Such chronic cases have an idea that when patients are moved from the wards to the cottage, they are considered incurable, and the change does them harm. I call to mind one case which illustrates this: His was a type of disturbed melancholia; his condition was such it was thought best to move him to a cottage, as his almost constant crying and bemoaning disturbed the patients of the wards to a very great degree. The removal was made, and the first time I saw him afterward he made the following pathetic appeal: "What does this mean? Does it mean that my case is hopeless, that I am incurable, and that I must spend my days in a mad house?" He was returned to a ward and soon showed evidences of improvement. And here, permit me to say, is an excellent illustration of a peculiar condition of mind in many of the chronic insane. They believe they are being cured; they never lose hope of ultimate recovery; they are always getting better, always nearing the time when they will return to their home and friends, fully recovered.

To encourage this hope is an important factor in caring for the chronic insane. To discourage it, by putting them in a place or surrounding them with conditions which would lead them to think they are incurable, is to at least embitter their lives, if not to do them positive harm, and render their recovery impossible. Hope

is the mainspring and comfort in all our lives. Ample room provided and appropriate arrangements secured for classification. The next important step is to secure attendants adapted to care for the insane.

They should possess even tempers, sunny dispositions, a versatility of genius, and a fund of resources for entertaining, amusing, controlling, aiding and directing those in their charge. They must have themselves in perfect control, be able to command their tempers under all circumstances, to be firm without harshness, positive without unkindness, in a word, the attendant who is unable to control himself or herself under all circumstances, and who does not fully realize the importance of his or her trust, or fully appreciate the fact that patients are not placed in the asylum for punishment for any cause whatever, and who does not show an interest in mental, moral and physical welfare of patients is not fitted for the right performance of the duties of attendant and the responsibilities accruing thereto. An important factor in the care of the chronic insane is to teach and aid them in self control. They should be treated, as far as possible, as sane persons; the attempt should be made to remove, as far as possible, the idea that patients are considered by those in charge, as insane; to place them in such conditions as will call forth an exercise of their will power to make them conform to conditions of sanity.

To this end they are furnished rational amusements, given employment such as will call forth an exercise of judgment or, at least, to so engage their attention, to keep the mind from feeding upon itself. The chronic insane in our hospitals are, as a rule, in much better condition mentally and physically, during the summer months when they can exercise and be employed out of doors, than in winter when compelled to remain inside; hence the question of furnishing constant employment and the means of daily out door exercise to this class of insane is an important one; and just how far it is practicable to introduce productive industries into places provided for their care is worthy of careful consideration. At present productive industries in Iowa institutions are limited to work on the farm and in the garden which, of course, can only be done in summer; making brooms for the use of the institutions; preparing the rugs, and weaving rag carpets for the halls and wards; packing curled hair for mattresses used in the hospitals, together with various domestic services in the wards, kitchens, dining rooms, bakeries, laundries, etc. This employment is necessarily limited under the present system, and the practicability of increasing and diversifying

it by the introduction of such industries as would give constant employment to all the chronic insane who are at all capable of mental and physical labor is a question of much importance and, I think, worthy of trial.

In this matter of teaching self control wholesome discipline is sometimes necessary. A patient on parole, having the privilege of the grounds or wider, who takes advantage of his or her liberty and abuses the privileges granted, if deprived of them for a time is not likely to soon again violate the confidence imposed. A patient in a front or convalescent ward who becomes noisy, quarrelsome, or inconsiderate of the rights and comfort of his or her associates, is often reformed, or at least greatly aided in self control, by being placed in a back ward to associate for a time with those who have entirely lost the power of self control. The closed bed and mild restraint for a limited period, has a most salutary effect in shortening a paroxysm of excitement. Cases are not rare when patients refuse to eat, but who, at the sight of a stomach tube being prepared for service, will at once partake of food.

A serious problem in the care of this class of unfortunates is that of the propriety of sending home the milder cases, whose whole thought and constant importunity is to get out of the hospital to their homes. It is a serious question whether patients in this condition are better or not in the hospital, whether more harm than good is not done by keeping them under the restraints of the institution. The conditions being favorable, the patients being harmless, with friends to care for them and homes to go to, I believe it advantageous to send them home on a visit, or on trial, even though they may not have improved under the treatment and care of the hospital. This conclusion is arrived at from the fact that many patients thus sent away have improved at home; some who have run away from the hospitals have gone home and remained there. Some of them seem to have entirely recovered, while others appear so much improved as to be able to support themselves and families. There are also many cases where friends have been persuaded to take patients home, and who did so reluctantly, to find they improved rapidly and never had to return.

True, there are many cases where the experiment has failed; where the patient, having made decided improvement in the hospital, grew worse on release, and had to be returned; but the fact that even a few, sent home under seemingly unfavorable conditions, have improved and become self-sustaining warrants the belief

that the experiment is worth trying oftener than it is, and while this is frequently done, it would be done much oftener if there were any pecuniary provisions made therefor. The officers of our hospitals have no fund to defray the expense of sending patients home, and friends are not able or not willing to pay it. It often occurs that when the superintendents do assume the responsibility of sending patients home and it becomes necessary to return them to the hospital, the county officials where the patients have a residence complain of the expense incurred and denounce the superintendents for incurring it. I believe that in this particular the proper care of the chronic insane is of sufficient importance to warrant each county in providing a fund sufficient to defray the expense of sending home, on a visit or a trial, cases which, in the opinion of the superintendent, might possibly be benefitted thereby. In many instances, where no permanent benefits are derived, it would make the patients more contented on their return to the hospital; indeed, some, most urgent to go home, return voluntarily. Having been permitted to try the experiment, they realize their condition, and prefer hospital life to home life. The difficulty, however, in carrying out these suggestions is that so few of the chronic insane have homes to go to or friends to care for them, but there is a sufficient number who have to warrant making the provisions suggested.

But aside from the experiment of caring for the chronic insane at home, as indicated, under favorable conditions, there is no proper way to do so outside of hospitals designed especially for their care. I would not advocate separate and distinct institutions for the care of this class, under the direction and supervision of county authorities, but that every hospital for the insane be under the supervision of the State, conducted by physicians who make the care and treatment of the insane a specialty, and under the strict surveillance of regularly constituted authorities outside the institutions. There are many advocates of the county place of caring for the class of insane under consideration, of the erection of hospitals separate from the poor houses, or in connection with them. But this experiment has been thoroughly tested, notably in New York and proved such a miserable failure that a return to the State hospital plan was imperatively demanded by the people and acceded to by the assembly, the State hospital plan seems to be the plan best adapted to securing the best results, in fact, the only practicable plan. How these should be constructed and arranged,

there is a wide and honest difference of opinion among men who have made this subject a study. Some favor the ward plan; others the cottage or home system; some, large hospitals, and others small. Were I asked for my individual opinion, I would say that when a main building has reached a capacity of five or six hundred, enlarging should cease, and that future accommodations should be made on the cottage plan, or new hospitals be erected in some other portions of the State. Classification is an all important factor in the care and treatment of the insane, and to this end a hospital with a capacity of one thousand patients should not have a population at any time of over eight hundred. Should the demand exceed this and the building become crowded, cottages for the chronic insane should be added, or a new hospital built elsewhere.

But there is another plan for caring for the chronic insane, which has its advocates, and which is too often adopted. I refer to caring for them in the county poor house. And I regret to say this plan has received a seeming sanction in Iowa from the crowded conditions of our hospitals, making it absolutely necessary to send many of the chronic cases back to the counties from which they came, in order to make room for more hopeful and unmanageable cases. The poor house plan is one which cannot and will not receive the endorsement of any humane person who has had experience in caring for the insane, or opportunities for learning their peculiarities, their wants and their conditions of mind and body. The plan is unwise, impracticable and, in too many instances, inhuman. The only thing which can be urged in its favor is its cheapness. But if the charities of a Christian people are to be based upon the cheapest plans for their practice, and if county authorities, men who have no knowledge of or experience with insane persons, or in caring for them, are to be the judges, and if, after persons have been in hospitals for a number of months or years without improvement, they are to pronounce them incurable, and for that reason order them out of the hospital and into the poor house, or refuse to send them to a hospital on the ground that they are harmless, and the supposition that they are incurable, I say, when the caring for the chronic insane comes to this, when their care is a mere question of economy, I would recommend a cheaper plan than that of a poor house; that of killing them by some humane method. Do you say extravagantly and barbarously put? I reply that I could give you examples of caring for the chronic insane in poor houses, and the horrible results of this care,

which would occupy the full time allotted to this paper, but one or two instances must suffice.

I once saw an old lady, not less than seventy-five years of age, brought to one of our hospitals for the insane, ragged, filthy and maniacal. She had been subject to the tender mercies of a county poor-house for years; confined in a small room, with straw on the floor for a bed. Her attendants were afraid to approach her, and her food was pushed to her through a hole in the partition of her room. When she reached the hospital she was more like a raving wild beast than a human being. She was taken in charge by a female attendant, led to her room, thoroughly bathed, clad in clean clothes and placed in a clean, comfortable bed. She slept peacefully during the night, and the next morning was quiet and orderly. I saw her at intervals for two years after she was brought to the hospital, and she was cleanly in her habits, kindly in her disposition, with no inclination to injure any one, although badly demented up to the time of her death.

I have seen insane persons brought in irons from the poor-houses to the hospitals, who, upon being released from restraint surrounded by home like influences of the hospitals and controlled by kindness, soon become quiet, and proved to be patients who gave no trouble. I have seen the trunks and bundles and boxes, containing the belongings of patients sent from poor-houses to hospitals, opened and found the clothing so filthy, so full of vermin, and so disgustingly offensive that everything had to be burned.

Now I do not affirm that all poor-house keepers thus care for the insane placed in their charge, but I do know there are enough who do thus care for them to make it the rule. Nor do I say this condition is the result of invariable inhumanity on the part of the hirelings of these institutions and prefer to believe that, in the majority of such cases, they do not know better. They have had no experience in the care of the insane, have had no tact or judgment in their treatment of these unfortunates, and persons without these requirements are, as a rule, afraid of insane people however slight may be the insanity, and are controlled in their treatment of them by fear.

Many, too, think when persons are insane it does not matter how they are treated, that they have no appreciation or realization of good or bad treatment, can make no distinction between kindness and cruelty. The result of this is, the patients in their care are neglected, their most ordinary wants are not fully supplied, and in

too many instances they are cruelly punished for insane acts or kept in restraint continually through fear they might do some one bodily injury.

Another consideration strongly adverse to placing the chronic insane in poor-houses is their manhood is degraded and their finer feelings and sensibilities outraged. It must be remembered that the army of insane persons is not largely recruited from the pauper classes, but on the contrary, from the laboring grades, industrious ranks of our population. They are for the most part men and women who have been taxing body and mind to secure homes and provide for their families and whose minds and bodies have been broken down under the continuous strain. Is it then right, is it justice, is it humane in the sight of God or man, to pauperize any insane person?

Is it not a pure christianity to advocate and to secure equal justice and equal care to all? Is not man or woman who has lost God's greatest gift, reason, though they be without a dollar, as much entitled to the best care and treatment the State can give as the millionaire, in the same condition? It is an insult to our accredited christianity to make any distinctions in the care of persons bereft of reason on account of pecuniary conditions or social relations. It is a burning shame, a living disgrace to the State of Iowa, or any other State, to have a single insane person in the county poor house. The physicians of the State have opportunities for doing valiant service in the cause of humanity and especially in enlightening the public on the proper care of the chronic insane. The general public is, I fear woefully ignorant on this subject and it is the physician's duty to enlighten them upon it. They should use their influence to prevent the chronic insane of their localities being sent to the poor-houses, to see that those who are there are humanely treated; to aid in every possible way the increasing of the accommodations in our State institutions for this class of unfortunates and when this is secured, see that not a single insane person remains in the poor-houses of their respective counties. Let there be a united and continuous effort on the part of the physicians of Iowa to hold up the hands of those in charge of our own State institutions for the insane, to aid and encourage them in their work, and to influence legislation in behalf of the institutions provided for the care of the insane, the most helpless and deserving wards of the State; to secure all necessary room and accommodations for the proper care of all the insane of the State be they

recent or chronic; and to contribute in every possible way to ameliorate their conditions, and to add to their comfort, for doing which the physician has the means and opportunities possessed by no other profession, and let us all remember that the noblest charity is that which gives help, and that charity bestowed in helping the helpless insane is the noblest of all."

NUMBER OF INSANE IN THE STATE.

On the thirtieth of June, 1891, there were in the three hospitals for the insane, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight patients, of which number one thousand one hundred and sixteen were males and eight hundred and forty-two females. It is estimated from the best data obtainable, that there are outside of the hospitals, in the care of counties, in private institutions, and at their homes, two thousand, five hundred insane, a total of four thousand, four hundred and fifty-eight. In all probability this estimate is below the actual number. Comparing these figures with former reports it will be readily observed that there is a gradual increase of the insane population of the State. With the completion of the hospital at Clarinda the State will be able to take care of about half of the insane in the State, and if the legislature shall conclude to extend the cottage system by erecting one or two cottages for the use of female patients at the Independence hospital, it is possible the number to receive care and treatment by the State may reach fully three thousand. But then, to accomplish this result will require two to four years and perhaps six years before the State shall be in a condition to give care and treatment to three thousand insane.

STATE SUPERVISION.

In view of the fact that the State has invested largely in buildings and the necessary appliances for the care and treatment of the insane, and at each biennial session of the General Assembly additional appropriations are made for the extension and repair of its hospitals, and for improvement and beautifying of the surroundings, it would seem that the time had arrived for a more determined and settled policy, with a view to the State ultimately assuming charge of all the insane within her borders. Many grave problems confront the State to-day, but probably none that rivals in either social or economical importance the question of proper care and

treatment of the large number who are suffering from the most serious, the most dangerous and far-reaching in effect of all diseases known to medical science, a disease involving a loss of that which alone can distinguish men from the lower animals, namely, his intellectual faculties. This being true, it follows as a logical sequence that the State should promptly adopt and persistently follow some definite policy in dealing with the question. Indeed such a course is urgently demanded in the interest, not only of humanity and justice, but in the interest of true economy. And here we extract from the report of the New York State Commission in Lunacy :

Insanity is a physical disease requiring, in most cases, hospital care and treatment.

Large numbers of people believe that a person may be insane and yet in possession of perfect bodily health. In other words, that insanity may involve only the mental faculties. This theory is no longer accepted by students of insanity, whose knowledge of the subject is based on the study of the physiology and pathology of the brain, and competent observation of the phenomena of this disease, but is a relic of an earlier age, when insanity was regarded by even the medical profession itself as a moral, rather than a physical disorder, and it is only within the past century that it has come to be regarded as a purely physical disease, requiring medical care and treatment for its alleviation and cure.

Much of the misapprehension in regard to insanity is attributable to the fact that persons suffering from disease do not, as a rule, require treatment in bed. Hence inexperienced persons frequently maintain that such persons need nothing more than seclusion and restraint. To the skilled observer, however, and more especially to those who have had practical experience in the care and treatment of the insane, the physical symptoms of the disease, such as sleeplessness, alterations of the secretions, disturbances of the bodily sensations, roughened skin, sluggish circulation, constipation, prevented appetite and other evidence of impairment of the bodily functions, which are present in greater or lesser degree. All seem to indicate the necessity of the intelligent application of prompt and continuous medical care and treatment.

Laying aside all questions of morality, of humanity, of sympathy, or of pity, the true economy of the State demands that the utmost effort be put forth to secure to the insane that method of care and treatment which promises the best results. To cure the curable and to improve the incurable, statistics show that the average duration of the life of an insane person is about twelve years, and according to Horace Mann and Dr. Alexander H. Stephens, in the development of the wealth of a State, the life of each individual has a financial value of \$150.00 per year, which value has materially increased since their day. It may also be fairly assumed that the average cost of the proper maintenance of insane persons amounts to the sum of \$200.00 per annum. It, therefore, appears that the State, in the one instance, loses not only the cost of maintaining such persons under peculiar circumstances, but also

his earnings for a period of twelve years, while in the other it would gain his earnings for a like period of time. An insane person, therefore, represents a loss for this period of time of \$4,200.00, while a sane person for a like period of time represents a gain of \$1,800.00. It only requires a presentation of such figures to clearly show the pecuniary importance as regards taxation, of making every possible effort to relieve the State from the serious burden laid upon it by this disease, by placing the insane amid such surroundings and under such treatment as will enable the State to take advantage of the slightest evidence of return to reason, to grasp the smallest opportunity presented to rescue the unfortunate sufferer from a malady which is worse than death. In a word, none should be abandoned as hopeless lunatics.

That the State should possess exclusive supervision of the insane is made manifest by the care and treatment which the State is able to give at a comparatively trifling cost per capita. For many reasons, good and sufficient, county control is undesirable. Generally the county insane buildings are attached to or comprise one of a cluster of buildings on the county poor farm. And with a few exceptions, perhaps, the buildings are totally inadequate and unfit for the uses to which they are appropriated. In many counties, these so-called asylums are but frame buildings, resembling the old time mad houses, where great plank doors swing upon huge hinges with bolts and pad-locks, three in number, give entrance to narrow, unventilated cells, dark and prison-like, with a bunk and scanty clothing for a bed.

Medical treatment is furnished on contract price to the lowest bidder, which includes treatment for paupers as well as the insane, and in some counties where these systems are in vogue, the physician generally resides miles from the institution, and his presence is only had when the overseer deems it his imperative duty to call him. The care, treatment and condition of the county insane may be more fully understood were it possible to secure an inspection of these institutions, and a report made to the governor, and through him to the legislature; possibly the result of such an inspection would prove a valuable aid in determining the legislation necessary for the State's complete control of the insane.

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

It is estimated that at least fifty per cent of the inmates of the hospitals for the insane are capable of employment. In no case are they obliged to work, yet fully thirty per cent of the inmates choose to do so, and readily volunteer whenever the opportunity is afforded. The beneficiary effect of the employment of patients

has been apparent. A very considerable number date their improvement, and even recovery, from the day of their first employment. There is no point of view from which this employment of patients can be regarded with anything but satisfaction. At the present a large number of patients in each of the three hospitals are employed upon the farms, in the gardens, and in the various domestic departments, all seemingly gratified with the opportunity afforded them of having something to do that will engage their minds, and make hospital life more agreeable and satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

In view of these facts the committee favors the establishment of industrial apartments at each of the hospitals for the insane. There is no reason why a large percentage of the articles to be used in the hospitals cannot be manufactured by the inmates. Among the articles always in demand that may be manufactured, are: Brooms, whisk brooms, stable brooms, clothes baskets, market baskets, repairing and caning of chairs, corn husk mats, rag carpets, harness, and repairing tinware; and repairing hair mattresses, hair pillows, foot stools, leather settees, shoe boxes, pants, vests, coats, slippers, shoes, boots, wool rugs, mattresses cleaned and made over, mats, shoes and boots repaired, stockings and numerous other articles not necessary to mention.

These apartments can be established at a small cost, and in good time prove to be profitable investments, an advance in the direction of economy. The advantages may be summarized as follows:

The manufacture of brooms: Will furnish all the brooms used in the three asylums, and a surplus to furnish to other State institutions. A considerable saving.

The same may be said of baskets, large laundry baskets made of willow, and the ordinary clothes basket, and the market basket made of splints at much less than the present cost.

Chairs and repairing: Many of the chairs to be used in the asylums can be made or purchased from factories, can be put together and finished at a great saving; cane chairs can be supplied with new seats and all repairing at little or no expense; upholstering can be done; in fact the furniture of the institutions can be kept in good repair and a large saving had the year round.

Carpets, rugs and mats: Rugs which are necessary can be made and the three institutions supplied at half the cost of the articles if purchased. Specimens of the handiwork of patients in the making of rugs may be seen in the asylums, of a neat design and of a

showy character. Nothing looks so home-like to many patients as a strip of rag carpet. A large number of patients may be employed at the simple work of sewing the rags who would not be able to do anything very complicated, while there are plenty who can manage the looms, and who would take pride in turning out the unique patterns of the real home woven carpet which becomes so acceptable in every ward of our asylums.

Husk mats are a handy thing to have about, they lend a cheerfulness to apartments and are economical useful appendages in every household, manufactured at a trifling cost and doing away with all purchase in this line.

Harness making and repairing: There is always more or less wants of this kind at our State institutions, and with proper facilities the expense attached to this item alone may be considerably lessened.

Thus we might go on and enumerate but the above is sufficient, and what is capable of being accomplished in the production of the articles named is also applicable to other things required in and about the hospital. So far, in the hospital, men and women have been found willing workers, who are capable of filling most any position to which they might be called, and we are quite sure there is no branch of industry that would be likely to be established that will not be filled from among the patients.

There are basement rooms, and long corridors in each of our hospitals that could be utilized to this work and with the erection of an additional cottage at Independence and the completion of the Clarinda hospital, the large attic rooms in the Independence hospital could be used solely for this purpose. Industrial buildings at each of the hospitals in close proximity to the power-house are necessary to the completeness of a plant giving employment in the various branches necessary to establish.

To show how the industrial departments have flourished and prospered beyond expectation we append the following from last year's report of the Illinois Eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee. The report says: "A vast amount of ingenuity and interest in this work has been shown by a large number of patients and it has been a source of gratification and surprise to see the number of kinds of work that have grown up almost spontaneously under encouragement and supervision supplied. All of the work was done under the supervision of one hired superintendent and an assistant during a portion of the time at a saving to the institution of \$2,381.20. The following table further explains:

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, IILINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WORKSHOPS,

1888-90.

ARTICLES.	Number.	COST.		MARKET VALUE.		Profit to Hospital.
Brooms.....	6,504	\$ 0.06¼	\$ 406.50	\$ 0.12¼	\$ 813.00	\$ 406.54
Brooms, whisk.....	516	.03¼	18.06	.08¼	43.09	24.90
Brooms, stable.....	36	.15	5.40	.25	9.00	3.60
Baskets, clothes.....	174	.04	6.96	1.00	174.00	167.04
Baskets, market.....	48	.....	.....	.25	12.00	12.00
Chairs, recaned.....	300	.22	66.00	.50	150.00	84.00
Chairs, rocking.....	15	1.45	21.75	3.00	45.00	23.25
Corn-husk mats.....	298	.01	2.98	.15	44.70	41.72
Rag carpet, yards.....	681	.10	68.10	.30	204.30	136.20
Harness, sets.....	10	16.50	165.00	25.00	250.00	85.00
Harness, parts.....	170	.35	59.50	.75	127.50	68.00
Tinware, pieces.....	386	.35	135.10	.65	250.90	115.80
Mattresses, hair.....	80	10.40	832.00	11.00	880.00	48.00
Pillows, hair.....	40	1.45	58.00	1.75	70.00	12.00
Foot-stools.....	7	.75	5.25	1.25	8.75	3.50
Settees, leather.....	2	28.00	56.00	40.00	80.00	24.00
Shoe boxes.....	10	4 50	45.00	5.00	60.00	15.00
Pants.....	225	1.25	281.25	1.75	393.75	112.50
Vests.....	175	.48	84.00	.60	105.00	21.00
Coats.....	20	1.75	35.00	2.25	45.00	10.00
Slippers, pairs.....	164	.60	98.40	1.00	164.00	65.60
Shoes.....	3	1.00	3.00	1.50	4.50	1.50
Boots.....	3	3.50	10.50	5.00	15.00	4.50
Rugs, wool.....	346	1.31	453.26	1.69	553.60	100.34
Shoes, repaired, pairs.....	1,971	.19	374.49	.45	886.95	512.46
Mattresses, cleaned and made over	353	.10	35.30	.50	176.50	141.20
Settees, plush and others.....	52	.25	13.00	.50	26.00	13.00
Pillows, hair.....	12	.....	.....	.15	1 80	1.80
Tinware, repair, pieces.....	750	.02¼	18.75	.10	75.00	56.25
Clocks, cleaned and repaired.....	60	.....	.....	1.00	60.00	60.00
Harness, repairs.....	210	.05	10.50	.10	21.00	10.50
Total cost.....			\$ 3,369.05		\$ 5,737.95	\$2,381.20

The committee specially urges this matter to the attention of the General Assembly, satisfied that the results will, in the main, not only prove of a satisfactory character, but at the end of each biennial period will show a satisfactory balance to the credit of the State. “From small acorns great oaks do grow;” from a small beginning a great industry may be established that will considerably lighten the burdens which the State is now forced to bear.

COMMITMENTS.

There is a lack of judicious care on the part of county commissioners, for the insane, in the making out of papers committing patients to the asylums. It is a frequent occurrence that patients are received at the asylum with little or no knowledge of their cases. This is not as it should be; commissioners examining à patient should obtain a full and complete history of the case, all that can possibly be learned. They are in position to learn the history of the patient, and that history is essential to the authorities of the asylum to which the patient is committed. It would be well if a code of rules and regulations concerning

the examination of patients by county commissioners for the insane could be formulated and made binding upon these officers. There is room for an improvement that would be alike valuable to the patients and authorities who have their care and treatment. From conversations with patients we are impressed with the importance of a more thorough investigation than is usually given. The patients are the interested parties, and no act toward their commitment to the asylum should be taken without at least an attempt to have them understand the meaning and intent of the examination in progress. To deceive an insane person is a wrong that merits the severest condemnation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For Independence Asylum. The erection of a cottage for females, with a capacity for one hundred patients, the erection of a permanent slaughter house, the enlarging of the cow barn, an independent electric light system, a sufficient contingent fund to meet the necessity of constant repairs, the continued improvement of the grounds and the drainage of the farm land, all necessary to the welfare of the institution and the maintainance, in good order, of a valuable property enhanced by an enlarged capacity and a better service to the unfortunate inmates.

For Mt. Pleasant Asylum. A full equipment for the protection from fire, the repairing of the old reservoir and the building of an additional one, necessary repairs and improvements, renewing sewer and improvement of grounds, extending conservatory, work-shops, and the erection of an infirmary building with a capacity of fifty patients. The necessity for these appropriations will be apparent to any who may investigate. This valuable plant deserves all that is asked for it, meriting as it does the hearty support and encouragement of the State.

For Clarinda Asylum. The completion of the new wing at the earliest day possible, the erection of a barn large enough for all purposes, and other outbuildings, a new slaughter house and stock-yard and stock sheds, the adoption of plans to be carried into effect by which a greater supply of water may be had, the necessary funds for repairs and the rapid completion of the furnishing of the institution throughout. This asylum should be in a condition to receive patients and be in operation by January 1, 1892. The necessity for the additional room it will give to patients is a pressing want. We urge strenuous efforts toward the early completion of this plant, and bespeak for it a liberal legislation.

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL.

From what has been said in this report it will be apparent to the authorities of the State that an additional hospital is necessary to care for the insane. This hospital should be located in the north-west portion of the State, and the incoming legislature should be urged to make provision for its erection and the commencement of the buildings in the year 1892. That it is a necessity no one will question.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITALS.

In concluding this report we reiterate that which was said in the eighth biennial report from the committee:

The management of the Iowa Hospitals for the Insane is progressive. Each year finds important additions and improvements in the means for the care, comfort and physical and mental benefit of the patients, and new and better methods introduced in the management inside and outside the buildings. Restraint, except in extreme and unavoidable cases, is not now the rule, but the exception. Physical exercise and mental diversions, indoors and out, are leading features in the management. Manual labor, in the fields, garden, kitchen, laundry, etc., is provided for all who are able, and who desire to thus improve their time. The management of the institutions is being constantly improved, new and better means and methods being adopted for improving the conditions of the patients and making the institutions more home-like and attractive; and, consequently, better adapted for the uses for which they are designed. * * *

After careful observation and critical inspection during the period, your committee feels warranted in saying that the system now in operation in the management of everything in and about our hospitals, is a great improvement on the past. In saying this we do not mean to say that there is never any friction, nor that your committee has not found any irregularities, and nothing which they would not have otherwise; but these irregularities have been the exception, and not the rule. And while we do not claim perfection for the institutions and their managers, when we look upon the magnitude and complexity of these hospitals the wonder is that they go along so successfully, with so little friction, and that there are so few unpleasant occurrences.

That there will be no relaxation on the part of the proper authorities to provide liberally, year by year, for the better care and comfort of these unfortunates; that the institutions will continue to grow better and better; and that the day will be hastened when ample provision will be made within hospital walls for the cure and care of every insane person in the State, rich and poor, is the earnest hope of your committee.

F. M. McCLELLAND.
HARRIET M. ALLEN.
GEO. H. OTIS.

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CURATORS

OF THE

State Historical Society,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1891.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

LIBRARY ROOM, }
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA. }

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa :

SIR—The Board of Curators of the State Historical Society submit this, its eighteenth biennial report.

The curators congratulate themselves upon increased interest taken in the Society and the large increase in visitors as shown by the register.

In 1857 the Society was organized under an act of the Sixth General Assembly, making an appropriation for its support and providing that it should be “in connection with and under the auspices of the State University; the object of the Society shall be to collect, body, arrange and preserve in authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers; to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history, genius, progress or decay of our Indian tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present resources of the state; and to promote the study of history by lectures and diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of Iowa.”

The Society has endeavored to carry out these objects and have accumulated a vast amount of material that would have been lost forever.

At the annual meeting of the Society a committee was appointed to continue, procure and have delivered, free lectures; and without cost to the society during the coming winter, historical addresses on subjects connected with the early history of Iowa. The committee have secured some of the most able men of the state to deliver this course.

We have over 700 bound volumes of state newspapers, some reaching back before the organization of and from all parts of the state, which contains more local history than can be obtained in any other form. The *Historical Record*, a quarterly publication of the Society, is sent to all historical societies and to the public libraries in the country, and to such newspapers in the state as send in exchange their publications, which are bound as soon as volumes are completed, and placed on our shelves.

The Society is fortunate in having its Library placed by the secretary of the Interior on the list of those to which all the important documents printed by the national government will hereafter be sent. We are receiving from time to time, many of these earlier publications, now scarce and difficult to obtain, while all the departments of the government honor us with their reports. The Smithsonian Institute, whose publications are so valuable in its various branches of science and historical knowledge, are being received as published. The Society is indebted to the Johns Hopkins' University for their valuable publications, and to the Librarian of the Michigan State Library, through exchange, for nearly all the past publications of the state. Dr. Wm. Egle, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, for the publications of that state, and New Jersey Historical Society for a valuable and liberal donation; to Dr. Samuel A. Green, Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, we are indebted for courtesies received and the valuable publications of the Society, as also from him a very valuable collection of books and pamphlets. Our thanks are extended to all who have favored us with their donations.

OUR WANTS.

In 1885, when we commenced again the publication of a quarterly, we had saved from our appropriations in former years nearly \$600; this the Board thought, with economy, they could publish a quarterly for exchange and to rescue valuable historical matter that was fast disappearing from the State by the removal from among us of some of our earlier pioneers, this they have continued until the present and have exhausted the surplus and ask for an appropriation of \$500 per year in addition to what we now receive (of \$1,000) for publications of the Society, and binding valuable books and papers that have accumulated, and will continue to increase as the Society extends its usefulness.

It may not be out of place to submit, in this connection, what other neighboring societies are receiving annually from their respec-

tive states: Minnesota, \$6,000; Wisconsin Society receives \$9,800; Kansas, \$5,000, and Illinois, \$3,000.

The report of the Treasurer is hereby appended, and statement showing for what purpose the expenses were incurred, also a list of donators to the Library and Cabinet, as well a supplementary catalogue.

The Board of Curators for the two years under review was, as follows:

By appointment of the Governor:

Hon. Geo. D. Perkins.....	Sioux City.
Miss Marion Murdock.....	Humboldt.
Hon. D. N. Richardson.....	Davenport.
Hon. S. M. Clark.....	Keokuk.
Hon. W. J. Knight.....	Dubuque.
Hon. J. O. Crosby.....	Garnaville.
Hon. A. H. Hamilton.....	Ottumwa.
Hon. John F. Duncomb	Fort Dodge.
Hon. J. P. Bushnell.....	Des Moines.

By election of Society June 24, 1889:

Dr. J. L. Pickard.....	Iowa City.
Dr. C. M. Hobby.....	Iowa City.
Hon. S. E. Paine.....	Iowa City.
Dr. E. F. Clapp.....	Iowa City.
Prof. S. Calvin.....	Iowa City.
Hon. P. A. Dey.....	Iowa City.
Hon. Geo. W. Ball	Iowa City.
Hon. L. B. Patterson.....	Iowa City.
Prof. T. H. McBride.....	Iowa City.

The present Board of Curators is as follows:

By appointment of the Governor. Term expires June, 1892:

Hon. George D. Perkins.....	Sioux City.
Hon. D. N. Richardson.....	Davenport.
Miss Marion Murdock	Humboldt.
Hon. S. M. Clark.....	Keokuk.
Hon. W. J. Knight.....	Dubuque.
Hon. J. O. Crosby.....	Garnaville.
Hon. R. H. Moore.....	Ottumwa.
Hon. John F. Duncomb.....	Fort Dodge.
Hon. S. R. Davis.....	Creston.

By election of Society, June 22, 1891:

Dr. J. L. Pickard.....	Iowa City.
Dr. C. M. Hobby.....	Iowa City.
Prof. S. Calvin.....	Iowa City.

Prof. T. H. McBride.....Iowa City.
Hon. S. E. Paine.....Iowa City.
Hon. Peter A. Dey.....Iowa City.
Hon. Geo. W. Ball.....Iowa City.
Dr. E. F. Clapp.....Iowa City.
Hon. L. B. Patterson.....Iowa City.

The Officers of the Society are:

J. L. Pickard, LL. D.....President.
M. R. Cochran, M. D.....Vice President.
Lyman Parsons.....Treasurer.
M. W. Davis.....Secretary.
H. W. Lathrop.....Librarian.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*State Historical Society of Iowa in account with L. PARSONS,
Treasurer:*

GENERAL FUND.

1889.			
June	30.	By balance.....	\$ 124.86
July	31.	By deposit.....	500.00
1890.			
January	13.	By deposit.....	500.00
July	1.	By deposit.....	150.00
September	15.	By deposit.....	200.00
November	10.	By deposit.....	150.00
1891.			
January	12.	By deposit.....	250.00
April	18.	By deposit.....	250.00
		Total.....	\$ 2,124.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

1889.			
July	15.	To voucher number 1.....	\$ 77.25
July	22.	To voucher number 2.....	25.75
July	22.	To voucher number 3.....	35.00
July	30.	To voucher number 4.....	25.00
August	10.	To vouchers numbers 5, 6 and 7.....	34.10
September	30.	To voucher number 8...	9.20
October	12.	To vouchers numbers 9, 10 and 11.....	58.00
October	18.	To voucher number 12.....	35.00
October	22.	To voucher number 13.....	9.50
October	24.	To voucher number 14.....	59.75
November	9.	To vouchers numbers 15 and 16.....	149.50
December	14.	To voucher number 17.....	3.50
1890.			
January	6.	To voucher number 18.....	35.00
January	11.	To voucher number 19.....	1.20
January	11.	To vouchers numbers 20, 21 and 22.....	69.40
January	18.	To voucher number 23.....	75.00
February	8.	To vouchers numbers 24 and 25.....	17.15
March	8.	To voucher number 26.....	5.00

March	31.	To voucher number 27.....	\$ 35.00
April	12.	To vouchers numbers 28, 29 and 30.....	69.28
April	17.	To voucher number 31.....	62.50
May	10.	To voucher number 32.....	12.75
June	14.	To voucher number 33.....	28.57
June	14.	To voucher number 34.....	137.50
June	14.	To vouchers numbers 35 and 36.....	31.25
July	12.	To vouchers numbers 37 and 38.....	16.20
July	12.	To vouchers numbers 39 and 40.....	45.15
July	22.	To voucher number 41.....	35.00
July	29.	To voucher number 42.....	66.75
September	13.	To voucher number 43.....	28.50
September	13.	To vouchers numbers 44 and 45.....	46.60
October	11.	To vouchers numbers 46 and 47.....	20.15
October	24.	To voucher number 48.....	65.75
October	28.	To voucher number 49.....	35.00
November	8.	To voucher number 50.....	137.50
November	8.	To voucher number 51.....	37.50
November	8.	To voucher number 52.....	14.25
December	13.	To vouchers numbers 53 and 54.....	19.50
1891.			
January	10.	To vouchers numbers 55 and 56.....	13.20
January	10.	To vouchers numbers 57 and 58.....	26.35
January	29.	To voucher number 59.....	59.75
February	5.	To voucher number 60.....	25.75
February	5.	To voucher number 61.....	35.00
March	14.	To vouchers numbers 63 and 64.....	38.35
March	14.	To vouchers numbers 65, 66 and 67.....	40.20
April	11.	To voucher number 68.....	12.00
April	23.	To voucher number 69.....	35.00
April	27.	To voucher number 70.....	59.75
May	9.	To voucher number 71.....	12.00
May	9.	To voucher number 72.....	25.00
June	13.	To voucher number 74.....	19.85
June	30.	To balance.....	53.16
Total.....			\$ 2,124.36
July	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 53.16

SPECIAL FUND.

1889.			
July	1.	By balance on hand.....	\$ 392.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

1891.			
February	11.	To voucher number 62.....	\$ 37.00
June	30.	To balance.....	355.26

Total.....\$ 392.63

1891.			
July	1.	To balance on hand.....	\$ 355.26

The following shows the expenditures of the Society for the two years:

GENERAL FUND.

Publishing Record.....	\$ 854.75
Rent.....	412.50
Librarian and care of room....	341.42
Secretary.....	300.00
Binding.....	46.25
Fuel.....	28.05
Gas.....	5.10
Express charges.....	17.83
Freight.....	14.50
Postage and box rent.....	13.35
Printing and postals.....	13.00
Glass and frames.....	9.10
Repairs of stoves.....	8.35
Miscellaneous.....	12.00
Total.....	\$ 2,071.20

SPECIAL FUND.

Purchase of books	\$ 87.00
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LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The following is a list of contributions made to the Society, of books and pamphlets by individuals and institutions.

American Geographical Society.....	New York.....	1	9
American Congregational Society.....	Boston.....		2
American Catholic Historical Society.....	Philadelphia.....		4
American Antiquarian Society.....	Worcester.....		4
American Historical Association.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	1
Allison, Hon. W. B.....	.....	1	...
Ames, Hon. John G.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	...
Astor Library.....	New York.....		2
Ayer, J. C. & Co.....	.....	1	...
Bureau of Education.....	Washington, D. C.....	7	12
Bureau of Ethnology.....	Washington, D. C.....	2	5
Bureau of Statistics.....	Washington, D. C.....	5	3
Bureau of Navigation.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	1
Bureau of the Mint.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	1
Bureau of Labor.....	Washington, D. C.....	2	1
Bureau of Equipment of Nautical Office ..	.....	1	...
Bureau of Pensions.....	.....		1
Buffalo Historical Society.....	.....	2	...
Berry, Henry N.....	Iowa City.....	2	2
Benet, Gen. S. N.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	...
Brooklyn Library.....	Brooklyn, New York.....		1
Brockhaus, F. A.....	Leipzig.....		2
Ball, Nicholas.....	Block Island, Rhode Island.....		2
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	St. Paul.....		1
Bradlee, Rev. C. D.....	Boston.....	3	17
Bodman, H. D.....	Muscatine.....	1	...
Belknap, Gen. W. W.....	Washington, D. C.....		2
Boston Public Library.....	.....		1
Board Supervisors Johnson County.....	.....	16	...
Burich & Sons.....	Philadelphia.....		1
Commissioner of Labor.....	.....	2	2
Connecticut Historical Society.....	Hartford.....	2	1
Canadian Institute.....	Toronto.....		6
Chief of Engineers.....	.....	10	1
Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.....	Washington, D. C.....	2	1
Calvin, Prof. S.....	Iowa City.....		2
Curtis, Hon. Wm. E.....	Washington, D. C.....		2
Cornell University.....	Ithica, New York.....		2
Cayuga County Historical Society.....	Auburn, New York.....		2
Cochran, Dr. M. B.....	Iowa City.....	4	24
Chamber of Commerce.....	New York.....	1	...
Carroll, M.....	Tiffin, Iowa.....		1
Chicago Historical Society.....	.....	1	...
Commissioners of National Centennial.....	Martetta, Ohio.....	1	...
California Historical Society.....	San Francisco.....		1
Clark, Robert.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....		2
Department of State.....	Washington, D. C.....	4	27
Department of Interior.....	.....	59	11

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DONOR.	LOCATION.	Bound books.	Pamphlets.
Darling, Gen. C. W.	Utica, New York	2	13
Lubuque Board of Trade	Dubuque	1	3
Davenport Academy of Science	Davenport	1	1
Davis, M. W.	Iowa City	13	4
Essex Institute	Salem, Massachusetts	1	11
Estes and Lauriet	Boston	1	7
Fearring, A. C.	Boston	2	...
Ferril, W. C.	Denver	1	...
Franklin, G. W.	Atlantic	1	3
Francis, P. H.	Cedar Rapids	1	...
Franklin, Wm. B.	Washington, D. C.	1	...
Flagler, Gen. D. W.	Washington, D. C.	1	...
Fulton, A. R.	Des Moines	1	2
Green, Dr. Samuel A.	Boston	15	100
Garrison, Wendell Philip	New York	1	...
Grim & Co.	New York	1	2
Goodwin, James G.	Hartford, Connecticut	1	...
Hall, Col. Robert H.	United States Infantry	1	11
Harvard University	Cambridge, Massachusetts	1	1
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	3	15
Historical and Philosophical Society	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2
Historical Society of Delaware	Wilmington	1	1
Hohenschuh, W. P.	Iowa City	2	...
Haddock, W. J.	Iowa City	2	1
Harper & Bros.	New York	1	2
Ingersoll, Edward	...	1	...
Ivison, Blakeman Co.	New York	1	1
Iowa Weather Crop Service	...	1	4
Ingalls, M. E.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	...
Jones, Hon. John P.	...	1	1
Jackson, Hon. Frank D.	Des Moines	1	2
Johns Hopkins' University	Baltimore	2	11
Kansas Historical Society	Topeka	1	1
Kirkwood, Hon. S. J.	Iowa City	6	...
Kansas Academy of Science	Topeka	2	...
Kimball, Hon. James P.	Washington	1	...
Kennedy, Dr. J. F.	Des Moines	1	9
Koehler, K. L.	Leipsic	1	3
Library Company	Philadelphia	1	5
Leach, Edward O.	Washington	1	...
Lacy, E. S.	Washington	2	...
Lloyd, Dr. F.	Iowa City	1	...
Lippincott & Co.	Philadelphia	1	...
Lansing, G. L.	San Francisco	1	1
Larrabee, Hon. Wm.	Des Moines	1	1
Lathrop, H. W.	Iowa City	22	14
Luce, Z. C.	Iowa City	41	14
Longman, Green Co.	...	1	1
Massachusetts Historical Society	Boston	3	...
Michigan State Library	Lansing	468	16
Minnesota Historical Society	St. Paul	1	7
Minnesota Academy of Natural Science	Minneapolis	1	1
McGee, Prof. W. J.	Washington	1	6
McDonald, M.	Washington	1	...
Michael, Hon. W. H.	Washington	2	...
Merchants' Library Association	New York	1	2
Maine Historical Society	Portland	6	10
Montgomery, James M.	New York	2	...
Minisink Valley Historical Society	Port Jervis, New York	1	...
Magowen, Rev. Geo. F.	Grinnell	1	1

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DONOR.	LOCATION.	Bound books.	Pamphlets.
New Jersey Historical Society	Newark.....	50	...
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.....	.....	...	8
Nebraska Historical Society	Lincoln.....	...	1
Newberry Library.....	Chicago.....	...	3
New England Historic Genealogical Society	Boston.....	...	1
New Church Union.....	Boston.....	...	1
Nautical Almanac Office.....	Washington.....	...	1
New London Historical Society.....	New London, Connecticut.....	...	1
Niccolai, Louis.....	Florence, Italy.....	...	2
Ohio Archæological Society.....	Columbus.....	...	1
Oneida Historical Society	Utica, New York .....	...	4
Opdyke, C. W.....	New York.....	...	1
Orange Judd Co	New York.....	...	1
Old Colony Historical Society	Taunton, Massachusetts .....	...	1
Oskaloosa High School.....	.....	...	2
Parvin, Hon. T. S.....	.....	13	84
Peet, Rev. S. D.....	Mendon, Illinois .....	...	6
Pickard, Dr. J. L.....	Iowa City .....	...	1
Public Library.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	...	1
Postmaster-General.....	.....	1	...
Public Library.....	St. Louis.....	...	1
Picard Alphonse.....	Paris.....	...	2
Public Library	Los Angeles .....	...	2
Quaritch Bernard	London, England.....	...	4
Rood, Col. H. H.....	Mt. Vernon.....	1	...
Ricard, J.....	Iowa City.....	1	...
Rhode Island Historical Society.....	.....	...	7
Republican Publishing Co.....	Iowa City.....	1	...
Religious Society of Friends.....	Philadelphia.....	1	...
Smithsonian Institute.....	Washington, D. C.....	31	9
Secretary of State.....	Des Moines.....	...	...
State Library of Pennsylvania	Harrisburg.....	31	7
South Dakota Agricultural College.....	Brookings.....	...	3
Salem Press Record	Salem, Massachusetts .....	...	1
Salem Public Library	Salem, Massachusetts .....	...	3
Smucker, Hon. Samuel.....	Newark, Ohio.....	...	7
Southern California Historical Society.....	Los Angeles.....	...	1
St. Louis Public Library.....	.....	...	1
Salem Press.....	Salem, Massachusetts.....	2	...
State Library.....	Des Moines .....	...	2
State University.....	Iowa City.....	...	7
Secretary of the Treasury.....	Washington, D. C.	1	...
Society of Shakers	Canterbury, New Hampshire.....	...	7
Stephens, B. A.....	Los Angeles.....	...	1
Shaffer, J. R.....	Des Moines.....	1	9
Spear, Prof. R. P.....	Ames.....	2	3
Sabin, Hon. Henry.....	Des Moines.....	...	2
Scribner, Chas. Sons.....	New York.....	1	...
Tripp, Prof.....	Iowa City .....	...	2
Twombly, V. P.....	Des Moines.....	...	1
U. S. Signal Office.....	Washington, D. C.....	3	7
U. S. Treasury Department.....	Washington, D. C.....	6	...
U. S. Fish Commission.....	Washington, D. C.....	3	...
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	Washington, D. C.....	3	...
U. S. Naval Observatory.....	Washington, D. C.....	...	3
U. S. Cavalry Association.....	Fort Leavenworth .....	...	6
U. S. National Museum.....	.....	1	...
University of California.....	.....	2	7
Vick, James	Rochester, New York.....	1	...
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society	Wilkesbarre .....	...	3

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DONOR.	LOCATION.	Bound books.	Pamphlets.
Woodruff, Wilford.....	Salt Lake.....	1	.....
Wannamaker, John	Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Wingate, Alf. ....	.....	2	.....
Worcester Society of Antiquity.....	.....	2	5
Wright, Carroll D.....	Washington.....	1	.....
Walton, J. P	Muscatine.....	.....	3
Waterhouse, Sylvester... ..	St. Louis.....	4	.....
Webb, Dr. Wm.....	New York.....	1	1
Wisconsin Historical Society.....	Madison.....	.....	3
Yale University	New Haven, Connecticut.....	.....	3
Zahm & Co.....	Lancaster, Pennsylvania.....	.....	7

DONATIONS.

The following are some of the donations for the
CABINET.

From Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, Iowa City: Letter signed by President Garfield in the afternoon of the day before his assassination, to Secretary of Interior Kirkwood. Autograph letter from Gen. W. W. Belknap. Autograph letter from James G. Blaine. The *Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, August 17, 1854. The Galveston (Texas) *Tri-Weekly*, October 16, 1863. *Daily Vicksburg Citizen*, July 2, 1863.

From General W. W. Belknap, Washington, D. C.: Chart showing the executive officers of the United States from 1789 to 1889.

From Hon. Z. C. Luse: A cane made in 1816 from timber grown on Rock Island, then Fort Armstrong.

From J. W. Leidigh, Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Piece of wood from piano of Rev. Alonzo Potter Diller, who with his wife, daughter and adopted daughter, perished in the Johnstown flood. Also a Belgian coin of 1861.

From Hon. C. S. Ranck, Iowa City: *Vicksburg Daily Citizen*, of July 4, 1863.

From Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa: Specimen of meteorite, fell in Winnebago county, May 2, 1890.

From Hon. T. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids: Badge worn by the Commandary Knight Templars at Washington, D. C., 1889. Badge of second reunion of Pioneer Law Makers of Iowa. An ornamental pipe made from pipe-stone by the Indians. Deed from County Commissioners of Muscatine county in 1843. Photo of Hon. Charles Gregorie, historian, of Louisiana. Photo of ministers of Presbyterian church of Iowa City from 1839 to 1891. Lithograph of the Nauvoo temple. Lithograph of old settlers of Scott county. Lithograph of old settlers of Dubuque county.

From Hon. Oscar W. Collet, St. Louis: His photo; also photo of Miss Julia Dean, the actress.

From Geo. H. Yewell, New York City: Etching from his original painting, "Cloister of a Monastery" on the Island of St. Elena, near Venice, Italy.

From Mrs. Margaret Michael, Iowa City: Specimens of hard tac and army biscuit from company B, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, baked in 1861.

From Isaac Reisenstine, Iowa City: *The Jewish Daily News*.

From Dr. J. L. Pickard, Iowa City: Medical fee bill of Dr. James C. Campbell, Plattville, Wisconsin, 1845.

From Wm. G. Hodge, Nevada, Iowa: Member of company H, Twenty-second Iowa, a twelve pound cannon ball from battlefield of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

From C. L. Holt, Iowa City: Revolver found on battlefield of Gettysburg—two rifle balls connected together from Lookout Mountain.

From Mrs. Mary L. Ballard, Michigan: A tailor's goose, used by her grandfather, Aaron Potter, while in the Revolutionary War.

From Capt. A. B. Cree, Iowa City: Engraving framed of Sherman's march to the sea.

From Samuel Babb, Osceola, Iowa: Horse shoes from fire of his barn September 8, 1890.

From Peter N. Dyhr, West Branch, Iowa: Fifty cents United States coin of 1838.

From S. C. James: A silver three cent piece.

From Capt. J. S. Mahana, Iowa City: Picture in frame of Pennsylvania State militia fifty years ago.

From L. C. Kenworthy: Two United States patents for lands issued by presidents Jackson and Pierce.

From Dr. F. Lloyd, Iowa City: An early map of Iowa.

From Hon. Charles Aldrich, Webster City: Photo of William Edwin Burkholder, brother of Mrs. ex-Governor C. C. Carpenter,

who was lost and frozen to death on Spirit Lake expedition of March, 1857. Photo of Gen. G. M. Dodge. Autograph letters from Helena, daughter of Queen Victoria. Autograph letters of Col. Fred Grant, Edward Johnston, John A. Kasson, Senator Mahone, Gen. M. M. Crocker, Justice Samuel Miller, Reuben Noble, Prof. C. E. Bessy, Spencer N. Baird. A postal card from Charles Gregorie, with a manuscript page of his History of Louisiana. Autographs of General Henry I. Hurst, who overcame Gen. Pickett at Gettysburg, John I. Blair, J. W. Cattell, Capt. John M. Intoshkill, executive officer of the confederate Alabama when captured by the Kearsage. Wood-cut engraving of James Buchanan and Hugh Miller. Photo of United States Senator H. L. Dows.

From Eugene Paine, Iowa City: Tabulated statement of losses in the Army of the Potomac and Confederate army.

From Mrs. Lydia Kimball, Iowa City: Photo of Captain Jack, the Modoc chief.

From Captain W. H. Goodsell, Iowa City: Badge worn at Iowa G. A. R. Encampment, 1891.

From J. P. Walton, Muscatine: Photo of Joseph Williams, Chief Justice of Iowa in 1847-1848.

From J. C. Smitzer, Secretary of Twenty-second Iowa Association: Bronze badge of Twenty-second Iowa Veteran Volunteers.

From F. F. Grave, Oregon: Specimens of manzmeta wood polished and gold bearing quartz from the top of Baldy mountain, Oregon.

From Sylvanus Johnson, Iowa City: Brick made by him in 1840, for the first brick building erected in Iowa City. Building taken down May, 1891.

From M. W. Davis, Iowa City. Archæological specimens.

From Hon. S. J. Kirkwood: Letter written by him when a member of Garfield's cabinet to Senator Geo. F. Edmonds, of Vermont, in relation to Vice President performing duties of President during the inability of the latter to perform them, and the Senator's reply.

From Mrs. Dr. Henry Murray, Iowa City: Photo of her brother Judge A. J. Leffingwell.

Photos have been received from ex-Governors Kirkwood, Stone, Merrill, Carpenter, Newbold, Gear, Sherman and Larrabee, Governor Boies, ex-United States Senators Harlan, Wright, McDill, and Senators Wm. B. Allison and James N. Wilson.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY.

The following has been added to the Library since last published Catalogue:

- Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge, vols. 23, 24, 25, 26.
- Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.
- Reports of Smithsonian Institute for 1886-87.
- Report of Geographical Survey West of 100 Meridian, by Wheeler.
- The Electoral System of the United States, McKnight.
- Official Congressional Record, Fifty-first Congress.
- Annual Report of Director of the Mint.
- United States Official Catalogue, Paris Exposition.
- Report of Commissioner of Navigation, 1889.
- Official Register of United States, 1889.
- United States Navy Register, 1890.
- Report of International American Congress.
- Index to Reports of the Chief of Engineers, 1880-87.
- Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 15 volumes.
- Fifth and Sixth Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1883-4, 1884-5.
- Report of Chief of Engineers, United States, 1889.
- Annual Report of United States Fish Commissioner, 1887.
- Fourth Annual Report Commissioner of Labor, 1888.
- Register of the Army of the United States, September 29, 1789; **January** 1, 1792; November 1, 1796; January 1, 1798.
- Report of Fish and Fisheries for 1886.
- Messages and Documents of Congress, 1888-9.
- Annual Report Chief of Engineers, 1890, 4 volumes.
- Production of Gold and Silver of the United States, 1888.
- Foreign Relations of the United States; parts 1 and 2.
- Report of Postmaster General, 1890.
- Annual Report U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
- Annual Report of Commissioner of Pensions, 1889.
- Ohio Centennial report.
- Worcester Town Records, 1789-1794.
- Report Superintendent U. S. Naval Observatory, 1890.
- Report of Commissioner of Labor, 1889.
- Regulations Governing Cadets to U. S. Naval Academy, 1889.
- Trade and Transportation between the U. S. and Spanish America.

Proceedings of the Court in Trial of Chas. J. Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield.

Catalogue of Stars observed at U. S. Naval Observatory, 1845-1847.

Official Reports, volume 1, 1889.

Indian Tribes of North America, in three volumes.

The Great West.

Beginnings of American Nationality.

Proceedings of National Education Society.

Worcester Town Records, 1784-1788.

Transactions of Academy of Science, Topeka, Kansas, 1885-1886.

History of Utah.

Annual Report Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1889.

Historical sketches of North Carolina, 1789-1889.

The Opdyke Genealogy.

The War of Independence.

Suffolk Seeds, volume 5.

Worcester Town Records, 1801-1805.

Dowling's History of Romanism.

Selections from Eminent Scholars of England.

Index of American Local History.

A Summer at Sea.

The History of University education in Maryland.

Progress of Indian Education.

Reminiscence of Pioneer Life in Mississippi Valley.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. Edward Lowell Dana.

Edward Ball and Some of his Descendants.

Goodwin Family History, Hartford, Conn.

Life and Writings of John Dickinson.

Worcester, Mass., Town Records.

Diary of Capt. Thomas Rodney, 1776, 1777.

History of Waterford, Maine.

California Past and Present in 1850.

Government and Administration of the United States.

European Emigration to the United States.

The Preludes of Harper's Ferry.

Seminary notes on Recent Historical Literature.

An Account of the United States, 1823.

History of Whitingham, Vt.

The Study of History in Holland and Belgium.

The Teaching and History of Mathematics in the United States.

History of Education in Alabama, 1702-1889.

Spanish Colonization in the Southwest.

The Study of History in Germany and France. McKnight.

The History of Federal and State Aid to Higher Education.

Honorary Degrees as Conferred in American Colleges.

Washington, the Founder of the Nation, by Geo. Moulton Carpenter.

History of Higher Education in South Carolina.

Higher Education in Wisconsin.

Education in Georgia.

Education in Florida.

- Federal Government in Canada, by Hon. John G. Bourinot.
The Communes of Lombardy from the VI. to X. Century.
Local Government in Wisconsin.
Notes on the Progress of the Colored People of Maryland Since the War,
by J. R. Bracket.
Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue.
English Eskimo and Eskimo English Vocabulary.
The Schools of Portland, Maine.
Early Voyages to America, by J. P. Baxter.
An Address on Behalf of the Indians.
Monopolies and the People.
Public Lands and Aquarian Laws of the Roman Republic.
Index to the Literature of Thermodynamics, by Tuckerman.
Experiments in Aerodynamics, by S. P. Langley.
Time Reckoning for the Twentieth Century, by Sanford Fleming.
Bibliography of the Chemical Influence of Light—Tuckerman.
A Clinical study of the Skull.
The Soldier and the Banker.
Thirty-sixth Annual Report of American Congregational Society, Boston.
Annual Publication of South Carolina Historical Society.
Sixty-eighth Annual Report Mercantile Library Association, New York.
Proceedings of Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Adoption
of the First Constitution of Connecticut.
Annual Report of Directors Public Library, Los Angeles, 1889.
Catalogue of the Portrait Gallery of Historical Society of Wisconsin.
Providence County, Rhode Island, Court House, 1885.
Old New York; vols. 1 and 2.
Journal Kept by Sergeant David Holden During the Latter Part of the
French and Indian War, 1760.
Report of Collections and Remittance for the Johnstown Flood Sufferers.
Official Catalogue of International Exhibition (1876) of Art.
Official Catalogue of Departments of Machinery, Mining and Agriculture.
Rhode Island's Adoption of the Federal Constitution.
Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars.
The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States, by Rosengarten.
Catalogue of the Baker Collections of Washington's Books.
Refrigerators and Food Preservation in Foreign Countries.
Cattle and Dairy Farming in Foreign Countries.
Fruit Culture in Foreign Countries.
Carpet Manufacture in Foreign Countries.
Malt and Beer in Spanish America.
Address of Hon. John M. Raymond, Salem, Mass.
Legislative Manual of Minnesota.
Map and Survey of Southern Continental Railway.
Fur, Seals and other Fisheries of Alaska.
Olive Culture in the Alpes Maritimas.
Birth of the Republican Party.
Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1890.
Address before the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.
Coal, its Antiquity, Discovery, Etc.

- A Guide to the Literature of Æsthetics.
The International Astropho to Graphic Congress.
The Charlemagne Tower Collection of Colonial Laws.
Register of University of California, 1889, 1890.
Constitution and By-Laws of the Sons of the Revolution.
Portrait Gallery of Chamber of Commerce of New York.
Production of Gold and Silver in United States Mint, 1889.
Relations between the Central Pacific Railroad and United States Government.
History of Deer Park.
Ingalls' Banquet, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Early Chicago and Illinois.
The Story of the Invention and Manufacture of Steel Pens.
The Resources of Missouri.
The Advantages of Educated Labor in Missouri.
Mental Overwork.
Masonic Calendar for 1890.
The Flood Plains of Rivers, by W. J. McGee.
Encroachment of the Sea, by W. J. McGee.
Geology of Head of Chesapeake Bay, by W. J. McGee.
The World's Supply of Fuel, by W. J. McGee.
Report of Comptroller of the Currency, 1890.
Report on Marriage and Divorce.
Memoir of Renal Williams.
Annual Report of the Ohio State Forestry Bureau.
American Agriculture, 10 bound volumes, 1870, 1879.
Christian Education, by N. R. Rothwell.
Journals of National Encampment, G. A. R., 1888, 1889.
Annual Reports American Baptists Publication Society, 14 vols.
In Memorium: Rev. Wm. H. Shaller.
Memorial Address on the Life of Henry B. Anthony of R. I.
Memorial: Rev. Isaac P. Langurth, D. D.
In Memorium Elizabeth Haven Appleton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Memorial Address on the Death of Rush Clark, M. C., from Iowa.

NEWSPAPERS BOUND.

- Anamosa Eureka, 1888-9.
Adair County Reporter, 1888-9.
Aurelia Sentinel, 1887.
Cedar Falls Gazette, 1888-89.
Clinton Weekly Herald, 1888, 1889, 1890.
Cedar Rapids Standard, 1888-9.
Carroll Herald, 1888-9.
Der Demokrat, 1888-9.
Dubuque Trade Journal, 1887-90.
Eldora Ledger, 1888-9.
Electric Light, 1888-9.
Floyd County Advocate, 1888-9.
Fort Dodge Messenger, 1888-9.
Fayette County Union, 1888.

Fairfield Tribune, 1888-9.
Iowa City Republican, 1888, 1889, 1890.
Iowa State Press, 1888, 1889, 1890.
Iowa City Post, 1888-9.
Iowa Staats Anzeiger, 1888-9.
Lyon County Reporter, 1887, 1888, 1889.
Lyons Weekly Mirror, 1888-9.
Marengo Republican, 1888-9.
Oxford Journal, 1889.
Open Court, 1890.
Slovan Ameriky, Iowa City, 1889-90.
Saturday Evening Post, Burlington, 1888, 1889, 1890.
Spirit Lake Beacon, 1888-9.
The Globe, 1888, 1889, 1890.
University Reporter, 1869-72.
Vidette Reporter, 1889-90.
Waukon Standard, 1888-9.

MICHIGAN DOCUMENTS.

Joint Documents, 1849, '51, '52, '54, '75, '77, '86; 68 volumes.
Executive Journals, 1835, '36, '37; 1 volume.
Senate Journals, 1850, '53, '72, '74, '89; 36 volumes.
House Journals, 1850, '53, '72, '74, '89; 44 volumes.
Senate and House Documents, 1862; 1 volume.
Reports of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1852-88; 33 volumes.
Reports of Board of Health, 1873-88; 15 volumes.
Constitutional Convention Journal, 1867; 1 volume.
Constitutional Convention Debates, 1867; 2 volumes.
Constitutional Commission Journal, 1873; 1 volume.
Agricultural Reports, 1849-88; 34 volumes.
Pomological Reports, 1871-87; 17 volumes.
New Capitol, Laying the Corner Stone; 1 volume.
Constitution of Michigan; 1 volume.
Chart and Key to Educational System; 1 volume.
Saline Statistics, 1881; 1 volume.
Secession, its Cause and Cure, by Rev. Geo. Duffield; 1 volume.
Samson Shorn and his Locks Renewed, Rev. Duffield; 1 volume.
Catalogue of State Library, 1881, Supplement, 1883; 2 volumes.
Reports of State Librarian, 1883-8; 3 volumes.
Reports of Centennial Managers, 1876; 1 volume.
Michigan and its Resources, 1st and 2d Edition; 2 volumes.
Sketches of Michigan, McCracken; 1 volume.
Farm Statistics, 1878-89; 6 volumes.
Auditor, General Report, 1870-89; 11 volumes.
Adjutant-General's Report, 1862-6; 6 volumes.
Insurance Reports, 1869-84; 24 volumes.
Census and Statistics, 1854-84; 6 volumes.
Senate Impeachment Journal, 1872; 1 volume.
Edmunds Impeachment Trial; 2 volumes.

Railroad Reports, 1869-88; 11 volumes.
Registration Reports, 1st to 21st; 21 volumes.
Mineral Statistics, 1878-84; 6 volumes.
Mineral Resources, 1885-8; 4 volumes.
Michigan Manuals, 1881-9; 5 volumes.
Insane Asylum Investigation, 1879; 1 volume.
Insurance Investigation, 1887; 1 volume.
Dakin Trial, 1887; 1 volume.
Labor Bureau Reports, 1884-90; 6 volumes.
Michigan Biographies, 1888; 1 volume.
Pioneer Collections, vols. 1 to 14; 14 volumes.
Michigan in the War; 1 volume.
Winchells Geological Survey, 1860; 1 volume.
Geological Survey, 1869-80, and atlas; 5 volumes.
Reports of Board of Auditors, 1878-86; 9 volumes.
State Prison Reports, 1876-88; 11 volumes.
Reform School Reports, 1869-88; 11 volumes.
School for the Blind, 1st to 4th; 4 volumes.
Agricultural College Catalogues, 1872-87; 5 volumes.
St. Marys Falls Ship Canal Report, 1878; 1 volume.
University of Michigan, President's Report, 1880; 1 volume.
State Building Commissions, 1874-9; 4 volumes.
Senate Documents, 1850-65; 4 volumes.
House Documents, 1850-65; 4 volumes.
Senate and House Documents, 1843-67; 5 volumes.

PENNSYLVANIA DOCUMENTS.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Robt. E. Pattison.
Johnstown Flood Commission.
Auditor-General's Report, 1889-90.
Public Charities, 1889-90.
Adjutant-General, 1890.
State Treasurer, 1889-90.
State Board of Health, 1888-90.
State Treasurer's Detailed Report, 1890.
Birds of Pennsylvania, by Warren, 1890.
Agriculture of Pennsylvania, 1889-90.
Insurance Report, 1888-9.
Public Instruction, 1889-90.
Second Geological Survey, 1890.
Life Insurance, 1888, 1889, 1890.
Banks and Banking, 1889.
Soldiers Orphans' Schools, 1889-90.
Attorney-General, 1889-90.
Banks and Savings Institutions, 1889-90.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
State Library, 1889-90.
State College, 1888.
Fire and Marine, 1890.

